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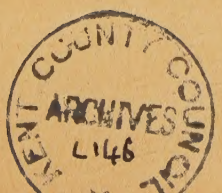

ENGLAND'S TOPOGRAPHER,

OR

A new and complete History

OF

THE COUNTY OF KENT:

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME,

INCLUDING EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

EMBELLISHED WITH A SERIES OF VIEWS

From Original Drawings by

GEO. SHEPHERD, H. GASTINEAU, &c.

WITH

HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, CRITICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL DELINEATIONS.

By W. H. Ireland,

MEMBER OF THE ATHENÆUM OF SCIENCES AND ARTS AT PARIS.

CANTERBURY, FROM HARBLE DOWN.

LONDON.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY, OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

No sentiment is more predominant over the human mind, than the love we cherish for our native land; and inseparable from that exalted impulse, is the veneration entertained for the county to which we owe our birth. So enthusiastic, indeed, is this ruling impetus, that, however fascinating the allurements of London may be found, the visitant from a remote part of England, even in the very plenitude of enjoyment, frequently recalls to his mind's eye the natal scene, and sighs to mingle in its more tranquil gratifications. Under such an impression, therefore, while recording the History of the County of Kent, it was conceived that a Dedicatory Address to its Inhabitants in general, would be preferable to the selection of any single individual, however exalted in rank and station. As allurements present themselves for all, every individual has an equal claim to our consideration; and, to the gentlemen of Kent therefore, collectively, we thus appeal for patronage.

In reference, therefore, to the present undertaking, we have to remark, that the useful study of Topography, and the pleasing art of Design, like twin sisters, become inseparable, and go hand in hand together. The historian prepares a banquet for the mind, while the delineations of the artist enchant and captivate the sight. Fancy dwells

with equal rapture on those pages which record the history of the Roman station, the ruined temple, and the mouldering fortress, or describe those more recent edifices raised by the hand of opulence, displaying all the refined embellishments of architectural taste.

To describe those varied fascinating objects, as well as to hand them down to posterity in a pictorial point of view, are the objects proposed, and in support of which your patronage is thus solicited.

The arduous task, therefore, now devolves upon the editor and artist, of proving how far they deserve the meed of approbation as regard their claims to literature and design. Be this however as it may, should any discrepancies be observable in the labours of the one, or inequalities characterise the productions of the other, it is confidently hoped such blemishes will not be attributed to any wilful neglect in the former, or want of ability in the latter, but to that state of imperfection so uniformly observable in the operations of the human mind.

To merit public approbation is the sole aim of those connected with this undertaking; and, in the hope that zeal and persevering assiduity may conduce to the accomplishment of that desirable end

I beg to subscribe myself,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

THE EDITOR.

THE

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF KENT,

&c. &c.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME OF KENT—SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY—ITS ANCIENT INHABITANTS, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND RELIGION.

If we survey, with critical acumen, the whole surface of England, there is no portion of its territory more abundant, or more calculated to captivate the eye, than the county of Kent. In whatsoever direction we proceed, the same pleasing and diversified scenery presents itself; and, on attaining an eminence, no expansive view can be found chequered with more enchanting objects. On every side our gaze is arrested by scattered village spires, the country seats of the affluent, and monastic and castellated ruins; while the rich woodland, the verdant pasturage, the arable soil, and the light green of the hop grounds, intersected by translucent waters, display, on all sides, the richly embroidered carpet of prolific nature. Regarded in another point of view, we find no portion of our island more appropriately situated for enjoying the salubrious breezes of the ocean; while, being partly watered by the majestic Thames, and exclusively gifted with the current of the Medway, which ranks the stream of second importance in this country, it must unquestionably be allowed that Kent does not, on the score of commercial intercourse, yield the palm of precedence to any other part of Great Britain.

On proceeding to search into the etymology of the name of Kent, we do not find that it has forfeited its original designation. The Roman writers, it is true, have named it *Cantium*, while the Saxons, according to Hennius, called it *Cantguar-lantd*, that is to say, the country and people inhabiting Kent. The natives were also subsequently styled, by various writers, the Kentenses, Cantuarienses, and Cantuarii. In Doomsday Record this county is written Chent, being very similar to the modern term, Kent; while, according to Mr. Hasted, the etymology of this name is derived from the situation of the place, the territory of Britain extending in those parts with an angle or large corner eastward, towards the coast of France.*

Harris conceives it very probable that Kent was the part of Britain that received the earliest inhabitants,—it was assuredly there Julius Cæsar first planted the Roman Standard, and the Saxons effected a landing, which terminated in the subjugation of the country; nor is it less certain that Saint Augustine originally disseminated the Christian doctrine on the Kentish soil.

This division of England is bounded, on the north, by the Thames, (with the exception of that part which is on the Essex side of the river, over against Woolwich,) and by the Channel; again, southward, by the Channel, and the county of Sussex; westward, by the county of Surrey; and, to the south-east, by the French coast, whence it is distant twenty-four miles from the nearest point. Its length, from west to east, is computed at

* According to Harris, most of the old geographers called Kent *Angulus*, because the land there runs out, in an angular form or corner, into the ocean. In a similar manner between *Lancaster* and *Westmoreland* is a bay, with a river running into it, which is called *Kent*, as are the sands on either side of its mouth; the sea there running in with a kind of *canton angle* or *corner*. In like manner, those inhabiting another corner of England, were, by Ptolemy, designated as *Cantæ*. The *Cangani* inhabited a *corner* of *Wales*, and the *Cantabri* a corner of the *Celtiberians*. Setting, therefore, aside all other etymologies,—for instance those of *Lambard*, who imagines the name derived from *Caine*, a green leaf, &c. which appears ridiculously far-fetched and strained,—"I agree," continues my authority, "with the judicious Mr. Camden, that this county took its name from the word *Canton*, or *Cant*, which signifies a corner, and is so used now by the Heralds; and, in the same sense are the *Cantons* of Switzerland nominated."

sixty-six, and its breadth, from north to south, twenty-six, miles, both taken at a medium; its circumference being about one hundred and seventy-four miles.

Camden, Verstegen, Spelman, and Heylin, conceive that Kent originally extended much farther westward; and that ancient London, then standing on the southern side of the Thames, was comprehended within its limits. Ptolemy and Ravennas undoubtedly mention *Londinium* as in *Cantium*, and south of the Thames; which Gale conceives may be thus accounted for: that probably a station so called was placed by the Romans southward of the Thames, for the security and protection of the conquests effected, before they had subjugated the Trinobantes, the spot being at present what is called St. George's Fields, when it was placed between Southwark and Lambeth, where Roman coins, tesselated pavements, and other vestiges of that people have been, at different periods, dug up; and at which precise spot the three Roman roads out of Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex, formed a junction. Such, therefore, is conjectured to have been the *Londinium* alluded to by Ptolemy and Ravennas, which place was neglected after the conquest of the Trinobantes.

It is further remarked by Dr. Gale, that Pope Gregory the Great followed the tables laid down by Ptolemy, and mistook *Londinium* for a city of Kent, and consequently would have made it a metropolitan see. Augustin, however, out of complaisance to his great patron, King Ethelbert, would not obey the Roman Pontiff in that point. It is also manifest, from various other circumstances, that Pope Gregory knew nothing concerning Britain.

It therefore appears most probable that, anterior to the landing of Cæsar, the whole extent of country between Deptford and the Thames was one continued swamp, as high as Lambeth; and that the tide, at high water, overflowed the major part, rendering the whole uninhabitable. The space in question, therefore, combined with the channel of the Thames, at its extremity, was probably alike regarded by the Trinobantes and the Cantiani as constituting a barrier or boundary between them; which circumstance has tended to deceive the ancient geographers, who imagined that the territories of the former, being bounded by the river, and this track of country not belonging to them, must consequently have formed part of the

adjoining Cantiani; whereas, in point of fact, it appertained to neither.

To secure that boundary, the Romans subsequently drained such portion of the land as they judged conducive to their purposes, erecting there a station, and having roads to the same; but, after their subsequent conquests, they removed to the northern side of the Thames, and established themselves where London at present stands. After that period, neither the Trinobantes or Cantiani having claimed that district, in process of time it was reputed as part of the territory of the Regni, inhabiting Sussex and Surrey, and to the latter county it has remained appended to the present period. The inhabitants of Surrey, however, independent of such acquisition, even subsequent to the Norman conquest, continued their encroachments on the boundaries of Kent: Deptford having, to all appearance, formed a part of the latter, although, at the present time, that portion is claimed by the former, in which are situated the manors of Hatcham, Bredinhurst, &c.

It has been the opinion of many able writers, and learned antiquaries, among whom may be mentioned Verstegan, Camden, Somner, and Twine, that Britain was, at some remote period, joined to Gaul by an isthmus or neck of land, where the passage now exists between Dover and Calais. Servius, when treating on Virgil, conceives it to have been that poet's opinion, from this line—

"*Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos,*"

while, from the following words, Claudian seems to have entertained a similar opinion, when he says—

"*Nostro deducta Britannia Mundo.*"

At what period such a junction had existence, is beyond the reach of historical record; it might perhaps be coeval with the deluge, and, by the incessant rush of waters on either side, was at length worn away, and a chasm made, whereby that which had originally been an isthmus was, by friction, changed to a narrow sea. Many cogent reasons are adduced by the writers above adverted to, which lead to the conclusion, that such a conjunction of the two countries did once exist, and among the most feasible is, the contiguity of land between England and France; that is to say, from the cliffs of Dover, to those

existing between Calais and Boulogne, which rise precisely opposite each other, being both of the same substances, namely, chalk and flint; their sides rising towards the sea, and seeming as if broken off by violence from some similar body whereto they had originally been joined. Their length also, on one side of the sea is very nearly correspondent with that on the other, each extending about six miles, the distance between both not exceeding twenty-six miles; at which place, the ocean, even to the present day, has been ascertained, from soundings, to be much shallower than on either side.

It may also be remarked, in corroboration of this hypothesis, that a narrow ridge of sand exists in the sea between Folkstone and Boulogne, called the Riprapps, about ten miles distant from Folkstone, lying south-west and north-east, being also ten miles long; the bottom is found stony, having at a low springtide, not above fourteen feet of water to cover it. The fishermen in that neighbourhood have frequently observed the ground in question, and touched the same with an oar measuring fifteen feet. Thence it has resulted that many large ships have struck upon the bank, and instantly gone to the bottom, although there were twenty-five fathoms water close to the spot. The ridge runs in an easterly direction at the back of the Goodwin Sands, where it is known by the name of the Falls, which often misleads seamen, who conceive it to form a part of the Sands. The distance between the bank, called the Cliff, on the banks of Flanders, and the Goodwin, is not more than fifteen miles; being but a small space in a dark tempestuous night, and the Falls between both. Independent of the above, another ridge or bank exists about six miles from Dover, called the Vane, in which there is very little water during low springtides; however, that, as well as the Riprapps, are fortunately extremely narrow, and there are twenty-five fathoms water close to them. Those writers therefore dwell on the effects which stormy seas on either side, continually beating with the most impetuous tides on this isthmus, must have produced, in process of time; and they also account for the parts where they discharged their waters, before they had, by the destruction of it, forced a free passage for them, and subsequently what lands were raised and left dry by the same having been beaten down. All this is corroborated from instances of similar changes having been

effected in various parts of the globe, and they therefore serve as very cogent reasons for admitting the feasibility of this conjecture.

Some writers have objected that history does not mention the existence of any such isthmus, or rupture in this part; which, as an event very remarkable, must have been esteemed worthy of notice. There does not, however, appear any thing singular in this silence, if we consider that, in all human probability, when such convulsion happened, and for centuries after, those parts were little, if not indeed wholly, uninhabited. But, taking the contrary to have been the fact, and supposing such a tradition to have existed, a circumstance not very feasible, the natives must have been so uncivilised, and in such a barbarous state, that no means were afforded of transmitting the record to posterity. In proof of this, the very earliest account we at present possess of the coast of Britain, does not reach beyond the period when Cæsar invaded our island, with his Roman cohorts; and, in speaking of the time when such an overthrow may have been effected, to refer back to Cæsar's invasion, is not more than dwelling upon a century in the great stream of time.

Respecting the earliest inhabitants of this island, a variety of opinions have been elicited from the labours of the learned. By some, they were indebted for their origin to the Phenicians, and, subsequently, the Greeks: others have adduced arguments to prove that the earliest Britons sprang from the Trojans: some conceive that our island was peopled by colonies from various parts, and at different periods; and, lastly, that they owed their existence to the aborigines planted here by the omniscient will of the Divinity. To follow the various and elaborate reasonings of those writers, does not come within the pale of the present history; we shall, therefore, content ourselves by observing, that the first knowledge we possess of any inhabitants having existed in this part of Britain is from the Commentaries of Cæsar, which afford the remotest description now extant.*

* The first mention made of Britain is in the Greek writers, but they did not know whether it was a continent or an island. Polybius, whose death happened about twenty years before Cæsar was born, knew very little respecting the islands of Britain; and it is obvious, from his writings, that Cæsar depended

When those conquerors of the world, under the command of that extraordinary man, invaded our island, about fifty-five years anterior to the birth of Christ, Kent, generally speaking, was inhabited by the Belgic Gauls, who originally landed for the purposes of war and plunder. Those ends accomplished, instead of returning to their homes, many became settlers, and applied themselves to cultivating the land, (contrary to the custom of those inhabiting the inland parts, who existed on milk and flesh, procured by hunting, and never sowing corn,) generally retaining the names of the towns and places whence they came; so that on the arrival of Cæsar they were extremely numerous. It appears that the vessels wherein they performed short excursions were very diminutive; the keels and ribs formed of slight timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with hides; whence it may naturally be inferred, they undertook no long voyages: it is, indeed, most probable they never ventured beyond the coast of Gaul, as appears from the first book of Cæsar's *De Bello Civili*, as well as in the fourth book of Lucan. The towns and villages were then little more than a straggling parcel of huts, built after the fashion of those in Gaul: Cæsar states that they had every material requisite for building possessed by their neighbours the Gauls, with the exception of the fir and beech trees; from which it is obvious how little he must have been acquainted with the general face of the country. These habitations were usually placed at a small distance from each other, and erected in the middle of a wood, the avenues of which were defended by ramparts of earth, or the trees that had been felled to clear away the ground; and thus served as a place of safety, whither they retired with their cattle when apprehensive of the predatory incursions of their neighbours. Their droves of cattle were numerous, and they used brass money and iron rings, which had currency by weight. The climate was then more temperate than in Gaul, and the frosts by no means so intense. In consequence of their origin and intercourse with the Continent, the

much upon hearsay. The subsequent geographers and historians were alike contented with the same casual reports respecting them; in allusion to which, Tacitus seems to assert, and Dion Cassius, lib. 39-66, positively affirms, that Britain was not discovered to be an island until the time of Julius Agricola, whose fleet sailed completely round the coast.

inhabitants of Kent,—which was the general spot for landing from beyond sea,—were a far more civilized race than the natives of any other part of Britain, their manners and customs also bearing a strong resemblance to those of the Gauls. The use of apparel was scarcely known throughout the island; none but the Kentish men and the inhabitants of the adjacent coasts having recourse to any kind of covering; and they, indeed, had merely the skins of wild animals carelessly thrown over their bodies; not so much to defend themselves from the cold as to avoid giving umbrage to strangers, who landed for the purposes of traffic.

The only ornament displayed by the Britons was from incisions made in their flesh, representing flowers, trees, ornaments, and those, by means of the juice of woad, they stained of a blue colour, which was never effaced; wherefore they also appeared more terrific to their enemies on the field of battle. They wore their hair extremely long, but shaved their beards, with the exception of the growth over the upper lip; and, from Herodianus, Strabo, &c. we find, their persons were tall, their manners ingenuous, and that, in their dealings, they were remarkably honest. Some of their customs were, however, reprobated by other nations, and one in particular, although they could perceive no impropriety in the usage: ten or twelve would reside together, particularly brothers with brothers, and parents with their children, having their wives in common among them. The progeny, however, arising from such promiscuous intercourse was the property of him who had first married their mother, while yet a virgin. A British lady being one day upbraided by Julia, the emperor's wife, with this revolting custom among her countrymen, is reported to have made the following reply: "The Roman dames have no reason to reproach us on that account, since we only do publicly what they enact privately with the worst of men—their freedmen and slaves." This revolting custom prevailed for a length of time among the Britons, though, in other respects, they became much more civilized by their intercourse with the Romans while they remained masters of the island. They are said to have lived to a great age, in all probability owing to exercise, sobriety, and temperate habits, as well as the salubrity of the climate. The foregoing sketch of our great progenitors is, for the most part, gathered from Cæsar's account of

his expedition hither; it must nevertheless be remarked, that during his residence he saw little of the country, and had to encounter a resistance so determined from the brave inhabitants, that, it is generally believed, he did not think fit to confess the absolute truth. In confirmation of this, in the second book of Lucan, we find as follows:

"*Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.*"

And, in the fourth book of Tibullus, he thus expresses himself:

"*Invictus Romano marte Britannus.*"

Horace also denominates the Briton "*Intactus Britannus;*" and Tacitus explicitly remarks, that "*Cæsar did not subdue Britain, but only shewed it to his Romans.*" While Dion Cassius states, that "*Cæsar acquired nothing in Britain, either to himself or Rome, but the glory of having made an expedition thither,*" which he greatly exaggerated in his letters forwarded to Rome on that occasion. He consequently had neither time nor opportunity himself for a scrupulous examination of their customs or manners; and, indeed, what we acquire from his writings must be generally understood as relating to the natives of Kent, being the only portion of our island with which he could be said to claim any positive knowledge. Such being the only tradition we possess of those times, we are of necessity compelled to be satisfied with the same, together with the scattered hints found in subsequent authors; most of whom, there is every reason to imagine, knew but little of the subject.

Although possessing some knowledge of the Druids, as well among the Britons as the Gauls, who were the persons invested with the care and direction of all religious affairs, we have yet nothing respecting them that is authenticated as regards their history in Britain. To their form of religion we are alike strangers, excepting by that of the Gauls, whereof Cæsar has transmitted some knowledge; yet, upon consideration, how can it reasonably be expected that we should have possessed a better insight in regard to that race when we take into consideration that the Druids committed nothing to writing, it being their invariable custom to teach their disciples every thing by heart. The name Druid is derived from Deru, which, in the British or Celtic dialect, means oak, like Δρῦς, in the Greek; this they

acquired, not merely on account of their general place of residence being amidst groves planted among oaks, but from their esteeming nothing more sacred than the *mistletoe* that grows upon that monarch of the forest.

As the religion* of this part of our island may be ascertained from the rites practised in Gaul, some idea respecting its government may, in like manner, be formed; since the inhabitants of both countries, having the same extraction, it may thence be inferred that their form of government was similar. It appears from the earliest traditions that the Gauls were divided into numerous petty states, having a head or chief over each; some of those, being more powerful than the rest, held their neighbours in a certain measure dependent. On occasions where great or imminent danger threatened, one of those leaders was, by general consent of the surrounding states, elected commander-in-chief over the rest, whose power ceased whensoever the circumstance that had given birth to his appointment was at an end. While his office lasted, he was considered in the light of a sovereign magistrate, being empowered to put the laws into immediate execution, as captain general of the united forces.

Similar to this was the government of the Britons, which very probably had its origin in Kent, whence it ramified over the face of our island. The whole country between the Channel and the Tine, was divided into seventeen petty states, each having its head or chieftain. Kent indeed, on the landing of Cæsar, had four princes or chiefs, as will hereafter appear; and, at the period in question, the command of the united forces of the Britons assembled to oppose their invaders was unanimously accorded to Cassivelaun, styled by Cæsar, King of the Trinobantes; as, subsequently, under Claudius, the election fell upon

* Their leading religious principle consisted in this,—That the soul was immortal, but transmigrated, after the death of our body, into another; a principle which they deemed of infinite utility for inspiring their warriors with courage and contempt of death. They had many other ancient traditions for instructing their youth concerning the heavenly bodies and their motion, the extent of the world, the nature of things, and the power of the gods. There were, according to Cæsar, among the Britons as well as the Gauls, priests of an inferior rank to the Druids, called Bards, whose employment it was to commemorate the exploits of their heroes in verse, which they sung to instrumental music. Those Bards continued in Britain after its total abandonment by the Romans.

Charactacus, king of the Silures. Those nations or states, doubtless dependent on one another no otherwise than compelled thereto from necessity, had frequent quarrels and conflicts, whereof, prior to the landing of Cæsar, we do not possess the slightest knowledge. From that period to the time of our island's being freed from the dominion of the Romans, the recital of their proceedings here may in some measure be carried on, though several chasms must intervene to break the regular detail, a circumstance unavoidable, in consequence of so few authors having existed from whom we are enabled to derive any body of knowledge of a satisfactory nature.

OF THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS.

Such, from the best authorities extant, was the state of the Britons and our island at the period when Julius Cæsar turned his thoughts to attempt its invasion; the Romans being then masters of nearly the whole of Europe, the major portion of Africa, and the richest territories of Asia. While thus continually adding kingdoms to their vast empire, Britain had uniformly preserved her independence; having been indebted for the same to her remote situation, rather than any inherent power of which she stood possessed. This island was considered by the inhabitants of the Continent in the light of a separate world; of which, with the exception of the coasts that faced it, they possessed little knowledge, and what they did know was not of a nature to make them desirous of extending their empire over it. In the course of his Gallic wars, Cæsar had taken great umbrage at the supplies continually forwarded to the Gauls from the neighbouring shores of Britain; such, at all events, was put forward as the motive for conducting his cohorts thither, a pretence in various instances resorted to by the Romans when they were desirous of penetrating into remote regions; though it is probable that, in the present instance, the unbounded ambition of Cæsar proved the grand impetus. It was in the 698th year from the foundation of Rome, and fifty-five years prior to the birth of

Christ, that, Cn. Pompey and Mar. Lic. Crassus being then Roman consuls, Julius Cæsar resolved to undertake a descent upon Britain; and, notwithstanding the summer was then nearly over, he would not delay the project. This was not done under an impression that he should be able, at such an advanced period of the year, to carry on the war; his only aim being to land, and make discoveries respecting the nature of the inhabitants, the produce of the soil, its riches, harbours, &c.

To effect this, Cæsar summoned together all the merchants whom he conceived might be conversant with those parts; but from their knowledge nothing satisfactory was elicited respecting the extent of the island, the nations by which it was peopled, in what state of progress was the art of war, the customs, or the number of ships their ports were capable of containing. Thus uncertain as to every material point connected with our island, Cæsar at length determined to send out C. Volusenus with a galley, for the purpose of exploring and making every discovery possible without incurring danger. In the interim, Cæsar in person marched his forces into the country of the Morini, now Picardy, whence the passage over to Britain was supposed to be shortest, ordering thither also from the neighbouring parts all the shipping then at his disposal.

During the progress of those preparations, the merchants who were in the habit of trading with the Britons, gave notice of Cæsar's intention, when the former despatched messengers to the Roman general, in the hope of urging him to change his determination, offering to deliver over hostages, and submit to become tributary to the Roman empire. To those ambassadors Cæsar accorded a civil reception, making very liberal promises, and, after encouraging them to persist in their resolution, dismissed them.

In company with those emissaries, he sent Comius, whom he had appointed King of the Attribates, in Gaul, a personage whose interest in that territory had great preponderance, and in whose fidelity Cæsar placed implicit reliance. Prior to his departure, he directed Comius to visit as many of the British states as possible, and urge them to ratify an alliance with the Romans, and further acquaint them, that he should very speedily present himself in person among them. While those measures were adopted, Volusenus, having proceeded to make all the discove-

ries in his power respecting the country,—for he did not dare to land,—after cruising five days, returned, and made his general acquainted with every occurrence he had witnessed. By that time, Cæsar, having collected eighty transports, conceived them sufficient to carry over the infantry of his two legions; independent of which there were his gallies, and eighteen more transports for the horse, then windbound in another port, eight miles distant: he, in consequence, set sail with the foot about one o'clock in the morning, leaving directions for the horse to proceed to the other port, where, having embarked, they were to follow him as speedily as possible. Cæsar, in person, with the van of his ships, gained the coast of Britain about ten o'clock the same morning, and beheld the whole range of cliffs covered by his enemies in arms; while he observed,—what was most adverse to his design at the point whither he had directed his course,—that, the sea being narrow and pent up by hills,* the Britons might with ease shower their darts and missiles from the heights upon his men beneath. Convinced, therefore, of the impropriety of such a spot for landing, he anchored, determined to await the arrival of the rest of his fleet, expected in the evening; by which time, as wind and tide acted in his favour, he weighed anchor, and proceeded eight miles farther, when a plain open shore presenting itself, he there ordered his vessels to bring to.† Fully aware of his design, the Britons despatched their horse and chariots before, and then following with the

* The hills here adverted to were most probably those now on the western or inland side of Dover town, the sea having formerly flowed much farther between them into the land than it does at the present time.

† Dr. Halley, in his "Discourse on the Landing of Cæsar," says,—"it is certain that the cliffs mentioned were those of Dover, and that, from the tide, and other circumstances, the Downs was the place where he landed." From the above writer we also quote the following conclusive statements, as to the precise day and hour when Cæsar landed in Britain. "Augustus died in the year 767, sixty-eight years after Cæsar's descent; upon the news of his death, there was a mutiny in the Pannonian army, which was quieted by Drusus, by the help of an eclipse of the moon. From this eclipse it is certain that Augustus died in the fourteenth year of Christ, consequently Cæsar's first descent, which was sixty-eight years before, must be in the fifty-fifth year current before the Christian æra; and as the year, so may the very day and hour of his landing be fixed. For Cæsar, having mentioned the fourth day after his landing, says, "the night after, it was full moon." Now the summer being far spent, this full moon must have been

main body of their forces, resolved to dispute, and, if possible, prevent his landing. The Romans on that occasion certainly laboured under the greatest difficulties; the ships, owing to their bulk, could not get close in shore; while the soldiers, having their hands encumbered with their weapons and shields, and their bodies loaded with ponderous armour, were under the necessity of contending with the waves and their enemies at the same time, and on a shore with which they were absolute strangers. The Britons, on the contrary, standing upon dry land, or but partially immersed in the water, and perfectly masters of their position, as well as free from incumbrances, were enabled to direct their weapons with precision, and impel their horses forward, inured to that species of combat; a disadvantage that greatly discouraged the Romans, unused to such a mode of fighting, who, in consequence, manifested less spirit than they were accustomed to display in their land engagements.

Perceiving this, Cæsar issued orders for the gallies to advance quietly in front of the rest of the fleet, and row along, having their broadsides opposed to the shore, when they were to put every missile in play for the purpose of driving their adversaries to some distance in shore. This generalship on the part of Cæsar proved of great utility, as the Britons, being terrified, soon began to give way, when the Roman infantry, although in the onset unwilling, nevertheless began to encourage one another, and, leaping into the sea from their ships, rushed forward to encounter the enemy. On coming to action, the battle was courageously disputed on both sides; during which the Romans, unable to keep their ranks, secure a firm footing, or continue to follow their particular standards, fell into great disorder; while their opponents, conversant with the shallows, and spurring on their horses, vigorously assaulted the invaders, who, laden with accoutrements, were rendered unfit to receive the shock. On witnessing that dilemma, Cæsar directed that the boats and pinnaces should be manned, and then sent them to the assistance of

in July or August; that in July was in the beginning of the month, and of the two full moons that year in August, that on the first day was at noon; therefore, the full moon which Cæsar mentions, must be that which happened on the 30th, a little after midnight. Hence it is plain, he landed four days before; on the 26th of August, about five in the afternoon.

those who required immediate aid; the latter accordingly charged the Britons with such fury, that they were put to flight; but the Romans were unable to pursue the islanders, as they were not yet joined by their horse. The Britons having fled beyond the reach of danger, then forwarded messengers, desiring peace, with a promise to deliver hostages for the due performance of every thing Cæsar should command. In the first instance, the invader upbraided, but ultimately pardoned the imprudence of his adversaries; and then demanded hostages, some of which were immediately delivered, with assurances that the residue should be given up in a few days. The British leaders then dispersed their men, when the chiefs assembling from all parts, recommended themselves and their states to the protection of the conqueror.

Upon the fourth day after Cæsar's arrival in Britain, the transports destined to convey his cavalry, set sail with a light gale; but, when arrived within sight of the Roman camp, a sudden tempest dispersed the fleet, which with infinite difficulty got back in safety to the Gallic coast. The moon being at full the same night, caused a springtide, with which the Romans were unacquainted; and, in consequence, the gallies that had been dragged on the shore, were soon filled with water, while the ships of burthen, then riding at anchor, were much distressed and greatly damaged. The result was, the loss of many, and the residue being rendered unfit for service, which created the greatest consternation throughout the Roman legions, as they had no other vessels to transport them back, or materials wherewith to refit their own; and, they consequently knew that their winter quarters must be taken up in Gaul, as no provision of corn had been made for them in the island, against the winter season.

No sooner had the British leaders, who were assembled for the performance of their contract with Cæsar, ascertained this fact, as well as that the Romans had neither horses nor provisions, and concluding from the smallness of their camp (which was narrower than usual, since they had left all the heavy baggage in Gaul,) that their troops were but few in number, they came to the resolution of revolting. In order, therefore, to prevent the enemy from foraging, and to detain him till winter should set in, they conceived, that, in case one victory was obtained,

or that the return of the Romans was impeded, none would ever dare hazard a second attempt: wherefore, this confederacy being entered into, the Britons, by degrees, quitted the Roman encampment, and proceeded to enlist, with as much secrecy as possible, those troops they had lately disbanded.

Cæsar, although unconscious of their design, yet suspecting, on account of the loss of his shipping, and the delay of the British chiefs in surrendering up their remaining hostages, that some hidden treachery was intended, adopted measures of security, causing provisions to be daily conveyed to his camp, and repairing such vessels as were in a less ruined condition than the majority of his ships, and by that means, with the loss of twelve of his craft, he rendered the remainder fit for sea. So circumstanced, the seventh legion, whose turn it was, went forth to forage; and, while some of the soldiers were busy in the fields, and others conveyed corn from their fellows to the camp, the outposts gave notice to Cæsar, that a greater dust than usual was apparent in that part of the country whither the legion had repaired. Suspecting immediately a revolt on the part of the islanders, he ordered out the cohorts stationed as an advanced guard, commanding the rest to fly to arms, and follow him with all possible expedition. Cæsar had not proceeded far, ere he beheld his foragers overpowered by the Britons, and driven into a very small compass; for, the enemy well aware there remained but one spot whence the harvest had not been carried in, suspected the Romans would repair thither, and, having the previous night concealed themselves in the woods, they suddenly rushed forth upon the troops, who had laid aside their arms, being dispersed and employed in reaping the corn. At the moment when Cæsar came in sight of the field, the Britons had slaughtered some of his men, while the rest, being in disorder, were surrounded by the horse and chariots of their enemies.

The mode resorted to by the Britons, in the management of their chariots, according to the account handed down by Cæsar, was as follows: in the first instance, they drove furiously in every direction, hurling their darts with great force, and a good aim, so that the terror inspired by the rumbling of their chariots, and trampling of the steeds, frequently created disorder in the lines of their adversaries. Having gained the ranks of the

cavalry, the warrior then alighted, and attacked the enemy on foot, after which the chariot drivers conducted the vehicles to a short distance from the conflict, placing themselves in such a situation, that, in the event of their masters being overpowered, they might retreat to them immediately. By this means, in the hour of conflict, the Britons displayed all the activity of the horse, and the steadiness of the foot; being so expert, from daily use and exercise, that, if advancing at full speed on the side of a steep acclivity, they were enabled to rein in their steeds and turn with velocity, run along the pole, rest on the harness, and thence precipitate themselves, with astonishing dexterity, into their chariots again.

Harris, speaking of the management of chariots, by the Britons, conceives the same to have entirely belonged to the Kentish men; for Cæsar, in his first expedition, seems never to have proceeded beyond that county.

Mela asserts that the British chariots were armed with scythes and hooks, and Harris further on observes,—that Kent having been originally peopled by the Gauls, they, from that circumstance, waged warfare in the same manner as regarded their chariots. The Gauls might have derived such custom from the Phœnicians, or Greeks; and, that both those nations had been long conversant with Britain, my authority seems fully convinced, in confirmation of which, he refers his reader, for additional information, to Bochart, Sammes, Camden, &c.

The Roman troops being put into disorder by such a mode of attack, Cæsar came up very fortunately to their aid; for, on arriving, the Britons made a stand, and the soldiers encouraged, dispelled their fears. Conceiving it, however, too hazardous to venture upon a general engagement on that occasion, after continuing stationary for a short time, Cæsar, at the head of his legion, retired to the camp. Subsequent to that affair, as the weather continued very tempestuous for several days, the Romans remained in their quarters, the Britons making no further attempt to molest them. However, during such cessation of hostilities, the islanders did not lay dormant, forwarding emissaries to all parts, with information of the small force the Romans possessed, shewing the booty that might be acquired, and the glorious opportunity which presented itself of securing their independence for ever, in case they could surprise

and take the enemy's camp. By such means a great force, both of horse and foot, was raised by the Britons, who collected from all parts, for the purpose of accomplishing that desired end.

Cæsar, aware that his enemies, in case of defeat, would again insure their safety by flight, having thirty horsemen, whom Comius of Arras had conveyed over in his suite, ranged his legions in order of battle, in front of the camp; when, engaging the Britons, they were unable to sustain his attack, and being put to flight, that handful of Roman horsemen pursued the fugitives as far as possible, killing a number, and burning all the dwellings to a considerable distance. The Britons during the day, sent messengers demanding peace, which the victor accorded, after stipulating for double the number of hostages previously required, in order that they might be sent into Gaul. The autumnal equinox being then near at hand, Cæsar did not think it safe to sail, with such fragile barks in the winter season, therefore, taking advantage of the favorable wind, he embarked soon after midnight, and gained the continent in safety. It has been surmised that he left this island about the 20th of September, being twenty-five days after landing; and, as he himself states, a little prior to the equinox, which must then have occurred on the 25th of that month.

Such is the precise account, as given by Cæsar, of his first short expedition to Britain, which, notwithstanding the plausible manner adopted in dressing up the recital in his Commentaries, yet his sudden departure after the battle, and during the night, conveys with it a very strong suspicion of his having been beaten by the Britons. Horace, Tibullus, and Lucan, seem to confirm this in the lines previously quoted, as well as Tacitus, and Dion Cassius, in their respective histories.

H. Huntingdon, a more modern historian of our own nation, who flourished about a century after the Norman conquest, expressly states, that Cæsar was disappointed in his expectations; for that, on landing, he had a sharper conflict with the Britons than he could have expected, and, perceiving his forces were too few for such an enterprise, and his adversaries far more powerful than he had imagined, he was therefore compelled to re-embark; when, being overtaken by a storm, he lost the major part of his fleet, many of his soldiers, and nearly all his horse;

and, being dismayed, returned to Gaul, sorely wounded at his discomfiture. The above statement receives confirmation from Mat. Paris, Bede, and Polidore Virgil, an Italian, who is uniformly severe upon the English in his history, notwithstanding which, in reference to this point, he says, the report was, that Cæsar, being routed by the Britons at the first encounter, fled into Gaul.

Notwithstanding such may have been the termination of Cæsar's earliest attempt, we find that the Roman senate, on receipt of his letters, containing an account of his exploits, decreed him public honours at Rome for twenty days successively. It appears, therefore, the result of this invasion produced nothing more than a discovery of the most convenient spot for landing; and, that in case he should again attempt the conquest of our island, he must convey a much larger force than that by which he at first had been accompanied.

The islanders, however, were little awed by the Romans; since, of all the states into which Britain was then divided, only two forwarded the hostages agreed upon. Cæsar, exasperated at such contempt, resolved to make a second landing, the following year, with a more numerous fleet and army. For that purpose, on retiring from his winter quarters in Gaul, as was usually the case every year, in order to visit Italy, he ordered his lieutenants, destined to command the legions in his absence, to construct during the winter as many ships as possible, and repair the old ones. At the same time he pointed out the manner and form in which he wished they should be built; namely, somewhat lower than was customary in the Mediterranean, in order that the soldiers might with greater facility embark and get on shore. He also wished them to be broader than usual, as more convenient for the number of horses he wanted to convey, while every one was to be contrived for oars, the use of which would be facilitated in consequence of their lowness.

On the return of Cæsar to his legions, he found that, owing to the unparalleled diligence of his soldiers, six hundred vessels of such forms had been built, with twenty-nine gallies, and that the whole would in a few days be ready for launching. He in consequence ordered that they should meet him at the *Portus Itius*, which he had ascertained to be the most convenient

passage for Britain, as its distance from the continent was only about thirty miles. Various conjectures are handed down as to the situation of Portus Itius. Camden and Ortelius suppose it to have been Witson; Cluverius, Somner, Batteley, and others, imagine Boulogne the spot appointed; while Lambarde, Horseley, and others, coincide with Dr. Halley in placing it near Calais. Be this, however, as it may; from Portus Itius, Cæsar sailed for Britain, with five legions, and the same number of horse he had left with Labienus, about sunset, having a gentle south-west wind. At midnight he was becalmed, when, the fleet being driven by the tide, Cæsar at break of day discovered he had abandoned Britain to his left, but, the tide turning, the Romans took to their oars in order to gain that part of the coast where they had, the previous year, found the best landing. Cæsar about noon arrived at the coast with his fleet, yet no enemy appeared, although, as he afterwards ascertained from his prisoners, the Britons had assembled there in vast multitudes; but, being affrighted by the number of his ships, amounting to upwards of eight hundred, they subsequently abandoned the shore, and fled for concealment among the hills.

Having landed without opposition, and selected a proper spot for encampment, Cæsar soon ascertained where the British forces were posted, and at midnight marched in quest of his enemies, having left ten cohorts and three hundred horse under the command of Q. Abrius, to guard the fleet, concerning which he was the less uneasy, having left the ships at anchor on a soft and open shore. After advancing about twelve miles, the Britons were discovered, who presented themselves with horses and chariots on the banks of a river, and from an elevated ground began to oppose the passage of the Romans, and give them battle. However, being soon repulsed by Cæsar's cavalry, they retired to a spot in the woods, fortified by nature and by art in a singular manner, seeming to have been thus prepared some time previous, in consequence of their own internal civil wars. The passages to that fastness were blocked by the trunks of trees, hewn for that purpose; and, as the Britons seldom ventured to skirmish beyond their forests, the Romans were prevented from penetrating the works. At length the soldiers of the seventh legion, having thrown themselves into a testado, and

constructed a mound against those works, after some resistance captured the post, and forced the Britons from the wood. Cæsar, however, would not allow the pursuit to be followed up, being unacquainted with the country, and the sun upon the wane, wherefore he was desirous the remaining light should be employed in enabling him to fortify his camp.

Antiquaries have been divided in their opinions as to this spot, "fortified by nature and art." Horsley conjectures the encounter to have taken place on the banks of the Stour, others on the border of the rivulet below Barham Downs, and that the British fortification was in Kingston woods, behind Bursted, where Roman works are still apparent almost in a continued line to Deal, which tends to strengthen such opinion. Some conceive the conflict to have been at Swerdling Down, three miles north-west from Bursted, and the intrenchment in the woods above the downs behind Heppington, where intrenchments are still to be seen. The engagement was probably below Barham Down; the fortification near Bursted, as previously noticed; and the remains above Swerdling the spot to which the Britons retreated when put to flight, and where Cæsar discovered them again, with their allies, commanded by Cassivelaun, after fortifying his camp.

Having divided his army into three corps, Cæsar, the ensuing morning, despatched the horse and foot in pursuit of the Britons; soon after which, and before the rear-guard was out of sight, some messengers arrived from Q. Atrius, who informed Cæsar that the preceding night a storm had taken place, whereby nearly all the ships were shattered and driven on shore, since neither anchors or cables had been adequate to secure them, nor the skill of the mariners and pilots able to contend against the fury of the tempest. On receipt of that disastrous intelligence, the general countermanded the march of his forces, and returned in person to inspect the fleet, when he found about forty of his ships entirely lost, and the residue in such a mutilated condition, that it was impossible they could be refitted without infinite labour. Having, therefore, selected workmen from among his troops, and sent for others from the Continent, Cæsar wrote to Labienus, ordering him to construct as many vessels as possible by the aid of those legions under his command. He then resolved, although it was an affair attended with the most arduous

toil, that the fleet should be hauled on shore, and inclosed with his camp within the same fortification.

To accomplish that labour, the soldiers were employed, without intermission, during ten nights and days along the shore about Deal, Sandown, and Walmer; there is at present a long range of earthen heaps, where Camden conjectures that ship encampment to have existed, which, in his time, was called by the people *Rome's work*, as that historian was then informed. The shipping thus secured, and the camp particularly well fortified, Cæsar left the same guard over the fleet as before, and then returned to the point at which he had desisted from pursuing the Britons, where he found them collected in much greater force than at the period when he left them.

By universal consent, the chief command of the British force had devolved upon Cassivelaun, whose territories were separated from the maritime states by the Thames, about eighty miles from the coast. There had previously been continual warfare between that chief and the remaining states in the island; but the Britons, terrified at the arrival of the Romans in such force, had conferred the sole direction of their affairs to him at a moment so pregnant with danger and difficulty. While on their march, the Romans were vigorously attacked by the horse and chariots of the British; the former, however, repulsed their assailants with great slaughter, and drove them into their woody fastnesses; but, displaying an over eagerness in the pursuit, they also lost a number of their soldiers.

Shortly after, the Britons made a sally from the wood, and vigorously attacked the advanced guard of the Romans, who, not expecting their enemies, were employed in fortifying the camp. Cæsar, therefore, instantly despatched the two first cohorts, not only more numerous than the others, but generally composed of the bravest men, in order to yield assistance; but, while the Romans stood wonderstruck at the new mode of attack adopted by the Britons, the latter rushed through their ranks, and returned to their woods, without having lost a man. In that encounter Quintus Laberius Durus was slain, such being the account given by Cæsar. Henry of Huntingdon, however, in his history states that during the attack Labienus the tribune, and his battalion, being completely surrounded by the Britons, were every one slain; when Cæsar, aware that the day was lost,

and his enemies to be encountered more by art than courage or strength, came to the determination, ere his loss should be too great, to fly the field, when the Britons pursued the Romans, slaughtering many, and were ultimately impeded only in continuing the massacre in consequence of the contiguity of the woods. Bede in his statement gives this affair a more decided character, by asserting that the Britons were completely victorious.

As this conflict took place in view of the whole of Cæsar's forces, they perceived that the legionary troops were unable to cope with such a determined enemy, the weight of their arms not allowing them to pursue, neither did they dare advance too far from their colours. It was no less apparent that the Roman cavalry could not encounter the enemy without being subject to great danger, as the Britons frequently counterfeited a retreat, and, having thus lured the horsemen to a distance from the legions, they suddenly sprang from their chariots, and combated on foot with infinite advantage; in short, the affairs of cavalry, whether the islanders retreated or pursued, were uniformly attended by the same danger. To this it may be added, that the Britons never combated in close battalions, but small parties, far distant from each other, every corps having its post allotted, and receiving supplies; the weary being thus relieved by fresh and vigorous friends.

The following day the Britons presented themselves on the surrounding hills, at a distance from the camp, appearing only at intervals, and less anxious to annoy the Roman cavalry than on the day preceding. About noon, however, Cæsar having sent out three legions, with all his cavalry, under the command of C. Trebonius, in order to forage, the enemy on a sudden rushed upon the Roman troops in every direction, even penetrating so far as to come up with the legions and their standards. The Romans, however, returned the charge with vigour, driving back the assailants; nor did their cavalry cease the pursuit until the islanders were completely routed, when a great slaughter was made of the Britons, the enemy pursuing so close that no opportunity was given them to rally, or quit their chariots to attack on foot. After that discomfiture, the auxiliaries who had joined the Britons left them, so that the former never after engaged the Romans in general combat with their entire forces.

Cæsar then advanced to the Thames, in the direction of Cassivelaun's territory, where he found the stream fordable only at one spot, and attended with danger. On arriving at that point, he beheld the British stationed on the opposite shore in considerable force, having fortified the banks with long sharp stakes, and also driven a quantity so deep into the bed of the river that the points were concealed by the water.* Although acquainted with that fact from prisoners and deserters, Cæsar commanded his forces to ford the stream, which they effected with so much intrepidity, although neck deep, that the Britons, unable to resist the assault, abandoned their post, and fled. Cassivelaun then, despairing of success from a regular battle, disbanded the major part of his troops, being contented with watching the movements of his enemies from the woods and inaccessible holds. Several states, in the interim, had submitted to Cæsar; and, in order, therefore, to prevent him from pursuing his conquests, Cassivelaun then despatched messengers into Kent, which was governed by four petty princes, namely, Cingetorix, Carnilius, Taximagulas, and Segoreax, styled Kings by Cæsar, whom he directed to raise what forces they could, and unexpectedly attack the Roman camp where the ships were secured. This was accordingly done, but the attempt failed, when a great slaughter of the assailants took place in a sally made by the Romans, who captured Cingetorix, and regained their trenches without any material loss.

Cassivelaun being made acquainted with that defeat, and aware of the numerous reverses he had experienced, that his country was devastated, and several states had already submitted to the invaders, sent messengers to Cæsar, in order to treat respecting a surrender. The summer being then far advanced, and Cæsar wishing to pass the winter in Gaul, for the purpose of preventing any sudden incursions on the part of his enemy, accepted the proposal, demanding hostages, and subjecting the country to the payment of an annual tribute.

* The ford in question is conjectured to have been at Cowes-stakes, near Chertsey, in Surry. Bede states that in his time the stakes were visible. Tyrel equally informs us that many were pulled up, as impeding the passage of the barges; and of later years several were got up, and eagerly purchased by the gentry in the neighbourhood, to be manufactured into handles of knives and forks, &c. the wood being as hard and black as ebony.

As soon as the hostages were delivered, Cæsar marched his legions back to the sea-shore: his vessels were then refitted, and launched; when, having a vast number of captives, and several of his ships having, as before observed, been lost in the storm, he determined on transporting his troops at two voyages. The majority of the vessels, however, returned from Gaul, after landing the soldiers first shipped off, with those Labicius had constructed, having been driven back by adverse winds; Cæsar, after long and vainly expecting their return, lest winter should set in, the equinox being near at hand, crowded his soldiers in the remaining transports, and, taking advantage of an extraordinary calm, set sail about ten at night, and gained the continent in safety at daybreak. It is conjectured Cæsar's second expedition took place in May, and his return to Gaul was about the middle of September; because, in a letter to Cicero from Britain, bearing date September the 1st, he says, "I am come to the seaside for the purpose of embarking, &c."

In reference to these two expeditions of Julius Cæsar, the purport of Mr. Hasted's remark is to the following effect: that, in his Commentaries, Cæsar frames the account very much to his own advantage; and that, on perusal of his statements, it is apparent there are great omissions. As a proof of the inconsistency of his narrative, he states his having made a descent with two legions only in sight of a formidable army, having a peculiar mode of fighting; and that after a conflict he put those British forces to flight; that, landing a *second time* with a much larger army, he drove his enemies before him, and then routed them and their auxiliaries in battle; and, what is more wonderful, crossed the Thames, stuck full of spikes, and guarded by a numerous army, his soldiers being up to their chins in the stream. Such scenes of good fortune we might imagine would have secured him success in the design with which he sailed from Gaul,—the subjugation of Britain, and its reduction to become a Roman province,—as positively asserted by Dion Cassius. Yet, in spite of such victories, his fording the Thames, routing Cassivelaun, and becoming master of that prince's capital, while the Britons in all directions sued for peace; notwithstanding, I say, such good fortune, the conqueror was content with ordering Maudubratius to be restored in the place of Cassivelaun to the kingdom of the Trinobantes. This command,

however, was never put into effect, since, on Cassivelaun's submission, he was restored to Cæsar's favor, having an easy tribute imposed upon him; when, without fortifying a single place, or leaving any legions on the island, he quickly embarked again for the continent.

"Such a trivial satisfaction, (says Mr. Hasted,) instead of the absolute conquest of Britain, evidently shews that the success acquired by Cæsar, proved far short of the idea he strives to convey in his recital. It tends to confirm the testimony of Lucan, who taxes him with having turned his back on the Britons; of Dion Cassius, who says, the Roman infantry were entirely routed by them in a battle, and that Cæsar retired without accomplishing any thing; and of Tacitus, who asserts that Cæsar rather showed the Romans the way to Britain, than made them masters of it; and who, in another part, makes one of the Britons say, "that their ancestors had driven out Julius Cæsar from this island."

Whatsoever may have been the real matter of fact, in regard to Cæsar's success, Pliny informs us, that, upon his return to Rome, he offered a breastplate to Venus, enriched with British pearls, as a trophy of his conquests acquired in that island.

FROM THE DEPARTURE OF JULIUS CÆSAR TO THE FINAL ABANDONMENT OF BRITAIN BY THE ROMANS, A.D. 427.

When a great conquest is effected by an enlightened commander over a nation of barbarians, it is but natural to imagine that the awe inspired in the conquered would teach them humility; such, however, was far from being the case in respect to the Britons, as regarded Cæsar; for, let their promises have been what they might, they did not much trouble themselves as to their performance. The civil wars that subsequently distracted Rome, caused Britain to be neglected; a feeling that continued to pervade long after the restoration of peace, as we learn from Tacitus. This apathy on the part of the Romans, towards Britain, continued until the time of Claudius, being the lapse of a century; a fact recorded by all

the Roman writers; during which period the Britons remained unmolested, except by their own internal feuds, being, as Dion says, governed by their own princes.

It is true, Augustus, in two instances, seemed desirous of making the Britons perform their engagements with his predecessor; but the British princes, having courted his favor by presents and insidious addresses, persuaded him to abandon the intention.

Caligula, who succeeded Tiberius, also formed a design against Britain, but never put it into effect, which Tacitus ascribes to his instability of character. Suetonius also states, that he received Admirius, by other writers called Guiderius, the son of Canobeline (Cymbeline), who surrendered to that emperor with a few followers, having been expelled Britain by his father.

Until the above period Britain remained free from the Roman yoke; but, under Claudius, the successor of Caligula, great part of the island was subjected to Rome, and the remainder under the succeeding emperors. Under Claudius, Cunobeline being dead, his two sons, Togodumnus and Caractacus reigned in Britain; and during their sway, one Bericus, being expelled the island for sedition, fled to Rome; and, being provoked against his countrymen, instigated that emperor to invade Britain. On the other hand, the Britons, exasperated at the emperor's receiving the fugitive and his party, and refusing to deliver them up, would not pay the tribute demanded, and prohibited all commerce with the Romans.

Claudius, who only wanted a pretence for war, being then in his *third consultate,* made choice of Britain as his province, and commanded Plautius, then Prætor in Gaul, to transport his legions into Britain, while he prepared to follow in case of necessity. The Roman soldiers at first refused compliance, saying, *they would not wage war beyond the end of the world;* recollecting, perhaps, the rough reception their predecessors had encountered; however, they ultimately embarked, and landed without opposition. The Britons, having understood that mutiny existed in the Roman legions, had not expected such a sudden change, which was the cause of their not being prepared to dispute the landing, supposed to have taken place A. D. 43. Plautius was anxious to force his enemies to a general battle, but the Britons avoided it, keeping themselves in small parties

behind the morasses and hills, to fatigue their adversaries with skirmishing till winter, when they conceived Plautius would sail to Gaul, as Cæsar had previously done. The Roman general was at first disconcerted, but at length found means to attack Caractacus singly, and afterwards Togodumnus, both of whom he overthrew. Plautius then defeated the Britons, after passing the Severn, as it is conjectured, when the vanquished fled to the Thames, which they forded, being aware of the passes, whereas the Romans in pursuing them ran great risks. The Romans, however, having swam the river, and others passing a bridge higher up, the Britons were surrounded and vast numbers slain; but the conquerors having continued the pursuit too eagerly, fell among the morasses, and lost many of their men.

On witnessing such indifferent success, and finding that the death of Togodumnus, who had fallen in a conflict, did not daunt, but made the Britons more furious in their revenge, Plautius, dreading the worst, drew back his forces, and sent to Rome, summoning Claudius to his assistance; and, from Dion Cassius, we learn, that the general awaited the emperor's arrival, on the southern or Kentish side of the Thames. The spot alluded to is supposed to have been Keston Down, near Bromley; from its nearness to the Thames, size, strength, and many other circumstances; while the remains of a Roman camp, and intrenchments still visible there, could not, it is conceived, have been constructed for any other purpose.

Claudius, on receipt of that news, left Rome with a very powerful force; and, in order to strike greater terror among the Britons, conveyed with them a number of elephants, when, having landed, he marched to unite his forces with those of Plautius, who awaited his arrival near the Thames. Having taken upon himself the chief command, the forces passed that river, and, in a regular battle, gave the Britons a decided overthrow, which was followed by the capture of Camulodunum, supposed to be Maldon, or Colchester, and the royal seat of Cunobeline. Some authors however affirm, that this conquest of Claudius was effected without any effusion of blood, whereas Dion Cassius has handed down the above statements. The islanders were then disarmed, and Plautius appointed governor, receiving orders to subdue whatsoever portion of the country

might remain unconquered. Claudius, after continuing some sixteen days on the island, again set sail for Rome, having expedited news of his conquest to that city. Notwithstanding the small portion of the island thus subjugated, and the little knowledge acquired of its extent, the emperor had a triumph decreed him, as in cases where whole kingdoms had been brought under the dominion of Rome.

From that period, several governors succeeded in Britain, who had various successes against the natives, in which state the island continued until the famous Cneius Julius Agricola was despatched to undertake the command in the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 78. The skill and valour of that leader extended the Roman dominion through Wales, and to the remotest parts of Scotland; and, what was still more praiseworthy, by his prudence in governing, he reconciled the Britons to the Roman sway, thus rendering them content, which had not been the case under the dominion of their previous rulers. From the period in question, many of the inhabitants assumed the Roman costume; and, by degrees, acquired a taste for the allurements of vice and effeminacy in their baths, entertainments, and other luxurious habits.

After continuing eight years on the island, Agricola commanded his admiral to sail round it, which he accomplished, and returned with great reputation; thus proving that Britain, as it had been previously supposed, was an island. Britain, however, as far as regards Caledonia, did not long remain subject to the Romans; for, upon the recall of Agricola, Domitian lost that portion of his conquests. Under that reign the northern part of the island was abandoned to the natives, the Romans being satisfied with the southern districts, which were reduced to a complete province, not under control of consuls or pro-consuls, but denominated *præsidial*, and appropriated to the emperors after the provinces had been divided by Augustus, who appointed his own *proprætors*.

Subsequent to that time the Romans had to sustain incessant warfare with the northern inhabitants, as well as the Scots and Picts. The first mention of an attack by the former having been made on this island, being, according to Alford's Annals, in 360, and their first landing effected in Ireland, as the Picts had previously done from Scandinavia. To restrain those incessant

invasions on their provinces, the Romans at length caused several walls to be raised from sea to sea, thus separating, while they defended, the provincial or southern portion of the island. During that term of years, Kent, notwithstanding the wars and insurrections which ravaged the residue of Britain, continued at peace under the Roman sway; so that the natives ultimately felt more pained at the departure of their conquerors, than they had manifested displeasure on witnessing their arrival.

Such was the state of Britain, when, shortly after the year 395, the celebrated Stilico, who governed the western empire during the minority of the emperor Honorius, despatched a legion into Britain, through which means the Saxons, who had first infested the island, under Valentinian, A. D. 364, being subdued, the sea became quiet; and, as the Picts were considerably weakened, the Britons in a great measure dispelled their former apprehensions. It was then a proper officer was also appointed to guard the coast against any attempts on the part of the Saxons, having the title of *Comes Littoris Saxonica*. Shortly after that period the barbarous nations began to pour their hordes upon the provinces of the Roman empire, and it was found expedient to order home the legions quartered in Britain. The island thus became exposed to its former enemies, and the natives, expecting no succours from Honorius, proclaimed an emperor of their own; two of whom, Mark and Gratian, were murdered in succession, the latter being succeeded by Constantine, a common soldier. This chief, inspired with a great opinion of his own powers, formed the design of becoming master of the entire empire, and, with that view, landed in Gaul, accompanied by a handful of Romans left on the island, and such Britons as were expert in the use of arms. The natives, thus abandoned to themselves, became more than ever subjected to the inroads of the Scots and Picts, &c. whose tracks being uniformly marked by the ravages of fire and sword, reduced the inhabitants to the most wretched condition. So circumstanced, having implored in vain for succours from Rome, they withdrew their allegiance, and no longer owned themselves governed by the laws of the empire. This was assented to by Honorius, who, in his letters, even advised the natives to provide for their own safety, which was an implicit resignation of the sovereignty of Britain. According to Bede, that event

occurred shortly after the occupation of Rome, by the victorious Alaric, king of the Goths, A. D. 410, when the Britons freed, appear to have fought for a time with success, against their invaders, but, being in the end, subdued, they once more implored protection from Rome against their merciless conquerors. Honorius, touched with compassion, sent a legion in aid of the Britons, which, landing unexpectedly, made a dreadful slaughter of the Scots and Picts, who were compelled to fly beyond the friths of Edinburgh and Dumbarton. The Romans then advised the Britons to erect a wall on the isthmus, from sea to sea, and returned to the continent, as their assistance was required to check the inroads of the barbarians, who threatened the empire from every quarter.

The Britons followed the advice given, but, as their barriers were only constructed of turf, they were soon broken down, when the invaders committed greater devastations than ever. Driven to desperation by their sufferings, the islanders renewed their application to the emperor, on which occasion the ambassadors presented themselves with their garments rent, and dust upon their heads; and, through their supplications, prevailed upon the emperor to send fresh forces to relieve the island. The Romans, wholly unexpected by the invaders, made a most dreadful havoc among them, while in the act of roving in all directions for plunder. The Scots and Picts being thus driven a second time beyond the friths, the Romans plainly told the Britons they must expect no further assistance from the emperor, and took their last farewell of Britain, from which period they entirely abandoned the island. Gallio, of Ravenna, who commanded the Romans on that occasion, exhorted the islanders to defend themselves, by manfully combatting for their wives, children, possessions, and, what was dearer still than life,—their liberty. In order the better to repel their assailants, he also advised them to repair the wall erected by Severus, with stone, offering the assistance of his soldiers, and undertaking in person to direct the works. The Britons therefore, in conjunction with the Romans, began the labour, which was proceeded in with so much alacrity as to be speedily accomplished, notwithstanding the wall was eight feet broad, and twelve in height. Turrets were also erected, at convenient distances, on

the eastern coast, to repel the Saxons, &c. who, arriving from Germany, frequently made descents in that direction.

Being further provided with patterns of the weapons, which the Romans had taught them to construct, Gallio took his final leave of the Britons, from which period may be dated the complete abandonment of the island by the Roman empire.

That part of Britain south of the two friths, as the northern districts preserved their independence, being reduced to a province by Agricola, as previously mentioned, was governed by a *Proprætor*, and subjected to very exorbitant taxation. Under that government this province of Britain remained from the time of Domitian to the reign of Constantine; who, on new modelling the empire, and making a general regulation for the better government of his dominions, divided the same into four large *Prefectures*,—namely, Italy, Gaul, the East, and Illyria, in which were contained fourteen vast provinces. Britain, being one, was subjected to the *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Prefect of Gaul, and governed by a Vicar, or Deputy, styled *Spectabilis*. Prior to that time, the island had been divided into two provinces, but Constantine formed it into three. The first was called *Britannia Prima*, containing the districts south of the Thames; the second, *Britannia Secunda*, comprising the country west of the Severn, to the Irish sea, now called Wales; and the third province bore the designation of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, containing all the districts northward of the Thames, and to the east of the Severn.

Pancirollus, who wrote before the middle of the fifth century, describing the government of Britain, informs us, that the lieutenant of the prefect of Gaul had then subject to him certain consular deputies and præsides, or presidents, who, with inferior deputies, managed all civil and criminal affairs. Besides those, and subordinate to him in Britain, were three different courts, or departments, under three leading officers,—namely, the *Comes Britanniarum*, or Count of Britain; the *Dux Britanniarum*, or Duke of Britain; and the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, or Count of the Saxon shore.

The first appears to have been a civil officer, presiding over the inland parts, and western coasts; the second was military, being stationed in the north, having under him a powerful body

of garrisoned troops to defend the country from the inroads of the Scots and Picts; while the third had the guardianship of the eastern and southern coasts, to guard against the piracy of the Saxons. The government of the Count of the Saxon shore in Britain extended over Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Hampshire, and Kent; on the coasts of which, or near them, the forces under him were stationed. Those in the county of Kent particularly were—

The commander of the Tungrian troops, stationed at Dover.

The chief of the detachment of soldiers of Tournay, at Limne.

The commander of the first cohort of Vetascians, at Reculver.

The captain of the second legion, called Augusta, at Richborough, and

The commander of the detachment of the Abulci, at Anderida.

The Roman military establishment in Britain was very considerable; from the time of Claudius, to the emperor Vespasian, there were four legions constantly on the island, and subsequently three, until the Romans were, by degrees, compelled to recall them, in order to subjugate their intestine foes, and the barbarous nations, that, like a torrent, poured in upon the empire from every quarter.

We have little more to add respecting the Romans while in Britain, farther than to remark, that, for the purpose of facilitating their marches, and effecting a speedy communication throughout the island, they constructed numerous highways from one extremity to the other; more particularly in the county of Kent, which had three public or consular ways, besides other inferior roads on which they had their stations, and erected dwellings. They also raised numerous watch-towers, forts, and castles, upon the sea-coast, for the purpose of keeping the Britons in awe; preserving an unmolested intercourse with the continent, and guarding against the attacks of Saxon pirates,—all of which will be particularly adverted to in the sequel of our history.

FROM THE FINAL DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS, TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SAXONS IN BRITAIN, AND THENCE TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST, A.D. 1066.

BRITAIN, being thus finally abandoned by the Romans, that circumstance was no sooner known to the Scots and Picts, than they recommenced their inroads in greater force than before, destroying every thing with fire and sword. Having thus spread devastation around, they next determined to attack the wall that had been recently repaired, of which they soon rendered themselves masters; when the Britons fled, and, being pursued, were slaughtered in the most inhuman manner, and their towns abandoned to the sanguinary invaders. The result of this devastation and havoc, was a dreadful famine, which, according to Gildas, and other historians, produced the most horrible results. Thus deprived of their wonted resources, and driven to desperation, a civil war broke out among the wretched natives, who were compelled for support, to plunder one another of those small resources which the cupidity of the enemy had left them. The general state of want at length became so great, that the remaining Britons fled for safety to the forests, in order to acquire subsistence by means of the chace, in which abject state they were compelled to remain for a considerable period. The natives had then kings of their own, but they raised such only to that dignity as were notorious for their constant rapine and cruelty, and the consequence was, the frequent assassination of their rulers, who were replaced by chieftains still more barbarous than their predecessors.

Thus, pressed by famine and an enemy no less merciless, the Britons once more sued to the Romans for succour; but, Ætius, then consul for the third time, who governed the western empire with almost absolute sway, being in Gaul, could afford no assistance; while the emperor Valentinian the third, apprehensive of a war with Attila, was equally incapacitated from attending to the supplications of the islanders. Despairing therefore of further relief from Rome, and reduced to the last extremity, numbers of the Britons fled to Armorica, where those who had attended Maximus into Gaul are conjectured to have

settled. Numbers submitting to the Scots and Picts, purchased, in slavery, a wretched subsistence; and others, sallying in bands from the woods and fastnesses, fell on small parties of the marauding foes, of whom many were hewn in pieces. In consequence of the famine, the Picts found it necessary to withdraw to the districts near the great wall, which had been abandoned by the Britons, or were inhabited by those who had submitted to their yoke; and the Scots returned home. Being thus left in a comparative state of tranquillity, the natives once more began to cultivate their soil, which repaid them with abundance; when luxury, the invariable concomitant of ease, produced vice and debauchery. From that state of sloth they were again aroused by the return of their former persecutors; who, pursuing the same destructive means, speedily reduced the inhabitants to their former desperate state.

Thus circumstanced, as the only palliative of their calamities, the Britons, at a general assembly, chose Vortigern for ruler over the whole nation, appointing him their war chief, and giving him the sole direction of their affairs, against the common enemy. Such discord, however, existed among the states, that no beneficial effect was produced, several leading men having fortified themselves in various parts, who acted as petty tyrants, jealous of each other; therefore, instead of acquiescing in the supreme election, they rather sought to overthrow the chosen monarch, in order to be elected in his place. Vortigern, on the other hand, being a proud, debauched, and covetous tyrant, was regardless of the public good, of which he had been appointed guardian, but, roused by the universal clamour, and alarmed for his personal safety, he at length convened a general meeting of the powerful chiefs among the Britons, to consult on the means best calculated to avert the calamities of the nation. In that grand assembly, the distracted natives adopted the most pernicious expedient imaginable, which ultimately proved the destruction of the nation. The plan resorted to was an invitation for the Saxons to come to their aid; a people so notorious for their piratical course of life and atrocious cruelties, as to be objects of terror to the very men by whom they were thus invited.

The Saxons are conjectured to have been a colony from the Cimbrian Chersonesus, now Jutland, who, finding their country

overstocked with inhabitants, despatched three companies to acquire new settlements; to one of those was given the name of Suevians, to another, Franks, and to a third, that of Saxons. The first proceeded for Italy, the second to Belgic Gaul, while the latter became masters of the country between the Rhine and the Elbe; by degrees extending their conquests along the coasts of the German ocean. When invited over by the Britons, they were masters of Westphalia, Saxony, East and West Friesland, Holland, and Zealand. The first spot inhabited by that people, on quitting the Chersonesus, was the territory of Holstein, thence esteemed the ancient seat of the Saxons; between which, and the Chersonesus, or Jutland, lived a race, called in the time of Tacitus, the Angles. Bede states that the last-mentioned people inhabited a small province in the kingdom of Denmark and duchy of Sleswick, now called *Angel*, having Flensburg for its metropolis; whence came Hengist and Horsa into Britain, called on that account, Anglia.

At the period when the Saxons quitted the Chersonesus, they were joined by the Angles, who became a nation among them, and were thence comprised under the common name of Saxons, though at times distinguished by the compound appellation of *Anglo-Saxons*. Some time subsequent to the Saxons, Franks, and Suevians leaving the Chersonesus, the Goths, having expelled the Cimbrians, made themselves masters of that peninsula, thenceforth called Gothland or Jutland, from its inhabitants the Goths and Jutes. Numbers of those, mingling with the Saxons and Angles, sailed over at different periods, to share their conquests; and, settling with them, were afterwards esteemed the same people. Thus the Jutes and Angles were unknown to the Romans, until the latter end of the fourth century, when Eutrophius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Claudian the poet, were the first Roman writers by whom they are noticed. These were esteemed the most valiant among the Germans, in regard to nobility of sentiment, bodily strength, and hardiness of constitution. They were, in consequence, more dreaded by the Romans than all others, being always sudden in their evolutions, and terrible in their attacks: they were no less renowned for chastity, their tall stature, symmetry of shape, and prepossessing features. They wore the hair loose over the shoulders, their costume being a long close coat, and in their

arms a spear of considerable length. If they halted, they leaned upon small shields, and carried a species of knife hanging in front; at an earlier period, however, they were accustomed to shave the head close, excepting a small portion above the crown, wearing also a plate round their heads. The Angles were no less skilled in nautical affairs; and, from their long continued piracies, inured to the perils of the ocean, so that they not only annoyed the coasts of Britain and France, but carried their piratical excursions to Spain, and, in consequence, it became requisite to guard the coasts, wherefore the officers appointed for such service bore the title of *Counts of the Saxon shore.*

The proposal of inviting that race over to Britain, being approved, in the general assembly of the Britons, messengers were despatched to Germany with advantageous offers, in the event of their coming to yield assistance to the islanders. The Saxons were the more delighted with that proposition, having been previously instructed by their soothsayers, that they would plunder the territory whereto they were invited, during the space of a hundred and fifty years, and possess the same in tranquillity for double that lapse of time. Having therefore equipped three ships, they put to sea under the command of Hengist and Horsa, sons of Wetgiffel, great-grandson of the famous Woden, from whom all the royal families of the Saxons, according to Bede, derived their pedigrees.

The Saxons landed at Ippedsfleet, now called Ebbsfleet, in the isle of Thanet, northward of Richborough castle, A. D. 449, and were welcomed, by Vortigern and the Britons, with every testimony of amity and joy.* A league was then ratified, whereby the parties agreed that the Saxons should defend the Britons against foreign enemies; who, in return, were to possess the Isle of Thanet, together with pay and maintenance. The new comers, being thus established, were not long permitted to

* Historians inform us, that Hengist only stipulated for as much land as an ox-hide could encompass; when, upon Vortigern's acquiescence with the demand, he divided the hide into thin strips, or thongs, within the limits of which he circumscribed a space sufficiently large for the erection of a castle, thence called to the present day, Thong, or Tong Castle. Writers vary much respecting the site of that edifice; Camden, &c. placing Thong Castle near Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, while Lambard and others affirm it to have been Tong Castle, near Sittingbourn, in Kent.

enjoy themselves without employment, being soon summoned, by Vortigern, to join him in repelling the Scots and Picts, who had advanced as far as Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where a battle was fought, in which the latter were completely overthrown, and compelled to seek safety in a precipitate flight, leaving the victors in possession of the plunder they had previously amassed.

Subsequent to that signal overthrow, the invaders were so constantly beaten, that, wholly discouraged, the Scots and Picts by degress resigned their previous conquests, and retired to their own territories, standing in awe of nothing so much as an encounter with the triumphant Saxons. Hengist, being soon aware of the fruitful territory to which he had been invited, and finding the natives enervated by luxury, began to entertain secret hopes of procuring a permanent settlement in Britain. To effect this, he therefore had recourse to art, by persuading Vortigern of the danger to which he was exposed, not only from a fresh invasion of the Scots and Picts, but the insolence of the British chiefs themselves; advising that he should secure himself from the impending peril, by inviting over more Saxons to his aid. This measure was readily acceded to by the British monarch, when Hengist, through his messengers, made his countrymen acquainted with the fertility of the land and the effeminacy of the islanders, at the same time inviting them to share the good fortune that had attended him in the expedition.

The Saxons did not hesitate in complying with the invitation, and gained the coast of Britain, A. D. 450, in seventeen vessels, being 5000 strong, according to Hector Boethius, independent of their wives and children. With that armament arrived Oesc, or Esk, the son of Hengist, and, according to Nennius, his daughter Rowena, with whose beauty Vortigern became so captivated as to divorce his lawful wife and espouse her, after obtaining the consent of her father, with some difficulty, who pretended to be adverse to the match, when Hengist was invested with the government of Kent. Notwithstanding the force of the Saxons had thus become formidable, and sufficient to enable their general to put his ambitious projects into effect, he did not however conceive himself adequate to the task, and therefore so adroitly managed his plans as to make the king, by degrees, seek, of his own accord, that of which he was himself so desirous, viz. the sending for a third supply of Saxon

troops; by exaggerating the dangers wherewith Vortigern was threatened. This additional reinforcement therefore sailed over in forty ships, and arrived in 452, under the command of Octa and Ebresa, the son and nephew, or, as other writers state, the brother and nephew of Hengist. This Saxon body arrived at the Orcades, where, having committed a series of ravages, as well as along the northern coast, being the territories of the Scots and Picts, they possessed themselves of several places beyond the Friths, and ultimately obtained permission of the king to fix their residence in Northumberland, under pretence of securing the northern, as Hengist had done the southern territories. After this, encroaching still more upon the favor of Vortigern, Hengist called over additional armaments, until the country formerly inhabited by the Saxons was left in a great measure depopulated. Being now sufficiently powerful to put his most daring plans into effect, these strangers sought means to quarrel with the Britons, demanding larger supplies of money, wine, and cattle; threatening that, in case of non-compliance, the league should be broken, and the country laid waste from one extremity to the other. Astonished at those menaces, and although apprehensive of the Saxons being in sufficient force to put their threats into practice, the islanders notwithstanding refused; and desired the Saxons, if discontented, to return home, as their numbers were beyond the power of the inhabitants to maintain. Such an answer, although consonant with reason, provoked the Saxons, and afforded them a good pretext for putting into practice the long meditated plan; and, in consequence, after concluding a secret treaty of peace with the Scots and Picts, they turned their weapons against those they had undertaken to defend; when every thing became a prey to fire, sword, and devastation. During that scene of calamity, every public edifice was levelled to the earth, cities pillaged and given to the flames, the priesthood butchered at their altars, and the population, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition, slaughtered throughout the land. Many of the unfortunate Britons who escaped, fled for refuge to the fastnesses and forests of Wales and Cornwall; of whom vast numbers perished through want, or were forced, through famine, to give themselves up, and preserve existence with the loss of liberty. Others, having traversed the sea, settled among foreign nations; while such as

continued in the island underwent the most afflicting calamities, being in a state of perpetual apprehension, and in want even of the most common necessaries of life.

Such of the Britons, however, as remained, and were capable of any exertion, well aware that the partiality manifested by Vortigern, for their persecutors, had been the leading cause of their misery, and provoked at his cowardice and inattention to their welfare, deposed him; for although they left him, conjointly with his son Vortimer, the title of king, yet all command and regal power were vested in the latter, who was thus raised to the throne, and, being a very brave and valiant youth, undertook to defend his persecuted country; which happened A. D. 454, according to Matthew of Westminster.

Five years, therefore, subsequent to the last landing of the Saxon forces, the Britons, under Vortimer, began to make head against their persecutors, when several battles were fought, according to British and Saxon chroniclers, though differing in their accounts as to the exact time and places where those conflicts took place. Vortimer, at length, assembling his forces, met the enemy on the banks of the Darent, in Kent, when the latter were worsted, and fled; being pursued to Aylesford; where a most sanguinary battle was fought, A. D. 455, the success of which remained equal for a long period, though ultimately fell to the Britons. In that struggle, Horsa, the brother of Hengist, was killed, having fought hand to hand with Catigern, brother to Vortimer, who, on that memorable day, experienced a similar fate. The former was interred on the eastern side of the Medway, at a spot still retaining the name of Horsted; and his adversary, Catigern, nearer the field of slaughter, in the parish of Aylesford, where a rude monument, somewhat similar to that at Stonehenge, was raised over the grave, and may be seen at the present day, known by the name of *Kitscoty-house*, being, as interpreted by some writers, Catigern's house.

Vortimer, after that memorable conflict, still pursued the flying Saxons, whom he overtook on the sea-shore, near Folkestone; and there fought a third battle, between that place and Hythe, gaining a complete victory, and driving the remains of his enemy's troops into the Isle of Thanet. This event took place, A. D. 456, and the ensuing year Vortimer died; the contending powers having been so weakened by the losses

sustained during those conflicts, that neither was, for a considerable time, in a state to invade the territory of his opponent.

The Saxons, thus forced to become residents of the territory originally assigned them by Vortigern, viz. Kent and Northumberland, continued peaceable, until after Vortimer's decease, who, according to the most ancient authorities, departed this life after a short reign of less than five years. Those historians further relate that, when upon his death-bed, he was desirous of being interred near the spot where the Saxons had been accustomed to land, under a conviction that his bones would intimidate them from making any attempts there in future. He was, however, buried elsewhere; according to Matthew of Westminster, at London; while Nennius and others state Lincoln as the spot.

No sooner had Hengist ascertained the death of Vortimer to have taken place, than he collected a numerous body of Saxons, and, in spite of opposition, having landed, he fought several battles with the Britons under Vortigern, who, on the demise of his son Vortimer, had been reinstated upon the throne. In one of those encounters, which took place at Crecanford, now Crayford, in Kent, A. D. 457, the Britons were worsted, with the loss of four thousand men, and forced to abandon Kent, when they retired to London; and, from that period, Hengist, by some writers, is said to have assumed the title of king of this county, being eight years after the first arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The only circumstance that might have conduced to rescue the Britons from their thraldom, proved, in consequence of their factions and animosities, the cause of their utter ruin; for, Aurelius Ambrosius,* second son of Constantine, having landed with a large army from Armorica, through favor of Aldroen, king of that territory, Vortigern and his adherents considering Aurelius in the light of an usurper desirous of seizing the throne under pretence of defending it, levied their

* Ambrosius Aurelianus is said to have been the son of Constantine, beheaded by Honorius, who had been elected emperor in Britain, in the time of the Romans, as previously mentioned. His infancy had screened him from jealousy until the time of Vortigern, when a powerful party being formed in his favor, the latter strove to compass the death of the young prince, which compelled him to fly for refuge to Armorica, where he awaited a favorable opportunity to land and head his party.

troops, and resolved to oppose him, as being, if possible, a more dangerous foe than the Saxons. The result was a civil war, which lasted nearly eight years, so that the Britons, uniformly a prey to intestine commotions, instead of uniting against the common enemy, slaughtered one another without remorse. The wisest, however, of both parties, ultimately aware that those dissentions would produce their common ruin, terminated the struggle by dividing the kingdom. In this arrangement, Vortigern procured the eastern, and Ambrosius the western districts of the island, with the exception of such territories as were inhabited by the Saxons; those divisions being parted by the Roman highway, afterwards called Watling Street.

All dissentions among the Britons being thus adjusted, both parties united to conquer the common enemy, and the war against the Saxons was then carried on with varied success; till either party, worn out with incessant losses, without a prospect of ultimate conquest on either side, manifested a wish for peace, which was concluded, in all probability, on the terms that each should preserve the territory of which he was then possessed. Thus, after twenty years' incessant warfare, Hengist, who had hoped to possess himself of the whole island, was compelled to remain satisfied, to appearance, with the county of Kent, and some adjacent districts; not, however, that he felt contented, as he continued the slave of unbounded ambition, which at length prompted him to compass by treason, what he had not been able to accomplish by open hostility.

The better, therefore, to carry his plans into effect, Hengist assumed an appearance of the utmost sincerity, testifying a desire to live on terms of perfect harmony with the Britons. Led away by such specious appearances, the princes and nobles on either side had frequent meetings, and, in proof of his amicable intentions, Hengist invited Vortigern to a banquet; the attachment of the latter to pleasures of that description being perfectly well known to the insidious Saxon chief. The British monarch, therefore, accompanied by three hundred of his first nobility, attended the bidding of Hengist unarmed, little suspecting the treachery intended; when, towards the termination of the repast, a misunderstanding having been intentionally raised by Hengist, the Saxons, at a preconcerted signal being given, rose up to a man, when each poignarded the

British guest beside him, having secreted short weapons for that express purpose.

From this massacre, Vortigern was the only person spared, according to the order given by Hengist, who, being detained a prisoner, was compelled, as a ransom for his liberty, to surrender up to the Saxons a large track of land contiguous to Kent, which the Saxon leader added to his former dominions. The territory in question was afterwards partitioned off into three provinces, and peopled with Saxons; namely, *East-sexa,* or *Scaxe,* now Essex; *South-seaxe,* or Sussex; and *Middel-seaxe,* now Middlesex.

From the period in question, it would be useless to follow the motions of the Saxons through the other parts of the island, or notice the sufferings and distractions which prevailed for a succession of years. Suffice it to add, that the Saxons thenceforward gradually spread themselves over the surface of the island, and steadily proceeded to accomplish what they had been so long contending for: in the course, therefore, of those proceedings, every event which took place between them and the Britons, in which the kingdom of Kent was concerned, will be noticed in the ensuing pages, containing an account of the reigns of the several monarchs who obtained dominion over this portion of Britain.

MONARCHS WHO RULED IN KENT DURING THE HEPTARCHY, FROM 455 TO 823.

I. HENGIST. A. D. 455.

THE power assumed by Hengist, in Kent, did not prevent the Britons from retaining a considerable portion of the territory which had been so artfully, and with so much treachery, extorted from Vortigern. The barbarous conduct pursued by the invaders equally excited the detestation of the natives, who entered into a resolution not to submit to the government of their oppressors, if a steady resistance upon their part could effect their emancipation. Such determined conduct intimi-

dated Hengist, who felt aware that the Britons would never submit, except by force; and he was fearful of resorting to that expedient, lest the country should become depopulated; in which case, the lands laying waste, his newly acquired dominion would become a barren wilderness. Thus circumstanced, he resolved to send anew into Germany, and invite over more of his countrymen, offering, by way of inducement, that they should be sharers of the territories he possessed. The invitation of the monarch was cheerfully acquiesced in; and Ella, a Saxon chief of the race of Woden, with his sons Cymen, Wlenching, and Cissa, accompanied by a numerous corps of Saxons, set sail for Britain. This body landed in Sussex, at a spot afterwards named, from Ella's eldest son, *Cymen's shore;* though not without strong opposition on the part of the Britons, who were ultimately driven to the forest of Andredsweald, now the *weald,* or woody part of the counties of Sussex and Kent, supposed to be the spot called Wittering, in Sussex. The Saxons then became masters of the whole coast of Sussex, gradually extending their dominions towards the Thames, having frequent and sanguinary encounters with the natives, which compelled them to send home for frequent supplies, whereby they maintained their conquests; and, from possessing the southern shore, were thence denominated *Suth,* or South Saxons, having Sussex for their country.

Hengist being thus permanently established in his dominion, gave permission to such of his countrymen as thought fit, to return to Germany; the Britons being so much harassed by incessant conflicts, and, generally speaking, worsted, particularly at a battle fought near Wippedsfleet, A. D. 465, as well as another in 473, as to be totally incapacitated from making head against their oppressor. This king died about twelve years subsequent to the landing of Ella in 488, being thirty-nine years after his first coming, and thirty-three from his taking to himself the title of King of Kent. Hengist, though a brave and expert warrior, was debased by a succession of sanguinary deeds, to which, as well as fraud and treachery, he stood indebted for his success, more particularly the slaughter of the British nobles, previously adverted to, that will ever cast an indelible stain upon his memory.

According to Verstegan, the *Wapen,* or armorial bearing of

Hengist was *a white horse in the act of rearing*, or *Hengist in a red field*, now constituting the arms of Kent; the only difference being the colour of the field, which at the present day is *azure*.

Hengist was succeeded by his son Oescus, or Escus, or as some historians give it, Oisc. He assumed the regal dignity A. D 488, and thence the Kentish men were sometimes called *Eskins* and *Oiscingians*. He had another son, named Audoacer, who remained in Germany, while his daughter, Rowena, as before mentioned, espoused Vortigern,* all being born previous to the arrival of Hengist in Britain, at which time Rowena having been marriageable, is a convincing proof that her father must have lived to an advanced age.

II. ESCUS. A. D. 488.

This prince being in the north of Britain, on the death of his father, whither he had been despatched to oppose the natives, hastened his return to Kent, and assumed the reins of government. Having neither the abilities or ambition of his progenitor, it appears, from historical records, that he preferred a quiet life, and therefore rather strove to maintain what had devolved on him, than augment his succession. A truce, therefore, was ratified between the Saxons and Britons, which was strictly adhered to for three years, when Ella, being strongly reinforced from Germany, laid siege to *Anderida*, or *Andredceaster*; situated, as some suppose, within the boundaries of Kent, at Newenden; while others place that station in its vicinity, at Pevensey, or Hastings, in Sussex. The Britons, in consequence, assembled in great force to raise the siege, and so harassed the Saxons, as to compel them to break up from before the place, and, by skirmishes, at length, drove the natives to their woody fastnesses.

* Camden, p. 700, says that Vortigern, on being set at liberty by Hengist, after the murder of the British nobles, retired to a vast wilderness, near the fall of the Wye, in Radnorshire; and Nennius, cap. 43, remarks—*in regione Dimetorum juxta flumen Teibi abscessit*. The Dimetæ here adverted to, inhabited the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, between the two former of which runs the river Tyvi.

The Britons, however, soon returned, and, in the end, compelled the enemy to divide his forces into two bodies, with one of which he held the Britons in check, and with the other recommenced the siege, when ultimately the town was captured by storm; on which occasion the conquerors were so enraged at the losses sustained, that they put all the inhabitants to the sword, and rased the walls to the ground.

Ella, after that event assumed the title of King of Sussex, or the south Saxons, which he had not ventured to do in the days of Hengist, being the *second Saxon kingdom*, comprising the existing counties of Sussex and Surrey. In addition to that title, Ella was, moreover, chosen chief of the Saxons in Britain, in the place of Hengist; for, like the Britons, they always elected one of their leaders or princes to the supreme power, in order to manage their affairs in time of war, being only accountable to the states for their acts, and ranking as a monarch or chief over the other kings.

In 495, Cerdic, another Saxon general, landed in Britain with a numerous force, who was illustrious not only in consequence of his conquests, but the descent from Woden, whereto he laid claim, being the source of all the great Saxon families; and from Cerdic, the English monarchs, to Edward the Confessor, were descended in the male line, and in the female, to his present majesty, George the Fourth. This prince was also famous as having been the founder of a kingdom to which the other states became subject, and is therefore esteemed the original founder of the British monarchy. Having acquired the greatest reputation in Germany, Cerdic, in imitation of his countrymen, sailed over to Britain in five vessels, and landed at a spot named, from him, *Cerdic's Ora*; but his wars with the natives having taken place in the furthermost parts of the island, they do not, of course, come within the pale of the present history. Of Escus, king of Kent, nothing further, of any note, stands recorded; and he died in 512, after reigning two-and-twenty years, leaving the crown to his son Octa.

III. OCTA. A. D. 512.

Two years subsequent to Octa's accession, Ella, king of the South Saxons, died, when the monarchy over the Saxons became vested in Cerdic, who, after a succession of sanguinary battles, gained a signal mastery over the Britons in 519, possessing himself of Hampshire and Somersetshire, where he founded the kingdom of *Wessex*, or the West Saxons, so called from lying westward of Kent and Sussex, being the *third kingdom of the Saxons* in Britain. From the period when Hengist had peopled Essex and Middlesex with his countrymen, those territories had been ruled by a *prefect or deputy*, under the control of the Kentish monarch; but, in 527, Erchenwin, a descendant of Woden, then holding that charge under Octa, taking advantage of the weakness displayed by the latter, assumed the title of King of the *East Saxons*, being the fourth monarchy erected by that people in this island. Octa, after reigning twenty-two years, during which period, from the silence of historians respecting him, we may infer that he was a very inactive monarch, that prince died in 534, leaving his son Hermenrie for successor.

IV. HERMENRIE. A. D. 534.

During the reign of this king, viz. in the year 547, a famous chief, named Ida, an Angle by nation, and descended from Woden, landed with his followers at Flamborough, in Yorkshire, then in the possession of the Northumbrian Saxons, who welcomed them to the soil as friends. The Northumbrians derived that appellation from inhabiting the territory northward of the Humber; since the days of Hengist, having uniformly been in some measure dependant on the Kentish kings; though, from the distance, they derived no assistance from those princes, and had little intercourse with them: being, therefore, in the end, weary of such subjection, Ida found the inhabitants glad to receive him, who was, in consequence, acknowledged monarch of Northumberland, being *the fifth Saxon* kingdom in Britain, and very powerful, as comprehending Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham,

Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, together with that portion of Scotland, extending to Edinburgh Frith. At the period in question, those tracts, still belonging to the Britons, constituted small independent states, which were incessantly weakened by the feuds that reigned among their petty princes, who are described by historians as having been remarkable for vice, tyranny, rapine, and violence. Being constantly divided, they never thought of a general league to free themselves from impending calamities; each had his separate interest; so that the Saxons were left in quiet, to erect their despotism on the ruin of the natives.

Nothing worthy of record is handed down respecting Hermenrie, except that, in 561, he admitted Ethelbert, his son, to share with him the sovereignty, the latter being then but a youth. The death of Hermenrie happened in 564, when he left a daughter of the name of Rachel, who espoused Hedda, second king of the East Saxons; while his son Ethelbert, who succeeded to the throne of Kent, became one of the most potent monarchs, not only of that county, but the whole heptarchy.*

V. ETHELBERT. A. D. 564.

On mounting the throne, although Ethelbert was but a youth, he possessed an aspiring genius; and saw, with infinite regret, the loss of that superiority which Hengist, as monarch, had enjoyed over all the Saxons established in Britain. To regain therefore that ascendancy, he determined to revive his pretensions by force of arms, and declared war against Ceaulin, then

* By the term Heptarchy is meant the government of the seven kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons, considered as constituting only one body and state. They had established in Britain a form of government resembling that of Germany; and, being equally concerned in the support of their conquests, they deemed it requisite to assist one another, and act for the general good. They, in consequence, elected from among themselves one as ruling chief, or monarch, on whose demise another was appointed by the unanimous consent of the seven kingdoms; being, however, accountable for his acts to the *Wittenagemot*, or general assembly, in which alone the concerns of the whole kingdom were discussed.

ruling over the West Saxons, which caused the first civil war among that people, since their landing on this island. On adopting that resolution, Ethelbert was not aware of the disproportion of his forces, whereof he soon became sensible; for, Ceaulin, not waiting to be attacked by one so young, and who had then acquired no fame in the field, marched against his foe, whom he encountered at Wibbandune, now Wimbledon, in Surry, where Ethelbert was entirely routed, and Oslace and Cnebba, two sons of his principal commander, slain; and, soon after, being a second time worsted, he was compelled to sue for peace. This unlooked-for reverse was attended by the mockery of the other Saxon princes, for his presumption; so that Ethelbert learned, from sad experience, that courage, without science in war, is not sufficient; a salutary lesson that made him ultimately one of the greatest monarchs recorded in English history. About the year 575, as it is conjectured, (for Saxon chroniclers have not given the precise date,) *the kingdom of the East Angles*, comprising Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, being *the sixth Saxon kingdom* in Britain, was founded by Uffa, the eighth descendant from Woden, whence the succeeding kings were styled *Uffingæ*.

The Saxons had then become so numerous, that they began anew to harass the Britons, and in a few years drove them from every part of the island, now known by the name of England; and during that war between the two nations, namely in 585, *the seventh kingdom of the Saxons* was established by Crida, of the race of Woden, who landed with a body of Angles, his countrymen, from the largest fleet that had sailed from Germany. This was denominated the kingdom of the Middle Saxons, and subsequently Mercia. Though last erected, it was one of the largest of the Saxon monarchies, as well as one of the last conquered by the West Saxons, comprehending no less than seventeen counties, namely—Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire. The British were, consequently, restricted within very narrow limits; for, having abandoned their ancient seats, they fled to the mountainous districts west of the island, called,

by the Latins, Cambria; and the English, after the German custom, Wales; whither it was no easy matter to pursue them. This original civil war among the Saxons was succeeded by many more, in consequence of the ambition of their princes; and, being freed from the Britons, they quarrelled among themselves with such determined animosity, that, in case the natives could have been led on by some skilful and courageous prince, it is highly probable they would have retrieved all their former losses.

Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, felt so gratified with his conquest of Ethelbert, as to regard all the neighbouring princes in the light of his vassals; and they would perhaps have been reduced to the rank of his tributaries, had not death snatched him off amidst his ambitious projects. On that occasion, Ethelbert was elected monarch of the Anglo-Saxons; when, being of riper years, and having profited by the experience of his former humiliation, he soon reduced to his subjection all the Anglo-Saxon nations, except the Northumbrians, who were enabled to maintain their independence.

Ethelbert, however, was not only formidable on account of his shining talents, but had also the advantage of being allied to France, in consequence of his marriage with Bertha, the daughter of Charibert, king of Paris; which circumstance procured him great respect from the other Saxon princes in Britain. Though Ethelbert's haughtiness to the rest of the monarchs gave them cause for uneasiness, their alarm was considerably increased on the death of Crida, king of Mercia; on which occasion he seized on that kingdom, although the deceased prince had left a son of proper age to succeed him. In adopting this line of conduct, Ethelbert imitated Ceaulin, although he had himself stirred up the other kings to wage war against that monarch, on account of his ambition. It appears that Ethelbert, as descended from Hengist, laid claim to all the vacant thrones of the Heptarchy; a step which so alarmed the other potentates, that they resolved to conspire, and put an end to that open usurpation. Ethelbert, therefore, to avoid the consequences of such a league, restored the kingdom of Mercia to Wibba, son of Crida, taking care, however, to reserve such an authority over him, that he could undertake nothing, excepting with his concurrence. The princes being thus satisfied, relin-

quished all idea of prosecuting a war, and bent their thoughts to their own domestic concerns; so that nothing further happened of note in the course of Ethelbert's reign, excepting what refers to the subject of religion.

About the year 597 that monarch embraced Christianity, and was baptized by Augustine, first archbishop of Canterbury, for which measure queen Bertha, his wife, had prepared the way, an example followed by many of his subjects; Ethelbert's esteem for Augustine being so great, that he presented him his royal palace at Canterbury as a dwelling, for himself and his followers; and retiring to Reculver, eight miles distant, there erected another palace from the remains of the old Roman building still standingat that place.

Ethelbert and his queen solemnized their Christmas at Canterbury, in 604, on which occasion that monarch endowed the monastery erected there with vast revenues and immunities, dedicating the same to Saints Peter and Paul, at the solicitation of Augustine. The laws passed by Ethelbert, with the advice of the *Wittenagemot*, still exist in the Saxon tongue, being printed, with those of the other Saxon monarchs, in Dr. Hicks's *Thesaurus*, in *Archaionomia*, and in Bishop Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ*, which, being the most ancient of our Saxon edicts, display the simple manners and customs of that early period of English history.

This celebrated king had two wives; the first, Bertha of France, by whom he had Eadbald, who succeeded him in the throne, and Ethelburga, who espoused Edwin, king of Northumberland: the name of Ethelbert's second wife has not been handed down. He died in 616, after reigning fifty-three years, and was interred in the porch of Saint Martin, in the church of the Abbey of Canterbury, close to his consort Bertha, who had departed this life a few years before him.

VI. EADBALD. A. D. 616.

Eadbald proved, in every respect, unlike his great progenitor; for he was no sooner inducted to royalty, than he abandoned the Christian faith, and is even reported, by historians, to have

espoused the queen, his own mother-in-law. Being a prey to sloth and inactivity, the uniform concomitants of vice, the English kings taking advantage of the incapacity of this prince, soon cast off the yoke which had been imposed upon them by his imperious father; and, among that number, the king of Mercia freed himself from the shackles under which he had reigned in the lifetime of Ethelbert. At length, however, Eadbald became aware of his errors, when he embraced Christianity anew, and spent the residue of his days in the most exemplary manner, his death having occurred in 640, when he was interred near his father, in a chapel which he had caused to be erected in that abbey. He left two sons by Emma, daughter of the French king, Ermenfride and Ercombert; and one daughter, named Eanswith, who embraced a religious life, and founded the Nunnery at Folkstone, in Kent. Eadbald's sister, Ethelburga, called Tate, who had espoused the king of Northumberland, having been baptized, by Paulinus, with a concourse of people, at the death of her husband, a persecution against the Christians broke out, when she fled for safety to her brother Eadbald, who received her and her children by Edwin, settling upon her a portion of land at Liminge, where she founded a church, and was subsequently buried.

VII. ERCOMBERT. A.D. 640.

This prince, though the younger son of Eadbald, ascended the throne, to the exclusion of his elder brother, as some writers have conjectured, through the appointment of his father. Ercombert proved a most devout Christian, causing the heathen temples to be destroyed, and the idols hewn in pieces; fearful lest they should, in after times, be resorted to in order to ensnare the people. Ermenfride being attacked by a distemper that proved fatal, Ercombert knowing that the throne had of right belonged to him, promised to bequeath the crown to his children, but did not perform his vow. The deceased, by his wife Oslava, left two sons, Ethelred and Ethelbrit; and two daughters, Ermenburga and Ermengiva; the former, called also Domneva, had issue by Merwald, her husband, son of Penda, king of

Mercia, one son, Merefine, and three daughters, Milburg, Mildred, and Milgith, who were all four canonized as saints.

Ercombert died in 664, and was buried in the monastery of Saint Augustine at Canterbury, equally esteemed for piety and the love he cherished towards his country. He had by his wife Saxburga, daughter of Anna, king of the East Saxons, two sons, Egbert and Lothair; and two daughters, Ermenilda, wife of Wulpher, king of Mercia; and Ermengotha, who became a nun.

VIII. EGBERT. A. D. 664

This monarch gave great encouragement to learning, and the liberal arts, which, through the zeal of Archbishop Theodore, then began to make some progress in England. Those traits, however, in Egbert's character, were greatly sullied by his causing the assassination of his nephews, Ethelred and Ethelbrit, which deed was perpetrated through the instigation of a courtly sycophant, named Thunor, fearful lest they might molest his peaceable enjoyment of the crown. In order, therefore, to expiate his guilt, he gave Domneva, their sister, sufficient land, in the Isle of Thanet, whereon to found a monastery. In 669 he equally gave to one Bassa, the palace and lands of Reculver, in Kent, (which had been the residence of the Kentish monarchs from the reign of Ethelbert,) to erect another abbey there, in further atonement for his crime. According to the best authorities, Egbert died in 673, leaving two sons, Edric and Widred, both of whom were set aside in order to give place to their uncle Lothair, who usurped the sovereign authority on the demise of his brother.

IX. LOTHAIR. A. D. 673.

This monarch was not long permitted the enjoyment of his crown in peace; his first endeavours were to insure its succession to his own progeny; and, for that purpose, he made his son Robert, by his wife, daughter of Sigerus, king of the East

Saxons, and sister of king Offa, a partner with him in the government. Edric, his nephew, therefore withdrew from court, and applied to Adeswalch, king of Sussex, for aid, who received him with open arms, and gave him a considerable force, which involved the country in warfare and blood. Lothair, after many sanguinary battles had been fought with varied success, was at length overcome, and died of his wounds received in the conflict. He was buried in Saint Augustine's monastery, near the remains of Ercombert.

X. EDRIC. A.D. 685.

This monarch's short reign was a scene of unvarying warfare with his subjects, by whom he was slain within the space of two years, leaving the kingdom of Kent so exhausted and embroiled, that it became an easy prey to the several usurpers who attempted and acquired dominion over it.

XI. WIDRED AND SWABERT. A.D. 687.

Edric had, for successor, his brother Widred; who, not being generally approved by the people, was compelled to associate with himself Swabert, in the management of the kingdom. Cedwalla, king of the West Saxons, soon after conceiving that the intestine divisions reigning in Kent would render the territory an easy conquest, despatched an army thither, under the orders of his brother Mollo, who pillaged the country, and bore off a quantity of spoil; when the Kentish men, aroused, flew to arms, and soon put their adversaries to flight. Mollo being vigorously pursued, sought refuge, with twelve others, in a house, which they valiantly defended; but, the Kentish troops having succeeded in firing the dwelling, they all perished in the flames; when Cedwalla, enraged at his brother's fate, whom he tenderly loved, vowed to avenge his death. With a powerful force he therefore entered Kent, nor quitted the territory till he had wasted every thing with fire and sword; which reduced the

kingdom to such a miserable state, that it never afterwards, during the Heptarchy, rose to any degree of consequence. Widred and Swabert enjoyed no quiet until 691, when having disposed of some minor princes, who disputed with them a right to certain portions of the territory, they then divided the government, and a state of peace ensued. Cedwalla, however, not satisfied with the vengeance he had dealt, owing to his brother's death, urged his successor, Ina, to renew the same; who, in 694, prepared for the invasion of Kent, and marching thither, put the whole country in a state of consternation. The Kentish men, having vainly sought to dissuade Ina from his purpose, at length discovered that money would be the only effective argument, and therefore tendered thirty thousand marks in gold, which were accepted, and he returned home.

Swabert soon after dying, Widred became sole possessor of the sovereignty, and continued to enjoy peace until his death in 725. This prince proved a munificent patron of the church, and a favourer of the clergy. In 694 he convened the famous Council of Becancelde, at which he confirmed several immunities and privileges to the ecclesiastics. He was interred near the remains of St. Augustine, in the porch of our Lady's Chapel, built by king Eadbald. His first wife was Werburga, and his second Kynygytha; he also left three sons, Ethelbert, Eadbert, and Aldric; though the Saxon Chronicle states,—Eadbert, Ethelbert, and Edmund; adding, that they succeeded to the throne in turn.

XII. ETHELBERT. A. D. 725.

ETHELBERT, the son of Widred, according to some authors, took his two brothers, Eadbert and Aldric, as partners in the government; but, as the kingdom of Kent then made little figure, historians have rarely referred to it, or the princes that came to the succession. Eadbert died in 748, when Ethelbert associated with himself Ardulph, his son, some letters being still extant written by those princes to Boniface, Archbishop of Metz. Ethelbert died in 760, having survived his brother Eadbert about twelve years, and was buried, according to some writers,

at Reculver, while others say, with his predecessors, in St. Augustine's monastery, at Canterbury.

It appears that, about this time, one Sigeward was king of a portion of Kent, from a grant preserved in the *Textus Roffensis*, wherein he is styled *Rex dimidiæ partis provinciæ Cantuariorum*. Hence it seems probable, Kent had been subdivided into various governments, which may account for the silence of historians, who conceived that prince too inconsiderable to be noticed, when compared with the other kings of the Heptarchy.

XIII. ALDRIC. A. D. 760.

Ardulph dying prior to his father Ethelbert, Aldric, third and only surviving son of Widred, came to the crown. He was frequently attacked by his neighbours, as the weak state of Kent seemed to offer it a prey to any ambitious leader, of whom Offa, the Mercian king, stood forth most prominent; the latter, therefore, in 774, invaded the kingdom, and fought a memorable battle with Aldric, at Otford, where he proved victorious, after a dreadful carnage on either side. The affairs of Aldric were thus reduced to the lowest ebb; so that, if Offa had not been diverted from pursuing his success, in consequence of an invasion of his territories by the Welch, in all likelihood, Kent would have been united to Mercia. Aldric had joined Alemund, his son, with him in the government; but the latter dying before his father, and neither leaving any heirs, the right line of the Saxon kings of Kent, of the race of Hengist, terminated in their persons.

XIV. EADBERT PREN.

On the demise of Aldric, Eadbert, or Edilbert, surnamed Pren, possessed himself of the crown; however, Cenulph, king of Mercia, did not long permit him to enjoy it in peace; for, as on former occasions, taking advantage of the reduced state of the kingdom, he ravaged Kent from one extremity to the other. Eadbert being at length completely overthrown, the conqueror conveyed him to Mercia, where he commanded his eyes to be put out, and his hands struck off.

XV. CUDRED. A. D. 797.

CENULPH, the Mercian prince, then placed one Cudred on the throne of Kent, as a complete dependant upon his will, who began to reign about the year 797, and continued in power, in an obscure manner, about eight years, at which period he died. The description of five of Cudred's silver coins may be found in Hicks's Dissertations and Epistles, p. 168, pl. iv.

XVI. BALDRED. A. D. 805.

CUDRED was succeeded by Baldred, who, after a reign of eighteen years, during which no memorable act stands recorded, was repulsed from his kingdom by the victorious Egbert, monarch of the West Saxons, and first sole king of that nation in Britain; who, having despatched Ethelwolf, his son, Bishop Ealstan, and his prefect Wulfeard, with an army, reduced Kent, and drove Baldred across the Thames, northward, when the South and East Saxons, as well as the inhabitants of Surry, submitted to Egbert.

Thus, in 823, terminated the kingdom of Kent, properly so denominated while possessing a distinct monarch, after having continued in that state 368 years. Egbert, who commenced his reign over the West Saxons in 808, terminated his conquests in 827 or 8, from which time may be dated his title of King of England, as well as the termination of the Heptarchy. This prince, however, was only in actual possession of the ancient kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, and Essex, peopled by the Saxons. As regards the other three kingdoms, whose population was composed of Angles, he was satisfied in reserving to himself the sovereignty over them, permitting them to be ruled by princes who officiated as his vassals and tributaries, and who, for several successions, were invested with their former accustomed titles.

STATE OF KENT FROM THE LANDING OF THE DANES IN 787, TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST A. D. 1066.

THE kingdom of Kent was scarcely free from the scourge of intestine warfare, when it became a prey to a new source of misery, which, ultimately, produced the complete ruin of the nation. The origin of that overthrow was the invasion of the Danes, a very numerous race, called in the Saxon Chronicles Northmanni, who, according to Crantzius, had been, from the remotest period, sworn enemies to the Saxons. It appears they were inhabitants of the Scandia of Ptolemy, and thence poured down into the Cimbrica Chersonesus, and completely overpowered the Angles, who were still inhabitants of those territories. The Danes are first spoken of in 570, under the emperor Justinian, at which period they invaded France. Latin writers of English history call them Wiccinzi, from a Saxon pirate of that name; they also bore the appellation of Pagani, or Pagans, not being as yet converted to the Christian faith. Though, prior to the reign of Egbert, the Danes had infested the shores of Britain, their first landing having been in 787, on the western coast, yet the county of Kent continued free from their predatory attempts until 832, when they landed in a large body on the Isle of Sheppy, unopposed by Egbert, who, having continued seven years in peace, had disbanded his forces.

The Danes having no desire to make conquests, were satisfied with plundering the island, and then re-embarked on board their vessels; from which period, they uniformly continued their descents, at intervals, on different parts of the coast, ravaging the cities and towns, firing ecclesiastical edifices, and devastating the fertilized country in every direction. They also murdered the kings of the Mercians and East Angles, and possessed themselves of their domains, together with a large portion of Northumberland.

Under the successors of Egbert, Kent, forming a portion of England, continued in nearly the same state, and more particularly so after the distributions of it were effected under Alfred the Great. From its situation it was particularly exposed to the Danish piracies, and, ultimately, came under the control of four

of its princes, namely, Sweyn, Edmund Ironside, Canute, and Hardicanute. From the reign of Egbert, as low down as the Norman invasion, Kent was dreadfully harrassed by the Danes, more particularly in 838, when they landed in Lincolnshire, East Anglia, and Kent, slaughtering the inhabitants without mercy, and continuing their ravages to Canterbury, Rochester, and even London, when they returned to their ships.

In 851 they landed on the Essex coast, but, being repulsed, sought refuge in the Isle of Thanet, and there wintered; Ethelstan, however, having collected a powerful force, gave them battle, by sea and land, near Sandwich, when they were defeated in both actions, and lost nine ships. The ensuing spring, however, the Danes returned to the mouth of the Thames, with a fleet of 350 vessels, and, having landed in Kent, captured Lundenburg and Canterbury, both which places they sacked; they then marched into Mercia, overthrew the army sent to oppose them, and would, most probably, have overrun the whole island, had not news arrived that it was the intention of Kings Ethelwolf and Athelstan to intercept them; in consequence of which they recrossed the Thames for the purpose of encountering those princes, and encamped at Okley, in Surry: there a most sanguinary battle took place, in which the English proved victors, and made such slaughter of their enemies, that very few Danes escaped the vengeance of the victors. It might have been imagined that, after such a signal defeat, the Danes would have desisted, for a time, from their plundering incursions; however, far from being discouraged, they, during the following year, 853, again landed on the isle of Thanet, where they were attacked by earl Alcher, with the forces of Kent; and earl Huda, with the men of Surry; when an obstinate conflict ensued, in which the English acquired the ascendancy, though with the loss of their two commanders.

The Danes wintered the ensuing year in the Isle of Sheppy, when king Ethelwolf, hoping to obtain divine assistance in opposing those sanguinary and remorseless barbarians, granted tythes to the church, exempting ecclesiastics from all imposts or tribute. From that time Kent continued some years unmolested, but during the autumn of 865, under Ethelbert, grandson of Egbert, the Danes appeared off the Isle of Thanet, and there wintered, to be in readiness to commence operations in the

spring. Dreading their cruelty and oppression, the men of Kent hoped to allay the threatened storm by tendering their enemies a large sum of money, which the Danes having accepted, instead of re-embarking, marched into Kent, and ravaged the whole eastern districts with fire and sword.

Ethelbert, although not in a condition to seek revenge, found, from such an instance of treachery, that nothing but force could free the country from its persecutors. He therefore raised an army to intercept the Danes in their retreat, and secure the booty of which they had possessed themselves; this so alarmed the Danes, that they hastily embarked ere Ethelbert was in a state to put his intention into practice. In the reign of Ethelred, younger brother and successor of Ethelbert, the Danish hordes continued their warfare, in spite of Ethelred's bravery, who encountered them in nine pitched battles during one year. Nevertheless, owing to the incessant reinforcements his enemies received from their own country, and the dissentions reigning among the English, the Danes every year extended their conquests; and, on the king's death, in 871, found themselves possessed of Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumberland; yet, not satisfied with those territories, they still thirsted to secure the remaining four kingdoms of England.

Ethelred was succeeded by his brother Alfred, so justly entitled for his bravery, and even more—his virtuous acts, to the title of the Great; at which period the Danes were advancing to possess themselves of the residue of his kingdom. Those attempts they pursued with such success, that Alfred, being at length abandoned by his dispirited troops, was compelled to remain in a hovel, in the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, until some fortunate occurrence might enable him to combat for the possession of his territories. Fortune at length placed him in a condition to attempt the struggle; for, having collected forces sufficient to attack his foes, he gained a most signal victory, and, following up that success, soon expulsed the Danes from his kingdom. Such of the latter as escaped the carnage, took refuge in a castle, where, being closely besieged, they at length capitulated, Alfred generously granting terms they had no right to expect, and yielding up the territory of East Anglia to such among them as chose to embrace Christianity. The rest he commanded to abandon the island, and never more

attempt a landing; at the same time he invested Guthrum with the title of King of East Anglia; whereby Alfred only confirmed a kingdom where the Danes had already acquired great power, in thus allotting for them, as governor, one of their own countrymen, who was moreover to enjoy the title, as Alfred's dependant or vassal.

At the period in question there were two classes of Danes, those already inhabiting our island, and such as were endeavouring to establish themselves; and, it was with the latter Alfred principally treated. In regard to the others, recollecting what had happened to their brethren, they were happy in the enjoyment of their possessions, without wishing to risk a war that might terminate in their total discomfiture. The Danes therefore, who were settled in the three kingdoms of the Angles, swore allegiance to that great prince; but, as many were inwardly discontented, they awaited only a favourable opportunity to re-commence their former courses. Ere long, therefore, headed by one Hastings, the most considerable among them solicited Guthrum to re-commence hostilities; and, on his refusal, they put to sea, ravaged the Flemish coast, which example was soon after imitated by another band, sailing to join them. Thus combined, they overran the whole territory, and committed the most wanton and barbarous cruelties. Flushed with this success, and emboldened by the plunder obtained, those barbarians then determined to sail back to England, where they conceived, that, arriving unexpectedly, every thing must fall before them. Having divided their numerous fleet, one half proceeded eastward, while the other, sailing up the Medway to Rochester, thought to surprize that city. Being, however, disappointed, they began the siege of the place; and, in order to ensure success, threw up a mound, that they might occupy a position higher than the ramparts, whence it was their intention to destroy the works of the city. The inhabitants, however, bravely defended themselves until the arrival of Alfred; who, unknown to the enemy, had an army in readiness, at the head of which he marched to the assistance of Rochester. No sooner were the Danes made acquainted with his approach, than they precipitately fled, and embarked, leaving all their plunder behind them; when they landed on the French coast, and there commenced their accustomed plundering inroads. Well aware

that a powerful fleet must prove the surest safeguard for England against such enemies, Alfred, who was then in the enjoyment of peace, equipped a number of vessels; which, when afloat, scoured along the coast, destroying all the hordes of piratical rovers, whensoever they could be encountered.

Having thus ensured the safety of the sea coast, Alfred then caused castles and fortresses to be constructed in various parts of the kingdom, which served to defend the surrounding territories against the foreign Danes, as well as to intimidate those who were settled in the country. The blessings of tranquillity which succeeded these troublesome times, continued uninterrupted for the term of eight years, when the Danes, under their former leader, Hastings, having squandered away the wealth acquired by plunder in France and the Low Countries, finding themselves in great distress, resolved to return anew in order to ravage this island. With two numerous fleets, therefore, in 893, they sailed to the mouth of the river Limene or Rother, in Kent, and made themselves masters of a small fort situated in the marshes, and then, proceeding as high up the stream as Appledore, erected a strong fortress for their preservation. The other fleet, in the mean time, commanded by Hastings in person, entered the Thames, and his forces having landed at Middleton (Milton), near Sittingbourne, built a castle on a spot now denominated Castle-ruff, the site of which is still perceptible on Kemsley Downs, as well as some stone work and trenches, constituting part of the fortifications raised by Alfred against the Danes; this spot is now called Baford Castle, situated in the parish of Sittingbourne.

Alfred, who was then in East Anglia, having received news of t' ese invasions, administered a new oath of allegiance to the East Anglian Danes, who, notwithstanding, joined Hastings the moment they were freed from the presence of that monarch. The king then marched towards Kent, but, having ascertained that a fresh body of Danes had entered Wessex, he changed his course, conceiving the latter the most dangerous enemy of the two. The pirates, however, aware of the intrepidity and skill of their rival, evaded any encounter; being scattered in numerous bands, shifting their positions whensoever Alfred approached; so that different quarters of England were, at the same time, subjected to the ravages of those ruffian hordes. The army of Alfred

being thus harrassed, he found it expedient to halt, when he chose for his encampment a spot that enabled him to prevent a junction of the whole of his adversaries, who might otherwise have formed one vast army.

At this juncture, what is generally esteemed a curse became a blessing for England, as a plague began its sudden ravages, when the Danes were swept off in immense numbers, the English being alike subjected to its dreadful consequences. That scourge, which broke out in 894, drove the enemy again into France, after having plundered the island in such a manner that little remained for them to pillage. In order, therefore, to guard against his enemies in future, Alfred caused a species of galley to be built, by means of which, numbers were subsequently destroyed when endeavouring to land, and the Danes who had settled, ultimately submitted to that prince, and acknowledged him as sovereign of all England.

In 901 Alfred died, leaving the historian to record a character preeminent for justice, learning, magnanimity, and piety. On the demise of that great man, fresh troubles fell upon England, as his son Edward the Elder having succeeded to the crown, Ethelward, the eldest son of Ethelbert, the elder brother of Alfred, determined to dispute with him possession of the throne. For this purpose, the latter sought refuge among the Danes, who took up arms, and proclaimed him monarch of England, under pretence that, as they possessed half the kingdom, they had equally as much right to elect a king as the West Saxons. The result was a civil war; and, in 902, a battle took place between the men of Kent and the Danes, at Holmewood, in Sussex, where the latter were beaten. Three years after, in another conflict, Ethelward was slain, and, on the other side, Duke Sigulf, Earl Sigelm, and many other nobles, shared the same fate, the Danes remaining masters of the field. Ethelward, however, being dead, the Danes sued for peace, and King Edward the Elder was acknowledged their monarch, when the Danes returned home.

The incessant warfare so long existing between the two nations had so engrafted the seeds of hatred, that the peace only continued for three years, during which period, however, Edward had provided for his defence a hundred ships upon the Kentish coast. In the engagements that subsequently occurred, the

Danes were generally vanquished; so that, in the end, Edward forced them again to submit, and pay him homage as their sovereign prince. The Danes, however, who had settled in England, gave the successors of this monarch frequent cause of trouble; notwithstanding which, they became reduced more and more to subjection; and, under Ethelred the Second, who succeeded to the throne in 978, England had for some years experienced the blessings of tranquillity. Had that prince followed the prudent steps of his predecessors, he might probably have enjoyed a quiet reign, but his natural cowardice, coupled with a slothful disposition, insatiable avarice, and other vices, soon convinced his enemies that little was to be apprehended from such a monarch; the consequence was, a fresh invasion by the Danes, who had, for the sixty years preceding, abandoned all attempts of the kind. During that long period, the Danish settlers on the island had imbibed an affection for the English; but no sooner did they understand that a fresh descent was accomplished by their brethren, than they joined them, under the hope of freeing themselves from the dominion of the English. A constant succession of wars ensued, which we shall not detail, but merely recur to those events that bear reference to the history of the county on which we are engaged. The first attempt of the foreign Danes was made on Southampton, which they plundered, and then sailed to the Isle of Thanet, which they alike wasted. Other hordes landing in various parts of the country, where the same scenes of plunder were resorted to, in 991, the parish of Stone, in Kent, was completely sacked and burned; and the ensuing year similar outrages were practised by the Danes, in various parts of Kent, Essex, and Suffolk. King Ethelred, having no army, was unable to impede their progress, when Siricius, at that time Archbishop of Canterbury, and other nobles, persuaded the prince to give the enemy ten thousand pounds (a very large sum of money in those days) to quit the kingdom, which advice proved, ultimately, of the most fatal consequence to England. Those pirates being thus feed, others were allured to make similar essays; so that, in the end, Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Blans, king of Norway, fitted out numerous fleets for the purpose of ensuring similar success.

In 993 those two monarchs arrived at Sandwich, which having plundered, as well as the adjacent districts, they sailed

back to their respective territories with the booty acquired. During the following year, they proceeded up the Thames; but, being unable to subject the city of London, ravaged Kent, Essex, Hampshire, and Sussex, threatening to lay waste the entire kingdom, unless feed to relinquish their barbarous intention. The English monarch, to stop these hostile purposes, bound himself, within a stipulated period, to pay no less a sum than sixteen thousand pounds, when the two foreign princes put a period to all hostilities, and wintered at Southampton. King Sweyn, however, did not continue tranquil for any length of time, for, under pretence that the money was not strictly paid to the time stipulated, he renewed the war, and desolated all the western districts of England. When nothing more was left, he again put to sea, and in 998 sailed up the Medway, when he landed at Rochester, where the inhabitants, by resisting, excited his fury, and, being worsted, were subjected to unheard-of barbarities.

In the hope of impeding such incursions for the future, Ethelred caused a fleet to be equipped, that the Danes might be encountered on the sea, but dissentions and unskilful conduct in his naval commanders rendered that scheme abortive. The Danes, therefore, on their next descent, proved more sanguinary and destructive than ever, rendering the whole face of the island a scene of carnage, fire, and devastation. The pusilanimous Ethelred, unlike his predecessors, whom no misfortunes could intimidate, bound himself to pay twenty-four thousand pounds, collected by a tax called *Danegeld*, being twelve pence levied on every hide of land throughout the kingdom. The Danes, thus satisfied, returned home, though many remained behind, and settled among the English, who, fearful of giving them umbrage, submitted, while their former enemies became, on that account, the more imperious and insolent. The Danes, in consequence, abounded in riches, while the poor disheartened English were subjected to incessant toil, in order to satisfy the cupidity of their presumptuous new masters. Such a state of things became so unbearable, that Ethelred at length adopted the fatal resolution of a general slaughter of the Danes throughout his dominions. To effect that horrid project, orders were privately transmitted throughout England, that, on the 13th of November, 1002, every Danish man should be butchered. This deed was, in consequence, per-

petrated; but, far from being attended by happy results, when the news reached King Sweyn, he solemnly swore, never to rest until he had avenged himself for such an atrocious deed. The next descent, therefore, was with the intention not only of plunder and universal slaughter, but to possess himself of the whole island, and people it with his own subjects. To compass this desired revenge, some years were spent, during which, it would be impossible to convey the faintest idea of the cruelties practised. At length, the hand of Providence intervened; for, in 1005, a dreadful famine, the result of waste and desolation, occurred, which obliged the Danish monarch to return home, as he found it impossible to maintain his forces. No sooner, however, had the famine ceased, which was in the course of the ensuing year, than Sweyn sailed to Sandwich, and recommenced the former scenes of depredation. Under the hope of giving the Danes battle, Ethelred collected an army, but his foes retired to the Isle of Thanet; where the English being unable to attack them, and winter approaching, they retired to their homes. The Danes being then aware that no forces were on foot to impede them, issued from their quarters, and proceeded to such direful extremities, that, in order to rescue the kingdom from irretrievable ruin, Ethelred resorted to his old expedient, and, by paying six-and-thirty thousand pounds, once more freed himself from his persecutors.

Scarcely had one year transpired, when the Danish prince required a similar sum, under the plea that it was to be an annual tribute, which demand was accompanied by threats that the whole realm should be destroyed, in case the sum was not produced immediately; and, in consequence, the English monarch was forced to comply. Convinced that demands of this nature would be incessantly renewed, and that the ruin of his people must inevitably follow, Ethelbert resolved to equip a fleet sufficiently numerous to cope with his enemies at sea, and ensure the safety of his kingdom. The commands of the prince, in consequence of the emergency of the case, were acceded to with alacrity, and England had, therefore, soon to boast the most numerous and well disciplined navy she had ever possessed, the rendezvous of which was appointed at Sandwich. Sweyn, not wishing to risk an engagement at sea, retired; when that nu-

merous fleet, by the treachery and disunion of its commanders, became useless; part fell a prey to pirates, another portion was swallowed up in a tempest, and the residue, unable to cope with the Danes, made sail for London. The Danes, in the interim, were preparing to profit by those disasters, so that, in the ensuing spring, A. D. 1009, they sailed for England, in two fleets, and gained East Anglia, under Tarkill; and the other, in the isle of Thanet, under Heming and Anlaff, from the former of which chiefs many places in Kent still retain the name of Heming's Dane. Having united their forces in this county, they proceeded to plunder in all directions, and then laid siege to Canterbury, which must have fallen, had not the inhabitants purchased peace by the payment of three thousand pounds.

While the Danes were thus employed, Ethelred was collecting an army to impede the re-embarkation of his enemies, and he would probably have succeeded, and secured the booty, but for the treachery of one of his nobles, who so far deceived the king, that the Danes marched by him with their plunder, without being attacked.

It had been expected that the invaders would, according to custom, embark and return to their own country; such, however, was not the case, as they threw themselves into the isle of Thanet, and, during the winter, subsisted by making incursions in the adjoining country, and on either bank of the Thames.

The ensuing spring, having refitted their ships, and made various expeditions, in 1010 they traversed the Thames, and, advancing to the marshes of Kent, laid every thing waste, according to their former custom. They then ultimately extended their conquests over a great portion of the kingdom; while king Ethelred, who had scarcely any territory left, remained shut up in London, without a possibility of staying their progress. Thus circumstanced, London and Canterbury were the only strong places left in the power of the king; and, to the latter city the Danes marched, who, after a siege of twenty days, during which the inhabitants vigorously defended themselves, through the treachery of one Elmar, became masters of the city. Among the prisoners captured by the Danes on that occasion, were—Elphege, the archbishop; Elfword, the king's prefect; Godwine, bishop of Rochester; and Leofnina, abbess of St. Mildred's monastery in Thanet, besides numerous men

and women of religious communities. Canterbury was then plundered, and reduced to ashes, nine parts in ten of the inhabitants being butchered, so that about four monks and eight hundred laymen were all that remained of the entire population and garrison of that place. The Danes then returned to their fleet, which lay at Greenwich, being accompanied by the archbishop, whom they barbarously put to death at the latter place.

The king and his advisers, well aware that there remained no other way of getting rid of their persecutors but by the payment of money, a large sum was raised for that purpose, and the Danes, as usual, retired with their plunder. However burthened the people of England had been by the levies required, they nevertheless contributed joyfully, so gratified were they at the idea of being freed from their ancient enemies. Scarcely, however, had twelve months elapsed, when news arrived of Sweyn's having landed at Sandwich, with a determination to effect the subjugation of the kingdom. From that place, the Danes sailed northwards towards the Humber and Trent, threatening the country with ruin. Having rendered himself master of all the counties to the north of Watling Street, he suddenly directed his march southwards, and laid siege to London, where Ethelbert had remained within the walls; but, dreading to fall into the power of his adversaries, he fled with his family into Normandy, when the Londoners submitted to the Danish prince, who had then accomplished the subjugation of all the rest of the kingdom; wherefore shortly after he was proclaimed king, no one daring to show the least opposition.

On the demise of Sweyn, which took place in less than a year, Canute his son succeeded, being hailed king of England by the Danes; whereas, the English recalled Ethelred, who swore fealty to him, and promised to support him against the Danes, whose government had become insupportable. Such was the eagerness evinced by the English, that Ethelred soon found himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he prepared to march against the enemy. On the other hand, Canute having learned that the throne of Denmark had been seized by his younger brother Harold, was compelled to embark his forces, and set sail; however, prior to his departure, he landed the hostages, who had been given to Sweyn, his father, on shore at Sandwich, having previously, with the most deliberate cruelty,

caused their hands, noses, and ears, to be cut off. The affairs of Canute being settled in Denmark, he sailed back to England in 1015, and landed at Sandwich with a numerous army. He soon after re-embarked, and sailed round the Kentish coast, to the western part of England, which he speedily subdued, and thus found himself again in a situation to effect the conquest of the kingdom.

Such was the miserable state of England upon the death of king Ethelred, which occurred anno 1016, when the Londoners and English nobility proclaimed Edmund, his son, surnamed *Ironside*, who had already given signal proofs of his valour. The Danes, however, and the inhabitants of the counties under their subjection, declared for Canute; upon which the prelates and nobility of his party repaired to Southampton, and there abjured the progeny of Ethelred, choosing Canute for their sovereign, and swearing fealty to him. Such a difference in opinion, among the English themselves, produced a succession of sanguinary encounters, attended by various success; and thereby the war was prolonged and the animosity on either side encreased.

As London proved the main support of king Edmund, the Danish prince thought, that, by depriving him of that city, he should terminate hostilities; and, with this view, he directed his march to the capital, and commenced a vigorous siege. Such, however, was the valour displayed by the inhabitants, that time was allowed for Edmund to throw in succours, and Canute was not only compelled to raise the siege, but sail down the Thames, and thence up the Medway, in order to ensure the safety of his fleet. Edmund then crossed the Thames, traversed Surry in pursuit of his enemy, whom he overtook at Otford, in Kent, where he gained a signal victory over the Danes, pursuing them with immense slaughter to Aylesford, in their way to Sheppy island; so that, had he not desisted, through the treacherous counsel of Edric, his son-in-law, the conquest of the whole army must have been effected in one day. Edmund subsequently passed the Thames, into Essex, still in pursuit of the foe, when various battles took place, which terminated in a treaty, whereby Edmund and Canute divided the realm between them. The former, however, did not long survive the peace he had ensured, as he died in 1017, on which Canute remained sole monarch, when all the lords, English as well as Danes, swore fealty to him.

After the death of Canute, and his son Harold, without issue, in 1039, Hardicanute, his brother, then at Bruges, in Flanders, with his mother, Queen Emma, sailing for England to claim the crown, arrived at Sandwich, where he was received with every demonstration of joy by the English as well as the Danes. Hardicanute was succeeded by Edward the Confessor, in whose reign some Danish pirates, anno 1046, unexpectedly arrived at Sandwich, and, after plundering the surrounding districts, carried off the booty. They then sailed for Essex, and forced away many inhabitants, of both sexes and all conditions ; yet, although at first greatly terrified, the inhabitants being vigorously aided by their nobles, attacked the Danes, and compelled them to a hasty retreat, when they proceeded to other parts in search of plunder. From that period to the time of the Norman conquest, anno 1066, nothing relating to the Danes took place which bears any relation to the County of Kent, in tracing the history of which we are now engaged.

OF THE DUKES AND EARLS OF KENT.

Although the last section of our History has brought the annals of Kent to the period of the Norman Conquest, in order to render the narrative complete, it now becomes requisite that we should cast a retrospective glance, for the purpose of enumerating, as briefly as possible, the acts of the several dukes and earls appointed to govern the county. To effect this, it will be necessary to revert back to the middle of the ninth century, whereby the affairs of Kent will be more amply developed for a hundred and fifty years anterior to the battle of Hastings ; and the deeds of the several prominent characters also detailed, who were deputed to govern long subsequent to that epoch. This step is the more necessary, as, in the regular recital, it would not be possible to incorporate the acts of those individuals without rendering the narrative perplexed, if not unintelligible.

Alcher, *Ealcher*, or *Aucher*, is the first Earl of Kent mentioned by ancient historians, who had also the ducal title, from being equally entrusted with the military government of that county ; he rendered himself conspicuous for valour, in a combat

with the Danes, in 853, at which period, having landed on the Isle of Thanet, he attacked them with his Kentishmen, being joined by Earl Huda, and the men of Surry, when a most obstinate conflict took place, wherein the English acquired at the onset some advantage; the slaughter was very great, and the two English chiefs were numbered among the slain.

In the year 897, *Ceolmund* was created *Duke*, or *head General of all Kent*, whence he is styled, by Matthew of Westminster, *Primicerius*, signifying chieftain, or person of high degree. At the period in question, Alfred also appointed several men of eminence to act as guardians of the kingdom, to repel the Danish invasions.

Godwyne, for his great bravery and services performed for King Canute, was, in 1020, created *Earl of Kent*. He was of noble descent, being brother to Edric Streon, earl of Mercia, who flourished under Ethelred the Second. Canute, in 1019, finding the realm tranquil, sailed for Denmark, with the flower of the English army, commanded by Godwyne, who there greatly signalized himself, so that, on his return, Canute, for his conduct and bravery, created him *Earl of Kent*, *Sussex*, *and Surry*, giving him in marriage his sister Thyra, or, as some have supposed, his daughter. On the death of Canute, Godwyne caused Hardicanute, son of the deceased, to be proclaimed King of Wessex, or the West Saxons, leaving the Mercians at liberty to acknowledge Harold as their sovereign; the latter, however, having acquired the earl's favor, Godwyne, under pretence that Hardicanute neglected coming over to assume the government, caused Harold to be also acknowledged as monarch of Wessex. The country north of the Thames, called Mercia, was inhabited by those of Danish extraction, while Wessex, south of the same river, was peopled by Englishmen, and their forces being about equal, each felt desirous of having that prince for ruler who was likely to prove most favorable; the equality, however, of their forces occasioned their continuance in peace.

Harold, thus in possession of the throne, did not conceive himself firmly established while there remained two Saxon princes, sons of Ethelred: with the advice of Godwyne, therefore, he resolved to secure them; and, for that purpose, caused a letter to be forged, as from their mother, Queen Emma, inviting them over to England. Alfred then, with his brother in

Normandy, landed in England, who was instantly seized by Godwyne, and forwarded to the Isle of Ely, where, his eyes being put out, he was sent to a monastery, and expired shortly after. Godwyne, for that execrable deed, continued in great favor with Harold, having acquired such dignities and wealth that it was next to an impossibility to add to the former or augment the latter. Such was the situation of Godwyne, duke of Wessex, on the demise of the king, without heirs; when, coalescing with the other nobles of the realm, they unanimously tendered the crown to the deceased king's brother, Hardicanute, then with the queen, his mother, at Bruges in Flanders, as previously mentioned.

The opening of the reign of Hardicanute was characterized by an act of savage vengeance on the corpse of the defunct monarch, as he commanded Godwyne and some others to disinter the body, when, having cut off the head, he committed the trunk of Harold to the Thames. This act was followed by a marked dislike on the part of the king to Godwyne, who, in order to appease the sovereign, presented him with a vessel plated with gold, having tackle suitable in splendor, in which were eighty soldiers in gilt armour, wearing on their arms two bracelets of gold, of sixteen ounces weight each, together with coats of mail formed of the same metal; helmets and swords with gilt hilts; a Danish battle-axe of gold, and shields with gilt bosses and nails; bearing also in their right hands lances, called in English Tegar. This magnificent gift appeased the wrath of Hardicanute, who, to palliate the murder of Prince Alfred, attributed the whole to Harold, affirming that he had been compelled to perpetrate the deed. Having thus acquired the same ascendancy over the existing prince as he had enjoyed under his predecessor, at this height of his dignity, Hardicanute died, A.D. 1041, leaving no issue; so that Edward, remaining son of Ethelred II. and Emma of Normandy, had alone any pretensions to the English crown. This prince soon found means to insure Godwyne's friendship, so essentially requisite for his acquiring the throne; yet, ere the earl would consent, he stipulated that Edward should espouse his daughter Editha, with which terms the youthful prince was forced to comply, however reluctant he felt at the thought of uniting himself to the child of a man whom he justly regarded as his brother's assassin.

Edward was, in consequence, acknowledged king, when his destined father-in-law usurped so much authority, that he ranked nearly upon an equality with the monarch himself. Yet, however speciously Edward might appear to Godwyne, he detested him in his heart; and, in consequence, adopted every possible means to defer the consummation of his nuptials; but, standing in dread of the powerful earl, he dared not forfeit his word; and, after two years, the marriage was duly solemnized. The king's aversion, however, proved so great, that the nuptials were never consummated, a circumstance the virtuous Editha supported with Christian fortitude, being a female of the strictest purity, so that her thoughts were occupied in deeds of piety; such being her character as handed down to us by Ingulphus. Edward, however, did not venture upon a divorce, aware that the power of his father-in-law might depose him; he, therefore, concealed his abhorrence, still bestowing favors, so that Godwyne became even more powerful than ever.

About this time, A. D. 1047, Swane, Earl Godwyne's eldest son, having deflowered an abbess, fled to Denmark, declared open war against the English, and then committed a second deed, which seemed to annihilate every hope of reconciliation. Earl Beorn having interceded for his pardon, and repairing to Denmark to make known the terms on which it would be accorded, Swane, conceiving his intention was to betray him, slew Beorn, and committed his corpse to the sea. Edward, however, fearful that, in case he remained inflexible, the wrath of Godwyne would fall upon him, pardoned Swane; shortly after which, an accident occurred that gave the king an opportunity of discovering the enmity he bore his father-in-law.

Eustace, earl of Boulogne, who had espoused Edward's sister, repaired to visit him; when some of his attendants, who had been despatched to provide lodgings at Dover, wished to secure the same in a house the owner of which objected to receive them. A quarrel was the result, when a townsman was slain in the broil, at which the inhabitants, enfuriated, fell upon the earl's retinue, some of whom were killed, Eustace himself escaping with difficulty. Earl Godwyne being governor of Dover castle, Eustace complained to the king, then at Gloucester, upon which the latter sent for Godwyne, and commanded that he should march with a power, and vindicate the insult

offered to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Boulogne. Godwyne, however, offered palliatives for the act, adding several insolent reflections on foreigners, at which the king was so highly provoked, that, by the persuasions of Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, and his Norman peers, Edward resolved to punish his insolence.

The earl being soon aware of Edward's intention, flew to arms, being joined by his sons, Swane and Harold; while, to oppose them, the monarch and his nobles raised an army in Mercia and Northumbria; Godwyne proceeded to Gloucestershire, and sent messengers to the king, insisting that earl Eustace and his attendants should be given up, who were then in Dover castle, for their security; threatening, in case of non-compliance, to proceed to open hostilities; Godwyne, aware that the royal forces equalled his own, submitted to enter into a treaty, when the king stipulated that he should appear before him with only Harold his son, and twelve attendants, from which the earl excused himself. Edward then perceiving that his father-in-law's troops rapidly deserted, issued a proclamation, ordering Earl Godwyne to appear at court as required, or in five days quit the realm; upon which the latter fled during the night to Thorney Island, with his wife, and three of his sons, Swane, Tosti, and Gyrth, and thence sailed for Flanders, seeking refuge with Earl Baldwin, whose daughter was the wife of Tosti; while his other two sons, Harold and Leofwyne, fled to Bristol, and then set sail for Ireland.

King Edward, thus freed from the yoke imposed upon him, by his father-in-law's presence, placed the queen in the nunnery at Wharewel, disposed of all the posts Godwyne and his sons had occupied, the chief of which were conferred on Alfgar, son of Leofric. Godwyne, in the interim, adopted measures to reinstate himself by force of arms; for which purpose, being joined by his sons from Ireland, they entered the Severn, and made great devastation throughout those parts. The earl then sailed for the Kentish coast, but, being pursued by the royal navy, retired to the Isle of Wight. Godwyne then sailed up the Thames, as high as Southwark, and found friends among many of the Londoners; so that both parties having a strong armed force on shore, a battle appeared unavoidable. The two armies, however, were alike composed of Englishmen, wherefore, on

coming face to face, they paused, as if unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their brethren. The nobles, aware of this favorable opportunity, prevailed upon Godwyne to sue for pardon; when the armies were disbanded, the earl, his wife, and all their sons, with the exception of Swain, being restored to favor, and the king again honourably receiving Editha as his queen. During that year (1052) Swain having resolved to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, died on his journey thither. The late disgrace, however, of Earl Godwyne, did not tend to humble his pride, which might have been attended by disastrous consequences to the king, had not the sudden and singular termination of the earl's life freed the prince from any further apprehensions respecting him. According to the best authorities, Godwyne became speechless as he sat at table with the king, then celebrating the festival of Easter, at Winchester; when, being conveyed by his sons to the monarch's chamber, he languished during four days, and expired on the 15th of April, 1053, when he was interred at Winchester. An account of this earl's immense possessions may be gathered from the survey of Doomsday, in which it appears that he possessed fourteen lordships in Herts, one in Kent, forty-four in Sussex, one in Surry, and eleven in Hampshire.

The commonly received story of *Godwyne Sands*, opposite Deal, conjectured to have been so called as having formed part of that earl's estates, and swallowed up as a judgment for his crimes, is now wholly exploded, as well as that of there being once an island, called Lomea. The most feasible opinion is, that the event took place in the reign of Rufus, or Henry I. when the greater part of Flanders and the Low Countries were submerged.

Harold, second son of Godwyne, succeeded his father as earl of Kent, &c. He was more mild and less haughty than his parent, and in every respect submissive to his prince; which did not, however, allay the monarch's hatred to the race, who feared the son, and perhaps with as much reason as he had done the father. The abilities of Harold equalled those of his parent, while he possessed far more honour and liberality; which, conjoined with an obliging deportment, firmly attached all ranks to his interest.

The same reasons that had compelled the king to conceal his

real sentiments from the father, equally operated in respect to the son, who had become too dear to the nation at large to risk an open rupture. Notwithstanding Harold's union with the daughter of the Duke of Mercia, the latter, envying his greatness, was distant to him; and, as Alfgar was ambitions, he at length entered into a conspiracy with Griffin, prince of Wales, for which he was condemned to banishment. He, in consequence, retired to Wales, and, with Griffin, made an inroad into Herefordshire, where they were encountered and routed by Harold; who, through his interest, obtained Alfgar's pardon. Harold by that expedition acquired the greatest reputation, so that it was publicly said that, the king having no progeny, the fittest person to succeed to the crown would be Harold, which sensibly affected Edward, who only waited some favorable opportunity to compass Harold's ruin. The strong interest excited in the public mind towards Harold, convinced the king that any idea of bequeathing the throne to the Duke of Normandy would be nugatory, and he consequently directed his thoughts towards his nephew Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, then in Hungary, to whom he despatched Aldred, bishop of Worcester, in order to his recall. The return of that prince was hailed with delight by the nation, as being son of the ancient royal stock of England; so that he would have succeeded to the crown, had not death disappointed the hopes of the nation, which happened shortly after his return, the deceased leaving a son named Atheling. The ambitious views of Harold revived on Prince Edward's demise, his heir being so young that it would be no difficult task to supplant him; he, however, concealed his intentions, and began to devise means how he might free Vulnoth his brother, and his nephew Hacune, from the hands of the duke of Normandy, those relatives having been placed, by Godwyne his father, as hostages, in the power of the king. Finding all applications to Edward fruitless, Harold requested permission to go and solicit their delivery from the Norman duke, and soon after embarked; but, a tempest having driven him on the coast of Picardy, he landed in one of the ports of the earl of Pontieu, by whom he was made prisoner, but regained his liberty through the mediation of the duke of Normandy. Harold instantly repaired to Rouen, when, on application for his brother and nephew, Duke William stated, that, "when King Edward, while

prince, had sojourned at his court, he had made a promise, in case of his ever gaining the crown, that the inheritance of the same should be settled upon him ;" he therefore proposed, in the event of Harold assisting him, by delivering up the castle of Dover, with the well of water it contained, and promising to send his sister over for the purpose of espousing one of his nobles, and he himself marrying the duke's daughter, his nephew Hacune should be restored to him ; and that upon his, the duke's, becoming king of England, he should equally receive Vulnoth his brother. Harold, to escape from the duke's power, acceded,—swearing to perform every thing demanded, particularly that he would never seek to compass the throne; upon which Duke William dismissed Harold with rich presents, who immediately sailed back to England, with his nephew Hacune. No sooner had the earl escaped from Duke William, than he determined to frustrate his plans, and for that purpose secured the interest of all the leading nobles of England, in order that neither the king nor the duke might be able to impede his views. Shortly after the earl's return, A. D. 1063, the Prince of Wales renewed his incursions upon England, when Harold and his brother Toston, earl of Northumberland, overthrew and dethroned Griffin, who became tributary to England ; and, on a renewal of the war, Harold struck such terror into the Welsh, that, to arrest his march, they sent him the head of Griffin. On the termination of the contest in Wales, Toston conducted himself with so much tyranny towards the Northumbrians, that they rose and expelled him, upon which Harold received orders to chastise them, and restore his brother. On approaching the borders of Northumberland, a deputation informed Harold that the people did not rebel against their monarch Edward, but their tyrannic lord, Toston, whom they would never countenance; whereas, in the event of having one placed as their ruler, who would suffer them to follow their ancient laws and customs, they would swear to him eternal fidelity. Finding the whole commotion had originated in his brother's ill conduct, Harold interceded with the king for the Northumbrians, and procured the nomination of Morland, son of Alfgar duke of Mercia, to act as governor of the Northumbrians.

While Harold was exerting his endeavours to secure the throne, Edward paid little attention to the succession, which he

had so much perplexed by his early engagements with William of Normandy, his whole attention being then devoted to religion, on which account he was called Confessor, as well as the erection of his church at Westminster, at the dedication of which structure, shortly after, he was seized with a malady which terminated in his death. This event took place on the 3d of January, 1066. Harold having, prior to Edward's dissolution, found means to induce the king to name him for his successor, he was, in consequence, invested with the insignia of royalty by universal consent; yet, although unopposed in his own realm, it proved otherwise abroad, as, independently of Duke William, Earl Toston equally made preparations to dispute with him possession of the throne. The latter, therefore, after making inroads on the coast, and plundering the Isle of Wight, &c. entered into a treaty with Harold Harfager, king of Norway, and invaded England, when they were met by Harold, at Stamford bridge, on the Derwent, in Yorkshire, where a battle took place, in which Toston and Harfager were both slain. Shortly after, the Duke of Normandy having collected his army, set sail from Saint Valery and effected a landing at Pevensey, near Hastings, in Sussex; on receipt of which news, Harold, by forced marches, arrived at London, and, having collected his army, marched to encounter the Norman invaders, when a most sanguinary and decisive battle was fought on Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066, a day memorable for one of the most momentous occurrences that stand recorded in the annals of England. In the heat of this conflict, the fortune of the day having several times preponderated on either side, Harold was slain by an arrow piercing his brains, on which, his army took to flight, and left the Normans masters of the field. Thus perished, courageously fighting in defence not only of his own but his country's cause, this gallant monarch, whose aim had been to defeat the ambitious pretensions of the tyrannical William duke of Normandy; his two brothers, Gyrth and Leofwine, being also killed in the same desperate encounter. With the death of Harold terminated the sovereignty of the Anglo-Saxons in England, which had flourished upwards of six centuries; that is to say, from the time of Hengist's first assuming the kingly title. The body of Harold, when discovered, was so disfigured by wounds as to be scarcely recognizable; it was sent by the victorious William to his mother without requiring a ransom,

though historians record that she had offered for his remains their weight in gold. Harold was interred by his mother with great pomp at the Abbey of Waltham in Essex, which monastery the king himself had founded.

Having gained this signal victory, William subjected England to his absolute sway, advancing those nobles who had accompanied him to high places of trust, amongst whom his own relatives were in particular remembered. His half brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who had accompanied him, although an ecclesiastic, was raised to the dignity of earl of Kent, being the highest place of power and trust that was conferred by the conqueror, after the battle of Hastings. In him was also vested the government of Dover Castle, called, for its strength, *Clavis et repagulum totius regni*, or, the lock and key of the entire kingdom; soon after which, Odo was joined with William Fitz Osberne, who had held a command in the Norman army, in the generalship, or chief control, of all the military forces in the realm of England. After the coronation of William, Odo and Fitz Osberne were left guardians of the kingdom during his absence, having orders to see castles constructed wheresoever they might deem them necessary. Odo established himself in Kent, and became so puissant, that no man dared oppose his will; he even went so far as to seize several lordships vested in the see of Canterbury, which, when made known to Lanfranc on his being installed archbishop, in the fifth year of William's reign, he complained to the monarch, who commanded that all those possessing a knowledge of the customs and usages of the county should assemble, which meeting took place at Pinenden Heath, Geffrey, bishop of Constance, there officiating as judge in the place of the king, when the decision was given in favor of Archbishop Lanfranc, that he should enjoy the lands and rights appertaining to his church, as freely as the king his own demesne lands and royal prerogatives. Odo having subsequently aspired to the papal dignity, fell under the displeasure of the king, who confiscated all his ill-acquired possessions to the use of the crown, causing him to be imprisoned at Rouen, in Normandy, during the remaining four years of his reign. Such was the enmity of William towards his half-brother, that, although he pardoned other prisoners of state while on his death-bed, he refused to liberate Odo from captivity. On the accession, how-

ever, of William Rufus in 1087, Odo gained his freedom, and, returning to England, was confirmed in the earldom of Kent, enjoying, for a time, the royal favor. Finding that the whole sway, as formerly, was not entrusted to him, Odo raised an insurrection in favor of Robert Curthose, the elder son of William the Conqueror, to whom the latter had bequeathed the dukedom of Normandy, when he fired several towns belonging to the king and Lanfranc, as he bore the most implacable hatred to the archbishop, conceiving that all the misfortunes he had experienced were owing to that ecclesiastic. Odo proceeded with the plunder he had amassed to Rochester, and thence to his castle at Pevensey in Sussex, where he conceived he might stand a siege until the arrival of Robert duke of Normandy, whom he expected to his aid; but, for want of food, he was forced to surrender, promising, on oath, to quit the realm, and never return unless invited over by the king. Added to this, Odo agreed to surrender up Rochester castle, with the Norman lords and troops forming its garrison, under the orders of Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; for which purpose he was led to the gates of Rochester, where he feigned to persuade Eustace to surrender the city; but the latter, aware of Odo's real meaning, detained him and the soldiers of his escort prisoners. The king, exasperated at Odo's duplicity, laid siege to Rochester, which surrendered, when the haughty prelate, stripped of all his honors, abjured the kingdom, and sought refuge at the court of Duke Robert, who invested him with the care of the whole province of Normandy. The character of Odo, highly extolled by various historians, is thus summed up by Ordericus Vitalis: "He was eloquent and magnanimous, courtly and courageous; he greatly honored religious men, and strenuously defended his clergy, not only with the tongue, but the sword." This extraordinary churchman being, at length, disgusted with the world, undertook a journey to Rome with Duke Robert, his nephew, but died at Palermo, in Sicily, A.D. 1096, and was there buried in the church of Our Lady.

The next earl of Kent was William de Ipre, who having given striking proofs of his intrepidity in Flanders and Normandy, in the latter years of Henry the First and commencement of King Stephen's reigns, cided with the latter monarch against the Empress Maud, performing many signal services for the king, as

well in Normandy as in England. Stephen, in consequence, invested him with the title of Earl of Kent, in the sixth year of his reign; and towards the close of that year, the Earl, encountering Stephen's enemies at Lincoln, although defeated, behaved with consummate valour, and effected a retreat, the king, however, with his chief nobles being made prisoners. After that victory, Maud was acknowledged sovereign of the whole realm, with the exception only of Kent, where the empress and the earl had very great power. The haughty conduct of Maud soon alienating the affections of her subjects, William de Ipre took advantage of that circumstance; and, having collected an army, gained a signal victory, at Gloucester, over the forces of the queen, and Stephen was, in consequence, restored to liberty. This earl, according to Camden, fortified Rye, in Sussex, and erected the tower called after him Ipre's Tower; he also obtained various immunities and privileges for that town, in common with the other cinque ports. On the demise of King Stephen, Earl William left the realm with his Flemish followers, and ultimately embraced a monastic life. He died, in 1162, a monk of the abbey of Laon, in Flanders.

Hubert de Burgh was next invested with the earldom of Kent, the chief of whose family was William Fitz Aldelme, steward to King Henry the Second, and governor of Wexford in Ireland, whose younger brother, John, was father of this Hubert, held in such high estimation by King John, that, in the third year of his reign, being then chamberlain of his household, he constituted him warden of the marshes of Wales, and governor of Dover castle. On the rising of the English Barons, de Burgh was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with them at *Runnimede*, near Staines, when John signed the two famous charters of English liberty called *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foresta*; after which, he was raised to the eminent post of chief Justiciary of all England. We next find him sheriff of Kent and Surry, governor of the castle of Canterbury, and constable of Dover Castle, having also other trusts confided to him. On the landing of Louis of France, invited over by the Barons, he stoutly defended Dover castle, continuing fixed in his adherence to John during all his difficulties; nor was he less loyal to Henry the Third, his son and successor, then of tender age, for whom he a second time preserved the castle of Dover, stating

to Louis, that, although king John, his master, was dead, he had left sons and daughters whose right it was to succeed him. In the eighth of Henry the Third, Hubert was made governor of Arundel and Rochester castles; and, having executed the office of Sheriff of Kent from the commencement of the third to the close of the eleventh year of that reign, he was. on the 11th of February, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kent. From that period various other grants were bestowed upon him, when, at length, through the instigation of Peter de Rubipus, bishop of Winchester, who began to engross court favor, he was altogether displaced from his office of chief Justiciary, as well as from the custody of the castles of Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Windsor, Odyham, Hertford, Colchester, and the Tower of London, being succeeded in all those trusts by Stephen de Segrave. De Burgh was further commanded to render in an account of all the king's treasures, &c. which were but trivial circumstances compared with the more infamous machinations of his enemies, who alleged that he had been guilty of treasonable practices in most of the negociations in which he had been concerned with foreign potentates. Thus humbled in fortune and power, De Burgh was abandoned by all excepting the Archbishop of Dublin, who, with tears in his eyes, interceded for this great man in vain, Hubert being committed to prison, and treated with the harshest indignity. The archbishop at length prevailed, and De Burgh had the choice either to abjure the realm for ever, submit to perpetual imprisonment, or acknowledge himself a traitor: conscious of his innocence, he stated that he was content to leave the kingdom, but not abjure it for ever. It was represented to the king that Hubert had concealed great stores of wealth in the New Temple, London; upon which, Henry the Third sent his treasurer, with the justices of the exchequer, to De Burgh, then in irons and a captive in the tower of London, to demand the same, who forthwith ordered the Templars to surrender up the keys to the king, when all the plate and jewels there deposited by Hubert were conveyed to the royal treasury. Hubert was, subsequently, bailed from strict imprisonment by Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, and many powerful nobles, and removed to the castle of Devises; when the king, relenting, granted full pardon for his flight and outlawry, and that his heirs should enjoy all the lands of his inheritance.

Hubert, however, still remaining a prisoner at the castle of Devizes, the Bishop of Winchester solicited the appointment of governor of that fortress, in order to procure an opportunity of murdering his victim; but, Hubert having ascertained the fact, escaped over the castle wall in the night, and fled for refuge to the high altar of the parish church; which, however, did not avail him, the sheriff having received orders to besiege him there, and starve him to death. Thus situated, some soldiers at length felt compassion for the victim; and, giving Hubert the disguise of a military habit, he was conveyed into Wales, and there remained until peace was ratified between Henry III. and Leoline prince of that country; the first condition being, a reconciliation between the king and all his nobles who, having adhered to Leoline, had been banished from England; whereupon the earl, among others, was again received into favour. After falling anew into disgrace, and enduring other wrongs from the king, this exemplary character died at Banstede in Surry, on the 21st of May, in the 27th year of the reign of Henry III. when his corpse, being conveyed to London, was interred at the Black Friars, in Holborne, to which monastery he had been a great benefactor.

Edmund, second son of Edward the First, was the next earl of Kent, surnamed of Woodstock from being born there in 1301, in the 29th year of his father's reign. In the 13th of Edward II. he attended the wars in Scotland, the ensuing year was summoned to Parliament as Baron de Woodstock, and the year following created Earl of Kent, *per cincturam gladii.*

In the first of Edward III. Edmund attended an expedition into Scotland, and in the same year had the grants of the town, castle, and manor of Arundel, in Sussex, &c. In the third of Edward III. possession was granted to him of the dowry of his wife Margaret, lying in Tyndale; which Margaret, widow of John Comin of Badenagh, was daughter of John, and sister and heir of Thomas lord Wake. The occasion of Edmund's death is differently narrated; it, however, appears most probable that it originated in his having plotted the restoration of his brother, Edward II. who he was led to believe had escaped the cruel murder in Berkeley castle, which was indeed too fatally true, as he had been assassinated nearly twelve months previous. Being accused of high treason, he was arrested, when he made con-

fession, and submitted to mercy; but, through the malice of queen Isabel, who governed every thing, during her son's minority, with her minion, Roger lord Mortimer, Edmund was not only adjudged to die, but led to execution the same day, continuing on the scaffold from noon till five o'clock in the evening, as no one could be found to execute the sentence, until a malefactor of the Marshalsea prison, being promised his life, acted the part of executioner, and struck off his head.

Edmund Plantagenet, eldest son of the last earl, on petitioning the parliament held that year, was restored to the earldom of Kent, the attainder against his father being reversed. He died, however, the following year, a ward of the king, without issue, leaving his brother John his successor.

John Plantagenet succeeded to the earldom of Kent, and having, in the 25th of Edward III. given proofs of his age, he took possession of all his lands, his mother being then dead, and the same year took his seat in parliament by the title of Earl of Kent. This honour, however, he did not long enjoy, as, in the following year, being the 26th of Edward III. he died, on St. Stephen's day, and was interred in the church of the Friars Minors, in the city of Winchester. Having no heirs by his wife, Elizabeth daughter of the Duke de Juliers, Joane her sister, wife of Sir Thomas Holand, knight, was pronounced his next heir.

Joane Plantagenet, sister and heir of John Earl of Kent, deceased, for her rare beauty called *the Fair Maid of Kent*, was wife of Sir Thomas Holand, knight, second son of Sir Robert Holand of Lancashire, by Maud his wife, daughter of Alan de la Zouch. Sir Thomas greatly signalized himself during the wars in France, particularly at the battle of Cressy, where he commanded the van of Prince Edward's army, and acquired thereby such high reputation, that in the 24th of Edward III. he was made Knight of the Garter, at which period the Order was instituted by the king. On the 26th of the same reign, he obtained the grant of a hundred marks per annum, for the better support of Joane his wife, and had possession granted of all the lands of her inheritance, excepting the dowry of Elizabeth, widow of John, late earl of Kent. The following year he was appointed captain-general in the dukedom of Brittany, &c.; in the 30th of Edward's reign was made

governor of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney; and, four years after, assumed the dignity of earl of Kent, in right of his wife, by which title he was summoned to parliament that year, but died ere its expiration.

Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Holand, earl of Kent last named, by Joane his wife, succeeded his father in the earldom of Kent, and the lordship of Wake of Lydel. In the 40th of Edward III. having been knighted by the Black Prince, who had espoused his mother, he gallantly supported him in the battle fought the same year with Henry king of Castile. In the 4th of Richard II. he was summoned to parliament, as earl of Kent; in the 8th year, made general of Cherburgh, and the year ensuing, on the death of Joane his mother, then princess of Wales, he obtained possession of all the lands of her inheritance. In the 13th of the same reign, he was appointed constable of the Tower of London; and seven years after, having declared his testament, under the title of earl of Kent and Lord Wake, he appointed the abbey of Brune as the place for his interment; and, having bequeathed to his wife Alice, and Thomas his son, all his goods and chattels, he died on the 25th of April.

Thomas Holand, eldest son of the above, succeeded as earl of Kent, &c. shortly after which, on the attainder of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, he had a grant of a large portion of his lands, and the same year the title of duke of Surry was conferred upon him, and immediately after he received the appointment of Marshall of England, and was also made knight of the Garter. The following year he accompanied Richard II. to Ireland; and, when the unwelcome tidings arrived of the return of Henry, duke of Lancaster, from beyond seas, he returned to England. On the deposition of King Richard, in the 1st of Henry IV. the duke was doomed to forfeit his title for having been one of the prosecutors of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. Being highly incensed at the deposal of Richard II. he entered into a plot to assassinate Henry IV. in Windsor castle; but that monarch, having notice of the intention, escaped to London. The earl, and those of his party, then exhorted the people to arm themselves in the cause of the captive Richard II. and thus proceeded to Cirencester, which place they attained in the dark of the night; but, the townsmen having barricadoed the avenues, they attempted at midnight to

escape privily, but were prevented by the bows and arrows of their opposers. Conceiving that they might be able to force a passage through the ranks of their rustic enemies, they began the combat; but, after three hours bravely fighting, were compelled to submit, intreating that their lives might be spared until they could have an audience of the king. A priest of the party having intimated, that, if some houses were fired, the populace would repair to quench the flames, and thereby afford them means to escape; that expedient was resorted to, but the inhabitants, instead of endeavouring to save their property, only felt the more exasperated; they in consequence led forth the earl and his companion the earl of Salisbury, struck off their heads, and forwarded that of the earl of Kent to London, where it was exposed upon London bridge.

Edmund, his brother, dying without any issue, the last-mentioned earl succeeded to the earldom of Kent; and, ere the close of the year, obtained possession of nearly the whole manors, lands, and castles, whereof his brother had died possessed, by virtue of an old entail formerly made of them to his ancestors. In the 6th of Henry IV. the earl of Mar came from Scotland, and challenged earl Edmund to feats of arms; upon which the latter proved victor. Two years after he espoused the lady Lucy, daughter of the duke of Millaine; and, in the 9th of the above reign was made Lord High Admiral of England. Shortly after, however, being engaged at the siege of the castle, on the isle of Briac, in Brittany, he was mortally wounded in the head, by an arrow from a cross-bow, when his body was conveyed to England, and interred with the ashes of his ancestors.

The next personage raised to the title of *Earl of Kent*, was William Nevill, knight of the Garter, appointed to that dignity by Edward IV. He was second son of Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife Joane, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. In the 4th of Henry VI. after that monarch himself had been knighted by the duke of Bedford, his uncle, at Leicester, this William Nevill, among others, received the same honor at his hands; and, in the seventh of the same reign, was summoned to parliament, under the title of William de Nevill.

In the 9th of Henry VI. he displayed his military prowess at the siege of Orleans, rendered famous by the presence of Jeanne

d'Arc, the French heroine, so celebrated in the annals of that country. In the 28th of the same reign, William again appeared in the French wars, and subsequently received the appointment of governor of Roxburgh castle in Scotland; after which, being sent ambassador into Normandy, to treat respecting a peace between the two realms, he was traitorously seized by the French, and detained prisoner. As a recompense for the hardships he was doomed to experience, he had, in the 30th of Henry VI. awarded to him an assignation of the arrears due for his pay, while governor of Roxburgh, to be received out of the customs of certain ports in the realm of England.

William de Nevill was afterwards re-appointed to the governorship of Roxburgh, conjointly with Sir John Grey, knight, for twelve years, receiving for that service, in time of truce, £1000 per annum, and, in time of war, double that amount. In the 32d of Henry VI. William de Nevill still continued a prisoner in France; and, in the 35th being again employed in the wars, he constituted one of the retinue of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, his nephew, lieutenant of the marshes in that country. In the 1st of Edward IV. he fought valiantly for that monarch, at the battle of Towton, on which occasion the Lancastrians received a fatal overthrow; when, for his great services, he was munificently rewarded, and advanced to the title of *Earl of Kent*, and also appointed Lord High Admiral, July 30, 1462. Those enviable dignities, however, he did not long live to enjoy, as he terminated his mortal career the 2d of Edward IV. when he was interred at Gisborough, in the county of York; and, dying without issue male, the title of *Earl of Kent* became extinct.

In the 5th of Edward IV. Edmund Grey, lord of Hastings, Weysford, and Ruthin, was created *Earl of Kent* on the 3d of May, 1465, which noble family boasted its descent from Anschitil de Grai, frequently mentioned in Doomsday book, as possessing lands in different counties, in the reign of William the Conqueror, anno 1086, when that survey of the kingdom was made. Edmund had also a grant of £20 yearly, payable by the sheriff of Kent, out of the issues of that county, for the better supporting of such dignity. Edmund Grey, lord of Hastings, died the 4th of Henry VII. anno 1489, leaving four

sons, of whom George, who survived his three elder brothers, lived to continue the line.

George, *Earl of Kent*, and Baron Hastings, Weysford, and Ruthin, was an eminent leader of the royal forces, particularly in the 12th of Henry VII. anno 1497, during the rebellion of the Cornishmen, under James Lord Audley, being one of the chief noblemen who appeared in the field to suppress them; where, by his valour, he in a great measure contributed to effect their overthrow at Blackheath, on which occasion numbers of the disaffected were slain. George, earl of Kent, died in the 22nd of that reign, anno 1506, leaving a son named Richard, by whom he was succeeded.

Richard Grey, third *Earl of Kent* of that ancient family, in the 20th of Henry VII. was elected knight of the Garter, and attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Terouenne, in 1513. He died May 3, the 15th of Henry VIII. without issue, when the earldom and baronies devolved to Sir Henry Grey of Wrest, his brother of the half blood.

Sir Henry Grey, knight, *Earl of Kent*, and Baron Hastings, &c. by birthright; not conceiving his estates sufficient for the support of those high dignities, (the last earl having wasted the greater part of his possessions) declined assuming those titles, and died on the 24th of September, 1562, being the 4th of Queen Elizabeth, leaving Henry his son and heir. This nobleman equally refused to take upon himself the titles and dignities which had thus devolved to him, and died, leaving issue three sons, Reginald, Henry, and Charles.

Reginald having, from habits of frugality, in a great measure retrieved the estates, assumed the dignity of *Earl of Kent*, &c. in the 13th of Elizabeth, anno 1571, by especial favor of that Queen, being the sixth earl of this family. He departed this life, March 17, in the 15th of that queen's reign, A. D. 1572; and, leaving no issue, was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother Henry.

According to Camden, this Henry, seventh *Earl of Kent*, was a personage endowed with every ornament that tends to confer honour on true nobility. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, and died without issue, at Wrest, January 31, 1614, and lies buried at Flitton church, in Bedfordshire.

Henry was succeeded by his remaining brother, Charles Grey, as *Earl of Kent*, &c. who, having espoused Susan, daughter of Richard Cotton of Bedhampton, in the county of Southampton, Esq. had a son named Henry, who was his successor.

Henry Grey, ninth *Earl of Kent*, dying without issue in the White Friars, London, November 21, 1639, was buried in the same chapel, adjoining Flitton church; upon which, Anthony Grey, then rector of the church of Burbache, in the county of Leicester, son of George, and grandson of Anthony Grey of Branspeth, in the county palatine of Durham, third son of George, the second earl of Kent of this name, became successor of Henry, the deceased earl, by virtue of the entails on the heirs male, and in consequence was tenth *Earl of Kent* of this family. Anthony Grey was accordingly summoned to parliament as a peer of the realm, but excused himself on the plea of indisposition and old age. He had issue five sons, Henry, John, Job, Theophilus, and Nathaniel, and five daughters; and died, A.D. 1643, when he was interred in the church of his rectory at Burbache.

Henry Grey, eldest son of the deceased, succeeded his father in his titles and estates, who had issue, by his second wife, two sons, Anthony his successor, and Henry who died during his lifetime. Henry Grey, the father, departed this life, A.D. 1651, upon which Anthony became twelfth *Earl of Kent;* who, on the 19th of August, 1702, died, leaving issue one son and heir Henry, as well as a daughter Amabell.

Henry Grey, thirteenth *Earl of Kent* of this family, took his seat in the House of Peers, on the 20th of October, 1702; and, on the demise of his mother, Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Lord Lucas, Baron of Shenfield in Essex, who, in consideration of her father's merits, had been created Baroness Lucas, succeeded to the title of Lord Lucas of Crudwell. On the 23d of April, 1704, this Henry Earl Grey was appointed Lord Chamberlain of Queen Anne's household, and on the 24th of June following, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, being also sworn in a member of the Privy Council. December 14th, 1706, being the 5th of Anne, he was created Viscount Goodrich, of Goodrich castle, in the county of Hereford; earl of Harold, in the county of Bedford, and *Marquis of Kent;* and, upon the 28th of April, 1710, was elevated to the dignity of *Duke of Kent*. The following year he was constituted Lord

Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* for the county of Bedford; and, on the 25th of October, 1712, elected Knight of the Garter, and installed on the 4th of August of the ensuing year.

In the 1st of George I. A. D. 1714, Henry duke of Kent was appointed constable of Windsor castle, and keeper of the parks, warrens, and forests there; and, in 1766, declared Lord Steward of the king's household, and two years afterwards Lord of the Privy Seal. His grace was twice married, and, by Anne, his second wife, he had four sons and seven daughters. All his male heirs, however, died prior to their father, when Amabell, his eldest daughter, having espoused Lord Viscount Glenorchy, died at Copenhagen, March 2, 1726-7, leaving issue by that nobleman, one son, who died an infant, and Jemima, a daughter, both born in Denmark. Jemima Campbell, being sole surviving child of her mother, and eldest grandaughter of the duke of Kent, in 1740 was contracted to the Honorable Philip York, eldest son and heir-apparent to Philip, then lord, and subsequently earl of Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. On the 9th of May of that year, the duke of Kent being elevated to the rank of Marquis of this realm, by the title of Marquis Grey, to him and the male heirs of his body, with remainder to Jemima Campbell his grandaughter above named, and the heirs male of her body; on the 22d of May following, the above marriage was duly solemnized.

On the 5th of June, 1740, the death of the duke and earl of Kent took place, whereby those titles became extinct, together with those of earl of Harold, and Viscount Goodrich; but, the titles of Marchioness of Grey, and Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, devolved on the Lady Jemima, his grandaughter, wife of the right honorable Philip earl of Hardwicke, by whom she had two daughters.

We thus terminate, in a succinct manner, the account of the dukes and earls of Kent; dignities which we conceived absolutely essential to describe, in recording the history of this county. As the limits of our work, however, will not enable us to give a detail of individuals called upon to officiate in minor offices, we refer our readers to the elaborate details of Hasted, commencing at page lxxvi. of the introductory matter, vol. I. fol. Ed. 1778, to page cxii. for the subjects under enumerated.

—Of the office of sheriff of the county of Kent, from the period of Edward the Confessor to the year 1776, with the names and armorial bearings of such as have served that Office: Of the post of coroner, as well as the ancient conservators, and the modern commission of the peace: A list of the several noblemen residing in the county of Kent, having estates in the same, or deriving their titles from places situated therein: Of the degree of baronet, with a list of such as have at any time belonged to this county: Of the intended order of knights of the royal oak: Of justices itinerant: Of the offices of lord lieutenant and deputy lieutenants: Of the origin of the House of Commons, and of the first summoning knights, burgesses, and barons, of the Cinque Ports to the same: Together with a list of knights returned to serve in parliament for the county of Kent, from the 18th of Edward I. anno 1289, to the year 1778.

OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT INTO LATHS AND HUNDREDS.

THIS county has long been separated into two districts, called *West* and *East Kent*, nearly dividing the territory into two equal portions; containing *five laths*, or grand districts, which comprehend the whole of the county of Kent. The western division, or west Kent, comprehends the laths of St. Augustine and Shipway, and the upper division of the lath of Scray. Those laths are divided in fourteen *bailiwicks*, and sixty-three *hundreds*, as well for the distribution of justice by the sheriff and his bailiffs, as by the justice of the peace; while, within the limits of the above are thirteen *franchises* and *liberties*, most of which have courts of record belonging to them. These hundreds are subdivided into parishes, of which Kent contains four hundred and thirteen; being, for the most part, again portioned off into *vills*, *boroughs*, and *hamlets*, among which are fifteen separate jurisdictions or liberties, not in any hundred, having constables or officers of their own; and three exclusive jurisdictions, from the justices of the county, as is the liberty of Romney Marsh, and that of the Cinque Ports.

THE LATH OF SUTTON AT HONE,

Contains the *bailiwicks* of Sutton Dartford and Sutton Bromley, and the *hundreds* of Blackheath, Bromley, and Beckenham; Little and Lesnes, formerly called *Littlelet;* Axtane, otherwise *Claxton;* Dartford and Wilmington; Ruxley; Codesheath, otherwise *Codesede;* Westram and Eatonbridge, and Somerden.

THE LATH OF AYLESFORD

Contains the bailiwicks of Hoo, Twiford, Eyhorne, and the lowy of Tunbridge; Shamel; Toltringtrow; Chatham and Gillingham; Wrotham; Larkfield, otherwise *Lavercefield;* Littlefield; Twyford; Watchlingstone; West, alias Little Barnefield; Brenchley and Horsemonden; Eyhorne, otherwise *Aihorne,* and Maidstone.

THE LATH OF SCRAY, *formerly called* SHERWINHOPE, *and in Doomsday record,* WIWARELEST,

Contains the bailiwicks of Milton, otherwise Middleton; Scray; and the following *hundreds,*—Marden, Berkley, Great otherwise East Barnefield, Cranbrook, Rolvenden, Selbrittenden, Blackborne, otherwise Blacetune, Tenterden, Bircholt, anciently *Bilisholt,* Milton, otherwise *Middleton,* Tenham, Faversham, Boughton, otherwise *Bocton under Blean.* N. B. The *hundreds* of *Calehill, Chart, and Longbridge, Felborough* and *Wye,* commonly denominated the four hundreds, once formed part of this lath, but they have long been disunited, and added to that of Shipway.

THE LATH OF SHIPWAY, *otherwise* SHEPWAY, *called in Doomsday book,* LIMWARELEST,

Contains the *bailiwicks* of Stowling, Shipway, Chart, and Longbridge; with the following *hundreds,*—Calehill, Chart, and

Longbridge, Felborough, otherwise *Felcborg*, Bercholt, Franchise, Wye, Oxney, Aloesbridge, Newchurch, St. Mary Pountney, Langeport, Ham Worth, Strete, Heane, Stowling, Loningborough, and Folkstone.

THE LATH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, *formerly called* HEDELINTH,

Contains the bailiwicks of Bridge and Eastry, and the following hundreds,—Beusborough, Cornilo, Eastry, otherwise *Estrege*, Wingham, Preston, Ringslow, otherwise *Tenet*, Downhamford, Kinghamford, Bridge and Petham, Blengate, Westgate, and Whitstaple. All the above hundreds have one or more constables presiding over them, independent of which, there are also several towns and places which have constables and other officers of that description, not subjected to the *constable* of any *hundred*, some being in the *forraigne*, and others *within their particular liberties*. The following is a list of the same, the first being *in the forraigne*.

Ashford, Aylesford, Brasted, Christ Church, Gravesend, and Milton, Hadlow, Hilden, Longport, *West* or Town Malling, Newenden, Ospringe, Queenborough, Seasalter, Southborough, and Tunbridge.

The following places are in the particular liberties, wherein the justices of the county cannot intermeddle.

Canterbury, being a city and county of itself, with a corporation, is under the jurisdiction of its own justices; as well as Rochester, Maidstone, and Romney *marsh*.

In the *liberty* of the *Cinque Ports* the following places have *constables* and *officers* of their own; being also under the jurisdiction of their particular justices. *This liberty* has also courts of chancery and admiralty, and had equally, in former times, another called the *Castle Gate Court*, for the determination of pleas touching the guardianship of Dover castle.

Sandwich, with the three churches in the same; Deal, with the church; Ramsgate, in St. Lawrence, but not the church; St. Nicholas, *ibid*, both in Thanet; Walmer, with the church, and a part of Woodnesborough, but not the church, are *all in the liberty of the port and town of Sandwich*; Dover, with two churches, Birchington, and the church, part of Charlton, but

not the church, part of Hougham, *ibid;* St. John's, with Margate, with the church, St. Peter's, *ibid*; Ringwold, *ibid;* and Woodchurch, the church of which is demolished, are *in the liberty of the port and town of Dover.*

Part of New Romney, *viz.* the town and church, part of Old Romney, *ibid;* part of Appledore, but not the church, part of Brenzet, *ibid;* part of Ivechurch, *ibid;* part of Snargate, *ibid;* and so much of Bromhill as stands in Kent, are *within the liberty of the port and town of New Romney.*

Hithe, with the church, and part of West Hithe, but not the church, are *in the liberty of the port and town of Hithe.*

Beaksborne, with the church, and the grange in Gillingham, but not the church, are *in the liberty of the port and town of Hastings, in Sussex.*

Fordwich, with the church, is *a member of the port and town of Sandwich, and within the liberty of the same.*

Part of Folkstone, *viz.* the town and church, and part of Faversham, *ibid, are members of the port and town of Dover, and within the liberty of the same;* Tenterden is *a member of the ancient town of Rye, in Sussex*, one of the additional cinque ports. Besides the above, there are several *franchises* and *liberties within the forraigne*, some having courts of record, though, for the most part, now disused.

The liberty *of the Archbishop of Canterbury* extends over many manors, parishes, &c. having been in possession of that see since the separation made of the archiepiscopal revenues, and those of the priory of Christchurch, in the time of Archbishop Lanfranc. This liberty has a court of record, now in disuse.

The liberty *of the dean and chapter of Canterbury* also claims over numerous manors, parishes, &c. being such as formed estates of the late priory of Christ church, granted by Henry VIII. in the thirty-third of his reign. This liberty had also a court of record, no longer resorted to.

The liberty *of Ashford* claims over that town and parish, excepting the boroughs of Henwood, otherwise *Hewet* and Rudlow. It has a court of record, holding pleas for actions, the debt and damages whereof do not exceed twenty marks.

The liberty *of St. Augustine, near Canterbury*, commonly called *the high court of the liberty of the late dissolved monastery*

of St. Augustine, claims over ten whole parishes, besides part of more than a hundred others, and into the city of Canterbury. It has a court of record without any limitation of sum, but the same is now disused.

The liberty *of Elcham* has no court of record.

The liberty *of Gravesend and Milton, near Gravesend*, claims over both those parishes, having a corporation and court of record.

The liberty *of the Duchy of Lancaster* claims over certain manors, &c. being such as constituted part of the duchy under the reigns of Henry IV. and V. It has no court of record.

The liberty *of Liminge* has no court.

The liberty *of Queenborough* has a corporation and court, claiming over the town and ville of Queensborough.

The liberty of the bishop of Rochester claims over all such manors, &c. as are, or have been, part of the revenues of that bishopric. It has a court, now disused.

The liberties *of Scvenoke*, and *Wrotham*, have no courts.

The liberty of *Wye* has a court of record for actions real, personal, and mixed.

The county of Kent being divided into the two grand districts of east and west Kent, the distribution of justice is carried on after the same manner. Although every justice of the peace is appointed by the commission for the county at large, yet he usually confines his acting in that office, except on extraordinary occasions, to that district of the two wherein he is a resident; and, in ordinary affairs, to that particular division of justices of the lath and hundred whereto he belongs.

Each district of *East and West Kent* holds its own *Court of Sessions* four times in the year, viz. twice originally, and twice by adjournment; that is to say, the *Eastern District*, originally at the old castle of *Canterbury*, on the *Tuesdays* in the week after *Epiphany*, and the festival of *St. Thomas Becket*; whence it is adjourned for the *Western District*, to the county town of *Maidstone*, on the *Thursdays* next ensuing: and the *Western District*, originally at *Maidstone*, on the *Tuesdays* next after the festivals of *Easter* and *Michaelmas*; whence it is adjourned for the *Eastern District*, to *Canterbury*, on the *Fridays* next ensuing.

There are in the county of Kent *thirty-two market-towns*, viz.

Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrook, St. Mary Cray,* Dartford, Eleham,† Greenwich, Goudhurst, Gravesend, Lenham, Town Malling, Milton near Sittingborne, Sevenoke, Smarden, Tunbridge, Westerham, Woolwich, Wrotham, Wye, Dover, Faversham, Folkstone, Hithe, Ride, Margate, New Romney, Sandwich, and Tenterden; which last nine are within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

OF THE AIR, SOIL, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTIONS, AND OTHER PARTICULARITIES RELATING TO KENT. WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL RIVERS, WITH THEIR COURSES, AND THE ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO THE COUNTY FROM THE SAME.

THE air of Kent differs according to the various districts, being, for the major part, as pure and healthful as those of any part of Great Britain. On the northern side, however, of the high road from London to Dover, nearly as far as Canterbury, and thence in the same direction, of that conducting to the Isle of Thanet, is a long tract of country approximating to the banks of the Thames and Medway, and along the Swale, as well as adjoining the Stour below Canterbury, where the air is heavy and foggy, rendering the inhabitants of those parts subject to intermittents, which arises from the low swampy marsh grounds. Large quantities of stagnant waters being there collected, render the atmosphere particularly unhealthful, above all in the autumnal season of the year. *Romney Marsh* partakes of the same unwholesome properties, being in a similar manner infected by pools of water, and large portions of marshy soil.

Generally speaking, the whole face of the county presents the most luxuriant and picturesque appearance it is possible to conceive; not only in consequence of the wealth and abundance whereby it is clothed, but the variety and inequality of the

* The market at St. Mary Cray was discontinued at the time the market-place was blown down by the tempest, which occurred in 1703.

† Eleham market is held only on Palm Monday, yearly: Eltham has the privilege of a market, but it is discontinued.

surface of the champaign country; insomuch so, that Kent has been regarded as an *epitome* of the whole kingdom. In fact, it has most of the advantages enjoyed by the rest of the island, and, in many respects, has to boast particular properties not to be met with in other parts of England.

The soil varies so much throughout almost every parish, that it would be an endless task to give any regular description of the same. Speaking, however, in generalities, the whole county, independent of the marsh lands, presents one uniform cluster of eminences; two chains of which, more elevated than the rest, run through the centre from west to east, being about eight miles distant from each other, except in particular parts, where the chasm is much more circumscribed; these commence at the county of Surry, and terminate at the sea. The eminences in question are designated the *upper* and *lower hills*, being crowned with tracts of woods and coppices: the soil, however, is rather barren; the upper parts consisting of chalk and flint, and the lower of sand and gravel, while, eastward, the rock-stone abounds; the richness of the land increasing as you descend to a greater distance from the acclivities.

The enclosures throughout Kent are, in general, small; comprising arable, meadow, pasture, orchard, and hop grounds, beautifully interspersed with woodland scenery, except to the north-east beyond Canterbury, which is more open than the rest of the county. Corn and grain abound as throughout the soil of England, quantities of which are forwarded, by water, to London, and other parts. The eastern districts are also sown with canary and hemp; while in the vicinity of Faversham, madder is produced for the use of the dyers; and, in the west, woad is equally cultivated for the same purpose. The pasture, meadow, and marsh lands, are rich and fertile in the extreme, particularly in Romney Marsh, whence London is weekly supplied with the finest sheep and oxen.

The orchards afford apples, pears, plums, and cherries, which were formerly produced in large quantities, when the hop grounds were not so numerous. The latter have greatly increased within the last century, especially in the vicinity of Maidstone, Faversham, and Canterbury, where hops constitute the leading product of the country.

There are various nurseries for trees, plants, &c., and extensive

garden grounds throughout the western districts, and environs of London, the produce of which supplies the markets of the metropolis. The coppice wood, generally speaking, consists of oak, hazel, birch, or beech, intermixed with ash, willow, chesnut, &c. of which latter there are extensive tracts contiguous to Milton, Sittingborne, and Newington, and for some miles southward. Since the increasing cultivation of the hop plant, timber for hop poles has been an article of great traffic, affording much occupation to the labouring classes. In the woods, oak particularly abounds, of a large size, fit for the supply of the navy; so that the timber growing on many estates, if felled, and brought to market, would produce sufficient to purchase the freehold of the land whereon they flourish. Ash, alders, and willows, are likewise found in abundance near the streams of fresh water.

The only vestige of a forest throughout Kent, is what is called the *North* and *South Frith*, near Tunbridge. In the time of Elizabeth there existed no less than fifty-three *ancient parks*, of which there now remain those only of Knoll, Cobham, Mereworth, Greenwich, Eltham, Lullingstone, Leeds, and Chilham. Others, however, have since been enclosed, namely,—Langley, in Beckenham; Lamienby and Blendon, in Bexley; Chilston, in Boughton; Malherbe, Charlton by Greenwich, two parks; Foots Cray, Godmersham, St. Stephens otherwise Hockington, Knowlton, Lee, Linsted, the Moat in Maidstone, Braborne in East Malling, Mersham, Penshurst, Surrenden in Pluckley, Kippington in Sevenoke, Fairlaw in Shipborne, East Sutton, Teston, Waldershare, and Eastwell. Added to the above, are endless plantations and lawns, decorative of the seats of noblemen, &c. which, although not stocked with deer, and enclosed as parks, are nevertheless more profitably appropriated to the nourishment of sheep and cattle.

Heaths do not abound in Kent, of which the principal are,—Blackheath, Coxheath, Charing, Dartford, and Malling heaths, the rest scarcely deserving the name; as the land is too valuable, and industry too prevalent, to admit of tracts of soil laying uncultivated. In the eastern districts, however, as well as on the chalk cliffs, and hills upon the coast, there are extensive downs, for instance, Barham Down, to Deal, and thence to Dover, and so on to Folkstone and Hithe, and on the summits

of other hills, being, however, well covered with grass, affording good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

In the weald, near Bethersden, a broad stone is dug up, called, on account of the excellent polish of which it is susceptible, *Bethersden marble;* and in the weald contiguous to Sussex, are iron mines and furnaces, the produce of which is conveyed to market by the navigation of the Medway. Large quarries of stone abound in the vicinity of Maidstone, called the *Kentish rag-stone;* and at Greenhithe, Northfleet, and in the neighbourhood of Rochester, *chalk* is dug, the *lime* produced from the same being conveyed, by means of the Thames and Medway, not only to the most distant parts of the county, but into Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, in great quantities.

The manufactories in Kent are not very abundant, in consequence of agriculture engrossing general attention, as well as grazing. There exists, however, a manufactory for brocaded silks and stockings at *Canterbury;* at *Whitstaple* and *Deptford* are copperas works; in *Stonar* in Thanet, and in the *Isle of Graine,* salt works; at *Ospringe,* and other places, gunpowder is prepared; in the weald contiguous to Sussex, are iron furnaces; at *Bexley,* near Maidstone, one of the most extensive manufactories of paper in Europe; at *Dartford* and *Crayford* iron mills; and at the latter place, extensive works for printing calicoes, and bleaching linens; and near Sevenoke are numerous mills for the manufactory of silks.

Provisions of every description are abundant throughout Kent, not only sufficient for its own population, but supplying the London markets, and environs, as well as the shipping, and several ports along its coast. The native Milton oysters are superior to any others, as well as the lobsters caught off the Isle of Thanet. From the several warrens, the markets are plentifully stocked with rabbits; and from the parks of the nobility and gentry, abundance of venison is furnished, the produce of Eastwell, Knoll, and Cobham, affording higher flavored flesh than that of deer in general. Game is no less abundant than the diverse productions of this prolific county; the pheasants, in particular, being larger and higher flavored than those of any other part of England.

OF THE RIVERS IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

In enumerating the various sources of wealth that abound in this portion of our island, we must particularly dwell on those two magnificent streams, the *Thames* and *Medway*, the former of which flows along its northern boundary for upwards of forty miles, while the latter pursues a navigable course through the same to a much greater extent. No river exists, according to Camden, in which the tide operates to such an extent as in the current of the Thames, flowing as high as Richmond, in Surry, being upwards of sixty miles from its mouth: that circumstance tends to benefit navigation in the highest degree, its waters being thereby preserved sweet and wholesome, thus increasing the numerous shoals of fish wherewith it abounds.

Having passed London bridge, the Thames flows to Deptford, being the first Kentish boundary, where it receives the waters of the tributary stream called Ravensborne. Independent of private docks, is that appointed for the building and refitting the Royal Navy; and the shore thence, as far as Greenwich, presents one uninterrupted scene, displaying all the opulence and bustle of trade. From Deptford, the Thames passes the hospital and town of Greenwich, whence it flows by Woolwich, where another royal dock, &c. exists, and an establishment of the office of ordnance for the Royal Artillery. The Thames then waters Earith, where the East Indiamen generally stop in their passages homewards, in order to land their cargoes; having then received the rivers Cray and Darent into its bosom, near Dartford, the Thames majestically flows on by Greenhithe, where extensive wharfs exist, and a ferry for horses and cattle over the river to the Essex shore. It next goes on to Northfleet; having received a small stream at Northfleet bridge, when it gains the town of Gravesend, wholly supported by the navigation carried on upon its waters.

Just below Gravesend terminates the port of London; whence, flowing through the road called the Hope, it passes the hundred of Hoo, and the Isle of Graine, at the eastern extremity of which it encounters the waters of the Medway; when, forming a junction at the Nore, they both empty themselves into the German Ocean.

The river Medway, or *Medwege*, was called by the ancient Britons, *Vaga*, whereto the Saxons added the syllable *med*, signifying *mid*, or *middle*, from traversing the midst of the kingdom of Kent, thus calling it, in their tongue, *Medweg*, now modernised into *Medway*. This grand stream has *four principal heads*,—one in the manor of Gasson, in the parish of Blechingley, in Surry, when it runs to Edenbridge, in Kent, and, passing Hever castle, flows to Chidingstone, thence to Penshurst, where it divides into two parts, again uniting at less than a mile distant. There the Medway receives *its second principal head*, rising in Graveley-hill, Sussex; when, having been increased by other streams, it runs into Kent, by Cowden, Groombridge, and Ashurst, and then meets the main current at Penshurst. Thence the Medway flows on to Tunbridge, where it separates into five channels, the northernmost being the only navigable branch which passes to Tunbridge town. Three of those currents unite again with the main channel, below Tunbridge, and the fourth, being the most southern, half a mile below the others. The Medway then proceeds by Brandbridge, to Twyford bridge, then to Yalding, when it is increased by *the third principal head*, which rises at Hockenbury Panne, in Waterdown forest, in the county of Sussex; and, flowing to Begham abbey, proceeds to Lamberhurst, then to Finchocks in Goudhurst, and ultimately unites with the main channel of the Medway at Twyford, as above mentioned. A mile thence it divides into two branches, called the Twist, both of which run into another main branch of the Medway, near Hunton. The spring from which the *fourth principal head* of the Medway rises, is near Goldwell, in Great Chart, whence it passes to Romeden and Smarden, continuing its course towards Hedcorne, then to Stylebridge, so on to Yolding bridge, and a small distance thence joins the main river, as above mentioned.

The Medway flows from Yalding, by Nettlested, Teston bridge, West Farleigh, and Barming, then to East Farleigh bridge, Tovill, and thence to Maidstone; and, above the bridge there, on the north side, is increased by a rivulet, which, having received various brooks, runs by Bromfield to Leeds Castle, and traversing the park, passes by the moat, and soon after joins the main river just above Maidstone bridge, as above stated. From

the latter place the Medway runs by Allington Castle, through Aylesford bridge, thence to Boreham, Woldham, and Whornes place, when, having gradually augmented to a stream of consequence, it flows through Rochester bridge, passing Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham towns, then proceeds to the Royal storehouses and docks, Upnor Castle, and Gillingham Fort, at which place its width greatly expands, and its waters, acquiring considerable rapidity, and being in vast quantities, numerous islands and smaller channels occur on either side. The river then winding in continued meanders, at the south-west corner of the Isle of Graine, passes the small stream separating that island from the main land, opposite to which island the Medway receives Stangate creek, and below the waters of the Swale, flowing between Sheppey and the main land. Thence the river goes by Black Stakes to Sheerness, when, meeting the floods of the Thames at the Nore, they flow together, as before remarked, into the German Sea. The principal channel of the Medway, from Tunbridge to Sheerness, runs forty-four miles, without calculating its circular meanderings, while the rivers and brooks by which it is supplied, occupy a surface of nearly thirty miles wide, in the midst of the county and in the weald, thus increasing fertility, convenience, and pleasure, with their translucent waters.

The Medway being rendered navigable as high as Tunbridge proves of infinite utility to this county as well as Sussex, and the public in general. The traffic of this river gradually increases from the neighbouring country, on either bank, till it gains Maidstone, where its trade is rendered more considerable by the hoys, incessantly sailing thence for the supply of the London mart. The tide of the Medway flows as high as the lock above Maidstone bridge, where it is stopped; previous to which, however, it used to flow up to Farleigh bridge, and sometimes to St. Helen's, in Barming.

At Rochester bridge, where the current is extremely rapid, the craft are compelled to stop, and unload at Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham, when their cargoes are conveyed in lighters towards Maidstone or Tunbridge. From Rochester bridge to Sheerness, a distance of twenty miles, the channel is so deep, the bed of the river so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is the only safe harbour in this kingdom for the first-rates of the

royal navy. Below Chatham there are several forts for the defence of the shipping, &c.; and at Stangate Creek is a *regular quarantine* established for all vessels arriving from the Levant, &c.; while at the Swale, two miles below the Creek, the vessels from Queenborough, and frequently from Milton, Faversham, &c. take their course into the Medway, towards the river Thames.

The Medway abounds in fish; particularly carp, perch, tench, pike, dace, chub, roach, and gudgeons; and but rarely a salmon is caught weighing twelve or fourteen pounds: that fish formerly abounded in this river, as several manors belonging to the priory of Rochester were compelled to furnish one or more annually, for the table of the monks: and, below Rochester, the finest and largest smelts are caught, as well as soals, flounders, dabs, thornbacks, maids, &c. In former times the sturgeon was so abundant in this stream that the Bishop of Rochester claimed a duty from the same, which constituted a considerable portion of his revenue, as second to the Archbishop; another being also paid to the king. On the Medway, and in several creeks within the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester, there is an oyster fishery; the mayor and citizens holding a court once a year for regulating the same.

In the county of Kent there are six smaller rivers; namely, the Ravensborne, the Cray, the Darent, the greater and lesser Stour, and the Rother, the most western of which is the Ravensborne. This stream has its rise on Keston Common, and directs its course between the parishes of Hayes and Bromley, through the eastern bounds of Beckenham towards Lewisham. Below Kengley bridge, being greatly increased by other streams falling into its channel, it flows to Lee and Deptford, and, having passed the bridge, receives the *Lee Bourne*, and then runs to Deptford, and empties itself into the Thames; during the whole of which course it is navigable for lighters, as high as Deptford bridge.

The Cray, anciently called, by the Saxons, *Crecca*, signifying a brook or rivulet, rises at Newell, in the parish of Orpington, running by St. Mary and Paul's Cray, thence to Foot's Cray, Bexley, and so on to Crayford Marshes, where, joining the river Darent, in Dartford Creek, about a mile below the town of that name, and the same distance from the Thames, it flows into the latter river. The Cray abounds in trout of the finest flavor,

colour, and size, being far superior to the same species of fish produced in other waters in the vicinity.

The Darent, called, by the Saxons, *Tarent*, rises in the parish of Westerham, and runs by Valence to Brasted, thence to Sandwich, Chipsted, and Riverhead. It then passes Otford, Shoreham, Lullingstone Park, where, having separated, it joins again at Lullingstone-place; then proceeds to Aynsford, flowing by the old castle to Farningham, Franks, Horton, and South Darent: having separated, it reunites, and flows by Hawley, then to Dartford; and having passed the bridge, acquires the name of Dartford Creek; when, being augmented by the waters of Cranford Brook, it meanders on about a mile and a half; and, having received the river Cray, continues to run nearly the same distance farther, and then empties its waters into the Thames.

The Darent is navigable only for small boats; its channel having been choked up with the sulliage, &c. driving into it from an iron manufactory in the vicinity of the County bridge at Dartford.

The Stour, of which there are two streams, not far distant from each other, is distinguished by the appellation of the *Greater* and the *Lesser Stour*. There are various streams of this name in different parts of England; the denomination is supposed to be derived from the British words *Es Dŭr*, signifying the water; hence the city of Canterbury was called *Durwhern*, and, subsequently, in Latin, *Durovernum*. The above British name was latinised into *Estura* or *Sturé*, and, from change of language, is at present spelt *Stour*.

The Greater Stour has two principal heads; the first, at Wellstreet in Lenham, running with a strong current to Calehill, and Fordmill near Surrenden; then, making a circle round Ruttingstreet, is augmented by two streams, and, passing Herst mill, receives another stream from Westwell and Hothfield, whence it flows to Goddington and Bucksford mill; at the latter place, having formed a small island, it proceeds to Stone bridge, and soon after is greatly increased by the stream that takes its rise above Postling church.

This is the second principal head of the Stour, which runs from Postling to Stanford, then to Westenhanger, and, after receiving several tributary streams, passes to Mersham bridge, beyond which it forms an island near Sevington court, after

which, being further increased by other waters flowing into it, the current joins the main stream, as above mentioned.

The waters of the Stour having received such augmentation, its current next passes Ashford bridge, and being increased by various small brooks, goes to Spring-grove, Wye, and Godmersham; it then continues to Chilham, Shalmsford bridge, and Chartham; then to Horton and Thanington; after which, receiving a brook, it divides into two streams which form three distinct islands, one above the other, the second of which contains a portion of the city of Canterbury. Thence the Stour flows by Vauxhall, then to Fordwich bridge and town, and, after performing a succession of meanderings, and winds, it passes by Grove ferry; and then, receiving two small streams, arrives at the Isle of Thanet, a mile southward from Sarre. Near that spot, rather north of Stourmouth, the two rivers Stour are supposed formerly to have emptied their streams in the water anciently denominated the *Wantsume* which separated Thanet from the main land, but now esteemed a part of the Stour. The water in question was formerly of sufficient consequence to afford a good harbour, and safe passage for shipping in their course from Sandwich to London; thus obviating the danger of sailing round the North Foreland. The *Wantsume* was once four miles over; but even in the days of the venerable Bede, according to that writer's statement, it measured but three furlongs across, and was only passable at two places, Sarre and Stour, where ferries were established. The *Wantsume* had two mouths, one eastward of Sandwich, the other at Yenlade or Northmouth, near Reculver. It was navigable throughout, as late as the time of Henry VIII.; for Twyne, who lived at the close of that monarch's reign, informs us, that people were then living who had seen vessels of good burthen pass to and fro upon the stream.

The Stour having thus attained the Isle of Thanet, continues its course between that island and the main land, soon after which it is augmented by the waters of the Lesser Stour.

This last-mentioned river rises in the grounds appertaining to Bourn-place, and, being increased by the waters of *Nailbourn* to double its expanse, passes Bridge-place, Bifures, Patricksborne, and so on to the remains of the archiepiscopal palace at Bekesborne. It then flows through the grounds of Old Howlet's, by

Garwinton, and Wells, thence to Lee-house, and so to Wickham, and, when opposite to Wenderton, is joined by a stream flowing from Wingham, whence the river proceeds until it joins its current with that of the Greater Stour, which it encounters in its course round the Isle of Thanet, as above mentioned.

The junction of the two streams being thus effected, the *Stour* continues its course round Thanet, passes Richborough castle, and next arrives at Sandwich: it then performs a circle, and flows, as it were, back again till it gains Stonar, near which place the land is not more than forty rods across. Having passed Stonar, the Stour then directs its current north-east by east, and soon after empties itself into the British Channel by Pepperness. The *trout* in both these rivers are much esteemed, weighing nine pounds and upwards, though they are frequently known to have exceeded twenty pounds.

The *Rother,* formerly called *Limene,* rises at Gravel hill, in the parish of Rotherfield, Sussex, whence it flows to Mayfield, then to Itchingham, Salehurst, and Bodiam, after which it enters Kent, in the parish of Sandhurst. The Rother then divides the parishes of Sandhurst and Newenden from Sussex; and, flowing to Maytham ferry, leaves its old channel, which was anciently round the Isle of Oxney, by Apledore, and separating that parish and those of Rolvenden and Tenterden, it waters the southern side of the island, and then rejoins its old channel, flowing to Rye harbour, and thence into the sea.

Prior to the reign of Edward I. the Rother flowed direct from Apledore to Romney, where, forming a harbour, it emptied itself into the ocean. In that king's reign, however, A. D. 1287, the violence of the sea overflowed this tract, submerging Promhill, then a flourishing town: during that commotion the channel of Rother became so agitated that the waters, abandoning their previous course, formed a nearer passage from Apledore to the sea at Rye, being the current it now pursues.

Independent of the above rivers, there are, in the county of Kent, several other inconsiderable streams, rivulets, and brooks, not worthy to be recorded, many of which, however, will be adverted to, in speaking of the different parishes, in the progress of the present history.

OF THE DISTRICT DENOMINATED THE WEALD OF KENT.

THERE are two districts in this county which ought to be particularly described, namely, *Romney Marsh,* and the *Weald;* of the former we shall treat when on the subject of that part of Kent, the latter we shall now proceed to describe.

The *Weald* of Kent was anciently nothing more than a waste or desert, void of inhabitants, abounding only in deer, and droves of swine. As a proof of this, in old royal donations to the churches of Canterbury and Rochester, when speaking of the Weald, mention is made of the pannage for hogs in those parts, and nothing further. And, in the ancient rentals of the former of those churches, adverting to the tenants of the *wealdy* districts, *the rent only* is set down, without any mention for what ancient service, manner of custom, or special cause, the same was due, which is elsewhere uniformly expressed.

This tract was named after the Saxon term *weald,* signifying a *woody country.* The Britons called it *Coit Audred,* from its extent; and thence, by the Saxons, it bore the second appellation of *Andredesleaz,* in Latin, *Saltus Andred,* meaning *the great chace, or forest.*

Various opinions have been hazarded respecting the limits of the weald, which, being now peopled throughout, and abounding in towns, villages, &c. it is more reasonable to maintain that no weald at present exists, than to designate its commencement or termination. As, however, certain privileges appertain to the lands in the weald, the owners thereof contend for being within its boundaries; the lands in general being free of the tithe of wood, and not subjected to the statute of woods; neither has the lord waste within the weald, all timber growing thereon being the tenant's property, a custom denominated *land peerage.* It is generally imagined that the weald formerly extended much farther than it is supposed to do at the present day; and that Winchelsea, in Sussex, was its commencement, whence it extended 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

The *weald* bounds *westward* to Surry, and *southward* to Sussex; *northward,* beginning at Surry, the bounds are by the hill where Well-street stands, thence to the summit of Ide hill, River hill,

the hill above Fairlane, and thence to Herst hill. Then to the top of the hill above Watringbury to Teston, where the Medway enters; on the east side, however, the hill begins anew, running above Burston, and so to the summit of the hills above Linton, Boughton, Chart Sutton, Town Sutton, and Ulcombe. From the latter spot, to the same hill at Boughton Malherbe, where the hill breaks, and thence the bounds eastward run by the churches of Egerton, Pluckley, Great Chart, and Kingsnoth, then to the hill on the edge of Romney Marsh, below Orlestone, near Ham, and so by Warehorne church, including the same; after that it runs by the bottom of the hill, below Kenardington church, to Apledore, and so down the stream till they meet the county of Sussex. It may be requisite to remark, that where parishes extend into the weald, and that their churches stand above the hill, the lands of such parishes are called by the names of both upland and weald; for instance, there is Sevenoke upland, and Sevenoke weald, Sandwich upland, and Sandwich weald, as well as in numerous other instances.

The *weald*, when contemplated from the adjoining hills, which command a view over the whole extent, exhibit the most enchanting view it is possible to conceive. It appears to the eye one extensive level country, clothed with all the richness of nature, embellished by art. The enclosures of corn and meadow land, elegant seats, mansions, and villages, promiscuously interspersed among the towering oaks, scattered over the champaign country, produce the most delightful effects. Speaking of these districts, Lambard says, that fertility and health abound; and that there may be found all the commodities of *cœli* and *soli*, both of the air and soil. The latter, generally speaking, is soft under foot, mostly clay and abounding in marl, which softness facilitates the operations of husbandry, by the employment of oxen in the carriages, and those unshod. The pasturage is rich and fertile, yielding food for immense droves of cattle, which supply the county and London markets.

The land of the weald is particularly adapted for the growth of the oak, which attains an extraordinary altitude and bulk; in proof of this, Hasted states, that one of these trees, felled in Penshurst park, produced no less than twenty-one tons of timber, or 840 feet. From these districts, the Royal Navy is, in a great measure, supplied; and, notwithstanding the vast con-

sumption, there is a sufficiency for its use during ages yet to come. This immense forest, in its uninhabited state, was the sole property of the king, since it is nowhere mentioned but in royal grants; hence it bore the appellation of *Saltus regalis, sylva communis, &c.* It appears most probable that the greater part of the weald was not parcelled into parishes or manors until after the Norman conquest, as no mention is made in Doomsday of any independent manors existing there. In the royal donations, however, of lands out of the weald, either to ecclesiastical foundations, or other persons, frequent mention is made of pannage for hogs in *Andredesweald.* Thus, in case a *prædium,* or possession, was granted out of the weald, it was customary to accommodate the same with an additional grant of common of pannage in the weald in the same deed; the weald, therefore, being by degrees apportioned out, became the property of certain known possessors, and was, in process of time, cultivated with the rest of the country.

Subsequently, the lands of the weald being appendant on manors elsewhere, the tenants, in respect to their holdings, became liable to the lord of whom they so held, for services and customs, as was the case with tenants elsewhere; such as fealty, suit of court, reliefs, and other local services or customs. In confirmation of this, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. the archbishop of Canterbury, and the prior and convent of Christ church, most probably among other lords and owners of the wealdish *dens, denberies,* or *wealberies,* which had particular names assigned to them, finding that they were aggrieved by their tenants there, and others, in the wasting of their woods, to rid themselves of further care as regarded the wood, entered into a composition with their tenants; and, for a new annual rent of assize, (generally equivalent to the money previously paid,) made the wood over to them by indenture of feoffment in perpetuity, either to be felled or left standing, as the tenant chose, reserving, however, their old accustomed rent, and former services, excepting what, upon parting with their wood, was unreasonable to require,—*pannage* and *danger*; since which, the interest of the lord so compounding has been taken off as to the wood itself, and nothing left remaining but so much rent of assize, the new and the old, with the former services above mentioned.

Having closed the account of the Weald of Kent, we now refer our readers to Hasted, for a description of the following heads, which the limits of our work will not permit us to incorporate: Of the several degrees of people in this county, their proportion of the public taxes, &c.—Of the original of property in this realm, and its changes at and since the Conquest.—Of the establishment of Feudal Tenures, and the distribution of land under them.—Of the several sorts of Tenure established, and the consequences attending them.—Of the Socage Tenures of ancient demesne and gavelkind, and of the common law of Kent.—Of the regular and secular Clergy in this realm.—Of Monasteries, and other religious foundations in this county; their dissolution, and value at the time of it; and some observations in consequence of the same. Hasted's Kent, fol. vol. I. introductory matter from page 135 to 151.

OF THE SURVEY OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, AS RECORDED IN DOMESDAY-BOOK.

THAT portion of *Domesday* in which Kent is described, entitles this county as *Chenth*, commencing with the survey of *Dovere*; after which follow the several customs claimed by the king, the archbishop, and others, over different parts and places throughout the county; the survey of the lands of the *Canons of St. Martin's, in Dovre;* the survey of the city of *Canterbury*, and the several customs, claimed by the archbishop and others therein; the survey of the city of *Rochester*, and the remaining part of the lands belonging to *St. Martin's, Dovre.*

After follow the names of several possessors of the lands described in the above survey, being in number thirteen:

1. King William;—2. The Archbishop of Canterbury;—3. His Monks and his Tenants, (in the original, *et monachi et homines ejus;* the latter being such as held of the Archbishop by knight's service;)—4. The Bishop of Rochester;—5. The Bishop of Baieux;—6. The Abbot of Battle;—7. The Abbot of St. Austin's;—8. The Abbot of Ghent;—9. Hugh de Montfort; (Dugdale states that King William gave that nobleman 184 lordships

in Kent;)—10. Earl Eustace;—11. Richard de Tunbridge;—12. Hamo Vicecomes; and, 13. Albert Capellanus. These twelve constituted the king's principal tenants in *capite*, who held immediately of him as of his crown.

The king's possessions are next enumerated under the title of *terra regis*, or *ancient demesne*: under which are comprehended Dartford, Hawley, Aylesford, Milton by Sittingborne, and Faversham.

Next follow the lands of the several tenants above mentioned, in the order there placed, under their several titles; among which the Bishop of Baieux's possessions, in particular, were exceedingly great, in short more than all the rest combined.*

In the above survey it must be remarked, that many towns and villages are wholly unnoticed; the reason for which might be, that the record was principally intended to place before the monarch an exact account of his own lands and demesnes, and what were held by his tenants in *capite*. Many names also omitted were no doubt comprehended under the title of some large manors, which were waste, and of no account at the period when the survey was made.

Having thus treated on most of the topics connected with the general history of Kent, as far as our limits will allow; we shall proceed to describe the city and county of Canterbury, as metropolitan of all Kent.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY.

This ancient metropolitan city stands in the eastern part of Kent, fifty-six miles distant from London, sixteen from Dover, and seven from the sea-shore. By the Romans it was named *Durovernum*, supposed from the British word *Dour*, signifying water; or, according to Camden, from the British *Durwhern*, a rapid river; both terms being well adapted to its situation. The

* He was the son of Thurston de Bastenberg, a Norman, who, having been present at the battle of Hastings, was, for that and other services, rewarded, among many more grants, with twenty-eight lordships in Kent, besides a large portion of Romney Marsh.

venerable Bede, as well as other authorities, call it *Dorovernia* or *Dorobernia*, stated to have been its original designation. The Saxons called Kent *Cant-guar-landt*, signifying country of the Kentish-men; and this city, *Cant-ware-byrg*, or the Kentish-men's city; which agrees with Caer Kent, (the city of Kent,) as it was called by Nennius, from the Saxon name. By the Latinists it was modelled to *Canteraria*, and by the English to its present name, *Canterbury*, which it has borne from a period coeval with the Norman conquest.

If the statement of Jeffry of Monmouth may be relied upon, the foundation of Canterbury was anterior to that of Rome; however, throwing aside all vague conjecture, Canterbury certainly existed during the Roman Empire, which appears from the name being continued; as the Roman *Durovernum* is no other than the Latin, rendering the British term *Durwhern*. This is corroborated from the Itinerary of Antoninus, as well as the remains of roads leading from Dover and Limne, and the coins, earthenware, &c. frequently dug up within the city and its environs. At the commencement of the Saxon Heptarchy, Canterbury was regarded as the chief city of Kent, and the royal residence; in proof whereof Bede styles it the chief city of King Ethelbert. Canterbury continued the royal residence of that monarch till about 596, when, having embraced Christianity, he gave St. Augustine his palace, and retired to Reculver. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the royalty of Canterbury remained vested in the crown; as well as at the Norman Conquest,—which appears from an entry in Domesday, taken in 1080, the 15th of William's reign, when the state of the same is accurately described.

Canterbury having thus formed a portion of the royal demesnes from the earliest period, was, consequently, subjected to the government of an officer appointed by the king, styled, at various periods, the king's prefect, provost, and keeper of the city. Subsequent to that time, the city was governed by bailiffs; though the inhabitants obtained further concessions in the 1st of Henry IV., the 2d and 9th of Henry V., and the 3d and 26th of Henry VI.; in the six-and-twentieth of whose reign that monarch granted an ample charter of liberties and privileges, among which was the choosing a mayor instead of bailiffs, and becoming a corporation, under the title of mayor and commonalty.

Edward IV., in the first year of his reign, confirmed the above; and, in consideration of the city of Canterbury being one of the most ancient of his realm, remitted the disbursement of certain rents payable by the same, with other immunities and privileges. In the 13th of Henry VII., and the 3d of Henry VIII. all those charters, liberties, and privileges were comfirmed; the former monarch granting, for the better government of Canterbury, many wholesome ordinances for its internal rule. In the reign of Henry VIII. an act was passed for a confirmation for all liberties granted by the king or his progenitors, to the mayor and aldermen of Canterbury, which the king might resume, however, upon cause. King Edward VI. and Elizabeth, confirmed all previous charters to this city, which became so populous during the latter reign, that soon after the accession of James I. the corporation petitioned that monarch for a new charter, which he was graciously pleased to accord, under date of the 8th September, the 6th of his reign over England, and of Scotland the 42d.

This charter of James I. continued in force till the 36th of Charles II., A. D. 1684, two years previous to which that monarch had issued a proclamation resuming into his own hands all corporation charters throughout the kingdom; in consequence of which many were surrendered, and others taken away under various pretences. The members of the corporation of Canterbury, however, not choosing to surrender their charter, were served with a *quo warranto*, and ultimately yielded up their franchises and liberties; after which, and during the same year, (1684,) Charles II. conferred upon Canterbury a new charter, the chief alteration in which was the grant of an annual Fair, on the 1st of March. Upon the demise of Charles II., which took place the 6th of February following, James II. the second year of his reign, A. D. 1687, caused that charter to be surrendered up; but, in the month of October following, restored all those corporations which had had new charters accorded to them since 1679, to their former charters, customs, liberties, &c.

In conformity with the above, the charter granted by James I. continues in full force, the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, including the sheriff and town clerk.

The armorial bearings of the city of Canterbury are; *Argent*,

three Cornish Choughs proper, two and one; on a chief gules, a Lion passant guardant, or.

The common seal of the city has on one side the above arms, and on the reverse *a Castle*, having this inscription around it: *Istud est sigillum commune civitatis Cantuariæ.*

The seal appertaining to the office of the mayoralty has: *a Castle, garnished with three Lions passant*, bearing the following inscription round it: *Sigillum Majoris civitatis Cantuariæ.* The chamberlain equally possesses a seal of office.

According to the survey of the bounderies of the city and liberties of Canterbury, they contain 3784½ acres of land, namely:

In Burgate Ward -	1520½ acres
In Northgate ditto -	1400
In Newingate and Ridingate ditto	412
And in Worthgate ditto -	452
	3784½

That a castle existed at Canterbury anterior to the Norman Conquest appears unquestionable, from the survey of Domesday, wherein it is recorded, that the king had such castle in an exchange made with the archbishop and abbot of St. Augustine; who had for the same, the former seven, and the latter fourteen burgesses. Prior to that period no mention is made of any castle at Canterbury, even by our ancient chroniclers, in relating the various sieges which the city sustained against the Danes, while, in other respects, they are particularly circumstantial. It is, therefore, most probable that the structure in question was one of the numerous fortresses built by order of the Conqueror, for the complete subjugation of his kingdom. This fabric had a bayle or yard adjoining, four acres in extent, environed by a wall and moat, both of which remained on the eastern side of the same, till very lately; however, in 1791, the most considerable portion of the boundary wall was demolished. The outworks were not so well constructed as the tower, having fallen to decay, and mouldered even to rubbish, whereas, the materials of the castle continue firm and solid. The moat is, in a great measure, choked up; the only part now apparent being that

which served as the ditch of the city, situated on the southern side. On the opposite angle, towards the country, and in the wall of the same, being also that of the city, was the ancient city gate, named Worthgate; the remains of which continued entire till within a few years, when it was taken down, and removed into the garden of a citizen residing in the neighbourhood. The appearance of this portal displayed much greater antiquity than the castle itself, presenting an arch, perfectly circular, formed of long British or Roman bricks; which has led to a supposition that this gate must have existed at the time of the Romans; being the same that led over the Stone-street-way to the *Portus Lemanis*. Some years back the arch in question was, with praiseworthy zeal, and from pure veneration for its high antiquity, repaired by Dr. Gray, an eminent physician of Canterbury, as being supposed to display one of the most perfect Roman archways in England. The ground on the side nearest the castle had risen to within eight feet eight inches of its summit; it consisted entirely of bricks, placed edgewise, each fifteen inches and a half in length, by an inch and a half in thickness; the diameter was twelve feet three inches and a half; and the base within, twelve feet six inches. This gate, subsequent to the time of the Romans, became the public way to the city, Ashford, and parts adjacent, until diverted by another course, when it was solely reserved for the use of the castle, and so continued until the period of Sir Thomas Wyat's insurrection, during the reign of Queen Mary, when it was blocked up, in order to the better securing of the castle against any hostile assaults at that dangerous period.

It appears that Henry II. increased the extent of the castle, &c. as we find that he appropriated certain lands to fortify the same. In the reign of Henry III. this fortress continued to be of some consequence, as, in the twelfth year of that monarch, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, had the custody of the same committed to his charge; and, in the same reign, Louis, dauphin of France, having landed in the Isle of Thanet, and subsequently at Sandwich, marched to Canterbury, when the city and castle surrendered to him.

So far back as the period of Edward II. there was a common jail in the castle, which Lambarde asserts to have been the principal jail of the county. About the close of Elizabeth's reign it

was removed; prior to which, the Assizes for Kent were held in the castle, namely, during the years 1565, 1569, and 1597.

From the above period, it appears that the castle was neglected and fell into ruins, no further use being made of the same. The remains preserved a quadrangular form, the walls being constructed of rubble stones interspersed with Roman bricks; they were of extraordinary thickness, having quoins and small circular windows, and loop-holes cased with ashlar stone.

The castle is now used as a repository, by the gas and water-works company, for the stowage of gas and other apparatus. Near the castle several good houses have been erected, independent of the gasometers and gas works for the supply of the city.

The south wall of the bayle or castle yard constituted part of the old wall of the city, wherein at the south-east corner of the castle stood Worthgate, above described; the wall and ditch on the eastern side of the bayle remained until 1792, when the major part was demolished, the only portion still visible being the city ditch between the new road and St. Mildred's church. In consequence of an alteration having taken place in the public road by Wincheap to Ashford, it now proceeds in a direct line from Castle Street, over the centre of the castle bayle, or yard, and so on through the site of the ancient Worthgate (pulled down for this improvement,) into Wincheap, such having, most probably, been the route pursued in remote times, prior to the gate in question being closed up.

Within the castle yard, on the opposite or eastern side of the above road, stands what was formerly the sessions-house for the eastern district of the county, partly erected in the city wall above referred to in the year 1730, in which edifice all public business for this part of Kent was till lately transacted; however, being found inconvenient from want of space, a larger and more commodious structure has been raised adjoining the new county jail in the precinct of St. Augustine's Abbey, the former building now serving as a private dwelling house.

The castle and its appurtenances were vested in the crown, until the conclusion of the reign of James I.; at which period it was granted away and became private property, and so continues at the present time.

Among the names of the few governors of Canterbury castle that are handed down, we find those of Hubert de Burgh, in the

reign of John; Nicholas Nevels, and Robert Waleran, under Henry III.; William de Eschetesford, in the time of Edward I.; and Sir William Peche, in the second year of Edward IV.

Canterbury stands in a delightful valley two miles wide, environed by sloping eminences of moderate height, which are watered by numerous springs arising from the same. Added to the above, the river Stour contributes its waters, which, frequently dividing and then joining again, form islands of different dimensions, in one of which stands the western part of the city, the air being purified, and the fertility of the soil insured, by the streams above mentioned. The Stour has many mills upon its banks, some of which are of high antiquity, as it appears from records that they formed part of the property of the numerous religious houses which existed in the days of our catholic ancestors.

There appears little reason to doubt but that Canterbury at present occupies the site whereon the ancient city stood, as druidical beads and celts, as well as Roman coins, vessels, &c. have been, at various periods, dug up in great plenty. Any one curious to explore for Roman antiquities, according to Mr. Somner, must seek the same from six to nine feet under ground, when their discoveries will, no doubt, amply repay the toil, as Roman bricks and cisterns, with tessellated and mosaic pavements, have been found, together with vases, lacrimatories, and even ornaments for the person; in proof of which Mr. Hasted observes, that a Mr. Faussett had such a numerous collection of Roman coins, dug up in and near the city, that, after sorting out a most beautiful series, the remainder, which would have filled more than a bushel measure, were melted down, and formed into a bell, which was suspended from the roof of that gentleman's house at Heppington, where he resided.

At what period Canterbury was first enclosed with a wall cannot be ascertained; however, the numerous British bricks in the walls, and still found in different directions, incontestibly prove its remote antiquity. That the city was walled in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, may be ascertained from existing records preserved in the archives of the cathedral; and, from Hoveden it is evident that walls existed anterior to the Norman conquest; for, speaking of the city being besieged by the Danes, in 1011, under King Ethelred, he mentions that many of the English were thrown by the invaders headlong from the walls

of Canterbury, which, being then captured, was, with the cathedral, given up to the flames. In addition to the above testimony, in Ethelbert's charter of the site of St. Augustine's monastery, A. D. 605, the ground allotted for that purpose is described as laying under the east wall of the city of Canterbury.

It appears that the wall was subsequently repaired, when Archbishop Lanfranc, in the conqueror's time, liberally contributed to accomplish the same;* and, William of Malmsbury, who wrote in Stephen's days, tells us that the walls were then whole and undecayed, enclosing the city round about. From the period in question, those bulwarks were at different times strengthened and repaired, till under Henry IV. we find a general tax levied upon the whole city, towards sustaining the charge of a new wall of stone, and a ditch, which were commenced by the citizens. The charge of the work in question may be estimated by the admeasurement of the wall, which, in the third year of that monarch's reign, was estimated at 582 perches, and the fourth part of one. On the city walls were erected 31 turrets, or small watch-towers, placed at equal distances; which, together with the walls, are now in a decayed state. The whole were composed of chalk, faced and lined with flint, excepting between Westgate and Northgate, in which direction they were faced with square stones. The walls measured six feet in thickness, the parapets and battlements being well coped with masonry, as well as the summits and loop-holes of the towers. Excepting where the river flows by the foot of the wall, those ramparts were encircled by a ditch originally 150 feet

* During the absence of the first Richard at the holy war, the walls were in so ruinous a condition, that Queen Eleanor issued an edict for their repair, and the citizens were obliged to take the charge of the same upon themselves, by a general tax on the whole city; when it appears to have been encircled by a wall of stone, and a ditch. The space, however, over the river, between the postern and the waterlock, near Northgate, was left open; the wall, and the three arches under which the river passed, just below Abbot's mill, and a portcullis to each, being subsequently built of different stone-work. On the upper part, over those arches, as well as along the residue of the wall, on each side, was a pathway across the river, being the only dry-shod communication between the eastern and western parts of the city, when the river overflowed both the king's bridge and Westgate. This part of the wall, together with the arches under the same, which were pointed, was pulled down in the year 1761, and a new bridge over the river has since been erected here.

wide, though at present appearing less spacious, as the greater part are now built upon, or converted into gardens, &c. The wall westward of the city, and St. Mildred's church-yard, has several large breaches in it, effected by the cannon of the Parliamentarians in 1648, in one of which, it appears, they were completely stopped, owing to a tier of Roman bricks running through the wall, which, in this part being built on low ground, among the meads, and very contiguous to the river, was never guarded by a ditch, whereof indeed it had no occasion.

The number of gates, till of late years, was six, answering to that number of wards, viz. Burgate, St. George's gate, Ridingate, Wincheap gate, built in the place of the ancient Worthgate, Westgate, and Northgate.

Burgate was formerly called St. Michael's Gate, from the church of that name which once stood near it. This gate was rebuilt of brick, with stone quoins, in 1475, and pulled down a few years back, in order to render the passage more commodious.

St. George's Gate, commonly called Newingate, and previously Otehill gate, in consequence of its leading to that place, was built for a more direct passage into the heart of the city, from Dover, than Ridingate, the more straight and ancient way. It was rebuilt in the year 1470, being a very handsome structure, apparently in imitation of Westgate, with two fine towers; a papal bull, however, of the eleventh century, makes mention of Newingate. This gate has fallen a sacrifice to modern improvement, having been pulled down, to widen the entrance into the city.

Ridingate, anciently written *Radingate,* was that whereby lay the port, or military way of the Romans, between Dover and Canterbury; the street of which, leading thence into the city, is now called Watling-street, being a name given to one of their famous ways or streets, which crossed the kingdom. This gate, a very mean structure, was demolished a few years back, and a spacious arch erected in its place. The terrace walk, leading to the Dane John, formed on the rampart of the city wall, continued over it.

Wincheap Gate was probably erected for public use, instead of the ancient Worthgate; but, it being deemed unsafe that the public road should lead through the bayle of the castle, it was

taken down, to render the passage more suitable for the public traffic of Canterbury and its environs.

Northgate is no more than a wide square space under the church of St. Mary, through which the road leads to the Isle of Thanet. At this gate the mayor and corporation were used to receive George II. in their formalities, when passing through, after landing at Margate, from the continent, as was frequently the case, on which occasions his Majesty was presented with the keys.

Westgate being the only one now remaining, was built by Archbishop Sudbury, in the reign of King Richard II. in lieu of one more ancient, that had become ruinous, over which was erected a church. This gate, situated at the west end of the city, being the high way to London, was the largest and best built of any of the portals, and makes a very handsome appearance, standing between two lofty and spacious round towers, erected in the river, on the western side of the stream. It is built of squared stones, being embattled, portcullised, and machecollated; and adjoining is a bridge of two arches, belonging to the archbishop, over the western branch of the Stour. Over this gate is the common gaol or prison, for malefactors as well as debtors, within the jurisdiction of this city and its county, having been so from the time the gate was erected. This entrance to the city has been lately improved, a bridge having been thrown over the Stour, and the entrance considerably widened.

Independent of the gates already mentioned, there was another, though not a principal one, called *Queningate*, made in the city wall, which was stopped up, as appeared by the remains of the same, still visible, at the time the present wall was built. It stood almost opposite the chief gate of St. Augustine's monastery, and probably derived its name of *Queningate*, from Queen Bertha, wife of King Ethelbert, who frequently used to pass that way to St. Pancrass chapel to her devotions.

Besides the above, there were three posterns in the city wall, viz. one of the Dean and Chapter, another at St. Mildred's church-yard, and a third in Pound-lane, between Westgate and the river Stour, running by Abbots mill, which was opened for carriages.

The civil government of Canterbury is divided into *six wards*, each named after one of the gates above described. From the

survey of Domesday, it appears that the city was, in the Conqueror's time, estimated only as a hundred, being therein mentioned as the *Hundred of Canterbury*. Each ward had an alderman presiding over it, with a court holden every three weeks, called a wardmote. Their office, according to the name, was called an *Aldermanry*, which does not appear, as in the present day, to have been elective, but held by persons in fee as an inheritance, and descended by will, as to the next heir at law; some continuing in one name and family for a succession of generations. These aldermanries were first held of the crown, *in capite*, and continued so till Henry III. granted the city to the citizens to hold in fee-farm, to hold *in capite* by burgage; from which period, those offices being annexed and appertaining to the fee-farm, were vested in the citizens, of whom they were held in like manner afterwards, and so continued till those offices, in course of time, were all bought in, or otherwise became the property of the city. Such being the case, they were eligible by the mayor and commonalty, with this difference, that in future they could only be held by those who were freemen and inhabitants of the franchise; whereas, previously they had been possessed by neither, to the manifest inconvenience of the city. This does not, however, appear to have taken place until about the period of the new ordination, made by Henry VIII. whereby two aldermen were appointed to every ward, making the number twelve, as is the case at the present day.

The six wards were divided into twelve parishes, which so continue, wherein are the churches of All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, St. Margaret, Holy Cross Westgate, and St. Peter, by which names the parishes are called. To the above were formerly added five other churches, within the walls; namely, St. Edmund, St. John, St. Mary de Castro, St. Mary Queningate, and St. Michael Burgate, all now demolished, and the profits united to those churches that remain. In the suburbs there are the three parishes and churches of Saints Dunstan, Paul, and Martin; the first being without the city boundaries.

The earliest mention of this city by name, is found in Ptolemy's Geography of Britain, who lived under Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, that work being written in Greek.

He therein states that, in the most eastern part of Britain, are the *Cantri;* and, among the towns, enumerates what answer in Latin to the names *Londinium, Daruenum,* and *Rutupiæ,* by the second of which is certainly intended Canterbury, being a convincing proof of the erroneous opinion of those who place the city of *Rutupiæ* at Canterbury. By Antoninus, in his Itinerary, it is written *Durovernum,* who places it as a Roman station, upon one of their grand military roads,* from the extremest part of Britain, through London hither, and so north-eastward, *ad Portum Rutupis,* or Richborough, xii miles. In Peutinger's Table, written about the time of Theodosius the Great, it is called by the same name, having the mark of a considerable town, as Canterbury then was, affixed to the same: and such are the only geographical notices taken of this city, at the period of the Romans.

Some writers have entertained an opinion, that, on the defeat of the Britons, the morning after Cæsar's second arrival, *Durovernum,* or Canterbury, was taken, and kept by the 7th legion. It might afterwards have been converted into a station, as proved the case with *Camulodunum, Verulamium, Isurium, &c.* Dr. Horseley conceives that Cæsar's first march, on his second descent, was about twelve miles in quest of the Britons, who, having retired to a river, there gave battle to their enemies, but were defeated. He then goes on to state, that the river in question could not be the Thames, which was too distant and great; but that the battle occurred on the banks of the Stour, north of *Durovernum,* or Canterbury, towards Sturry and Fordwich, where lines of fortifications are still visible.

The Saxons were accustomed to fix their chief residence, or *villa regia,* on the spot where these Roman stations had been; and, on that account, Canterbury ranked first city of the kingdom of Kent. Hence Bede styles it the chief city of King Ethelbert; and, although that prince in 596 relinquished it to St. Augustine, it still retained its consequence, and afterwards became the metropolitical city of Britain. Being situated near

* Burton on Anton. p. 95, states,—the Watling-street way is said to have gone from Dover, by the west of London, to St. Albans; and thence, having crossed the Fosse, in a crooked line through Shropshire, by Wraken hill, unto Cardigan, by the seaside.

Thanet and Sheppy, the usual places of landing, and the abodes of the merciless Danes, Canterbury, in two instances, experienced the fatal effects of its contiguity to those islands, being laid waste in 851 and 1009. Two years after, those same piratical hordes having ravaged the county, again laid siege to the city, which they captured by assault, when every thing was destroyed but the abbey of St. Augustine; leaving, of 8000 inhabitants, only four monks, and scarcely 800 of the natives alive, as stated in an earlier part of our history.

In addition to those calamities, Canterbury has, at various periods, suffered from the effects of fire. *Asserus Menevensis* states, in his chronicle, that about the year 754 the city was much damaged by a conflagration; in 776 it is said to have been burnt down; again, in 918, Ælfleda, the mighty lady of Mercia, besieged and burned the city, killing and expulsing the Danes who then possessed it; in revenge for which, they, under Ethelred, in 1011, besieged and burned Canterbury, as previously mentioned; notwithstanding which calamities, according to Stowe, it exceeded London in its buildings at the period of the Norman conquest.

Under Lanfranc, who acquired this see in 1070, the church there dedicated to the Holy Trinity was consumed by fire; and, under Henry II. in 1161, the city again became a prey to that destructive element. Not long after (A. D. 1174,) another fire broke out, which was so increased by a tempestuous wind, that this place, together with most of the churches, fell a sacrifice; and, at length the church of Holy Trinity was equally burnt down. In 1180 and 1247, the flames again laid Canterbury in ashes; yet, notwithstanding such repeated misfortunes, through the favor of the various monarchs then reigning, and particularly in having, by a statute of the 27th of Edward III. the staple of wool appointed there, as well as the patronage of the various archbishops, who made this city their general residence; owing to these circumstances, coupled with the riches acquired at Becket's Shrine from devotees of all ranks, and the meetings of kings and princes, Canterbury recovered its calamities, and increased in splendor. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the beauty of its situation: William of Malmsbury, in the days of Stephen, describes the city as being of moderate size, but renowned for its excellent site, the richness of the soil, perfect

state of its fortifications, conveniences enjoyed in water and wood, as well as abundance of fish procured, in consequence of its proximity to the sea.

In addition to the magnificent foundations of the Holy Trinity, or Christ church, and St. Augustine's, there were five priories, nine hospitals, and other smaller endowments, all of which will be noticed in their proper places.

Canterbury, until the reign of Edward IV. appears to have continued unpaved, at which period it had become such a nuisance, that the mayor, &c. petitioned that prince for liberty to pave the principal streets, when an act was passed in the 17th of that reign, according such power, the expenses to be defrayed by the inhabitants.

In the account given by Leland, who wrote under Henry VIII. no mention is made of any decay or poverty being observable in the city; wherefore it appears, that, until the suppression of religious establishments, and the removal of Becket's shrine, Canterbury continued to enjoy wealth and prosperity in a pre-eminent degree, one document only stating the contrary, being an assertion perhaps exaggerated in order to forward the purposes required. The statement alluded to will be found in the preamble to an Act of parliament passed the 6th of the above reign, for the improvement of the Stour, and rendering the same navigable as high as the city. Therein it is recited, that, notwithstanding its former prosperity, it had of late fallen into great ruin and decay, and the inhabitants thereof impoverished, and many great mansions desolate; which ruin, &c. could not be amended, unless the said river was rendered navigable.

This is the only mention to be found of any impoverishment of Canterbury at such an early period of the reign of Henry VIII. for, observes Hasted, "I have (and I cannot but repeat it,) always read, that, whilst the beauty of holiness remained here, Canterbury continued in the smiles of prosperity, forgetting the casualties it had so often felt, both by the fire and the sword; but, when the storm of reformation burst in its religious houses, and brought on their dissolution, the source of its high estimation and wealth in a great measure fell with them; and, from great opulence and reputation, multitudes of inhabitants, and beautiful buildings, this city fell suddenly to extreme poverty, nakedness, and decay; insomuch that, to rectify its decayed

houses, it required an Act of parliament to be passed almost immediately, but this was not till the 33d of King Henry VIIIth's reign."

Canterbury remained in this unprosperous condition till towards the close of the reign of Edward VI. when the attacks on those very tenets which had been the source of its decay, seemed calculated to revive its prosperity. This originated in the persecution of protestantism, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip II. in Brabant and Flanders, and subsequently in France, which infused new life and vigor in the traffic of England, by the communication of the manufactures of those countries, which had been previously attempted elsewhere in vain. The workmen in question were designated as Walloons, who, to avoid the cruelties of their persecutors, fled hither; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, repaired in large bodies to London, where, being kindly received by the Queen, they dispersed and settled in various parts of her dominions. Those who followed the arts of weaving silks and stuffs, selected Canterbury on account of its waters and its contiguity to London, for which purpose they received letters of licence from the Queen, in the 3d year of her reign. Such as were permitted to settle in the city, consisted only of eighteen housekeepers, with children and servants, who petitioned the mayor, &c. for a grant of certain privileges for their protection. Elizabeth, in 1561, as a further mark of favor, granted the Walloons the undercroft of the cathedral church, as a place of worship for themselves and successors. The persecutions on the continent continuing, the refugees multiplied so excessively, that in 1634 the communicants in the Walloon church of Canterbury had increased to 900, while the refugees throughout England were calculated as amounting to 5213, who instructed the English in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen goods; in combing, spinning, and making different kinds of yarns, worsted, crewels, &c.

In the reign of Charles II. there were in Canterbury 126 master weavers, the whole number of Walloons being 1300, who employed 759 English; wherefore, in 1676, the King granted a charter, by which there were then little short of 2500 refugees. In 1685, Louis XIV. having revoked the edict of Nants, 50,000 protestants fled to England and Ireland, who contributed to the perfectioning the manufactures, and introduced the fabrica-

tion of silks, denominated a-la-modes, lustrings, brocades, satins, paduasoys, watered tabies, as well as black and coloured velvets, many of whom settled in this city; and, by their industry increased its wealth, as well as population.

After the decay of the silk manufacture, this city became famous for its beautiful muslins, the commencement of which manufacture is thus noticed by Mr. Hasted, "I cannot quit this subject of the Walloon and refugee manufactory of Canterbury, without paying a due tribute of praise to an ingenious and public-spirited manufacturer of this place, John Callaway. The modern inventions of spinning-jennies and mules for weft, and the great improvement of spinning cotton-twist for warps, by the water machinery of the famous Sir Richard Arkwright, have been the principal means of improving all sorts of cotton goods whatsoever.

"During the American war, such was the falling off of the silk trade, that many skilful workmen were reduced to so low a condition as to apply for relief at the general workhouse. This distress of the silk manufa turers determined Mr. Callaway to travel into the north and west of England, in search of something new for the employment of these deserving and distressed people: and this his ingenuity effected, after a long and expensive journey, for he discovered a method of mixing Sir Richard Arkwright's level cotton-twist with his looms of silk-warps, by which contrivance he introduced to the public a new manufacture, that afforded employment, and consequently subsistence, not only to the poor unemployed workmen in Canterbury, but in other parts of England also. This beautiful new article was called Canterbury muslin, and the manufacture of it spread so rapidly, and the demand for it became so great, that, from the time of its invention, which was about the year 1787, it has employed all the weavers in this city, and many thousands more in London, Manchester, and Scotland, where they still retain their first name of Canterbury muslins."

Happily for Canterbury, it has felt but little, if any, injury from the decay of its manufactures, having found another, and a much greater source of wealth, in the cultivation of hops, the plantations of which, as before observed, cover many hundred acres of land contiguous to the city. Except the manufactures above mentioned, a small one of worsted, and the preparing the

article of brawn, (which last is far from being inconsiderable,) there is no other trade but what the inhabitants pursue for the supply of the necessaries of life, and the mutual support and accommodation of each other.

Canterbury, and the surrounding districts, as regards the establishment of customs, is within the port of Faversham; there is, however, an establishment of the excise within the city, under the superintendence of a collector, supervisor, and other inferior officers.

As the houses in Canterbury were, generally speaking, of great antiquity, it was at length determined to improve the appearance of the streets, when a universal emulation was manifested by the citizens, who, under the authority of an Act of Parliament in 1787, new paved the city, and removed various annoyances; 240 lamps were also provided, a nightly watch appointed, the exterior of the dwellings beautified, and the shops decorated in a handsome style, to imitate those of London. The improvements would have been carried still further, but the short terms whereby most of the houses were held under church leases, deterred the holders of the same from hazarding their money on such uncertain tenures.

In 1790, the road to Ashford, at the entrance into the city at Wincheap, being both dangerous and inconvenient, was changed from its circuitous route, and a new one constructed in a straight line across the old castle yard, through the ancient Worthgate; while, at the same time, the Dungeon hill and field were levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks for the recreation and amusement of the public. The great high road, at another entrance into the city, through the late St. George's gate, from Dover, being narrow, with several dangerous turnings, an Act was obtained that year for altering the course of the same entirely, by making a new road towards Dover, in a straight line from that gate, extending for more than a mile and a half, through Barton field, on each side of which several genteel houses have since been erected.

Canterbury is very populous, containing, with its suburbs, about 12000 inhabitants, and above 2000 houses, both of which are rapidly increasing. For the amusement of the public, there is a theatre and an assembly room, together with libraries and reading rooms.

There are in the city and its suburbs, various meeting houses appropriated to the public worship of different sects, as well as a synagogue for the Jews in the suburb of Westgate.

The city is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, for which there are two markets weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays,—both days for poultry, butter, and vegetables; and the latter also for meat, corn, hops, and cattle. There has been recently built, an elegant and commodious hall, for the sale of corn, hops, and other agricultural produce; besides which, a fish market has lately been erected on the site of the old one, the new structure being both handsome and commodious, having a good supply of fish daily. The cattle market is held on the right hand, without St. George's-street, on the space where was formerly the city ditch; for the better regulation and improvement of which, an Act lately passed, vesting in the corporation full powers for that purpose. In point of accommodation, it is by no means inferior to any throughout the kingdom.

There are several fairs held yearly, for toys and pedlary, in the different parishes of Canterbury, mostly on the days of the saints to whom the respective churches are dedicated; besides which, there is a principal fair, held annually, on the 10th of October, in the cattle market, usually called Jack and Joan's fair, from being a statute fair for the hiring of servants of both sexes; this continues until the expiration of three market days of the city. There was also an annual fair granted by a charter of Henry VI. held on the 4th of August, and the two following days, but it has long been discontinued.*

Independent of the constant intercourse with London, and the adjacent towns, by land carriage, there are hoys which sail from, and return weekly to Whitstaple and to Herne, a small, but most delightful watering-place, highly calculated for such families as prefer the enjoyments of retirement; from both which places, as well as from Fordwich and Seaton wharf, by the navigation of the river Stour from Sandwich, the city is

* Under Richard II. Archbishop Courtenay obtained a grant for four fairs to be held at the four principal feasts of peregrination during the year, namely, Innocents' day, Whitsun eve, the Feast of Becket, July 7, and at Michaelmas eve; each to continue for nine days, and kept within sight of the Priory. That on July 7, was to commemorate the solemnity of Becket's translation from his tomb to his shrine, in order to collect a greater multitude for the celebration of that solemn anniversary.

plentifully supplied with coals and fuel. It was proposed to continue such navigation to the walls of the city, for which important purpose a considerable capital had been subscribed; but this project, it is expected, will be abandoned; wherefore, the spirit for speculation, so prevalent in these times, has induced the traders and others of the city, to commence a rail-road hence to Whitstaple, where a harbour is also in progress, which, when completed, will greatly contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants, as well as materially tend to further the commerce of Canterbury, from the facilities thereby afforded in the economical conveyance of goods and passengers.

As recently as the reign of Charles II. the incomes of the several churches were found to be so inadequate to the proper maintenance of the officiating clergy, that, conformably with an act previously passed in reference to such deficiency, most of the churches within the city, together with those in its suburbs, were united to such other sacred edifice as stood most contiguous to the same.

In 1729 an Act passed for establishing a *general workhouse*, to relieve and afford employment to the poor in the several parishes of the city, under the management of two guardians, annually chosen from each; of whom one is elected president; and under such management the whole concern is conducted. Independently of those officers, are a deputy president, treasurer, chaplain, clerk, surgeon, master, mistress, and schoolmaster. The poor maintained in and out of this establishment are very numerous; but the expenditure levied by an assessment on the rents, in consequence of law-suits, has become extremely burthensome to the citizens.

Through the endeavours of the benevolent, a general hospital was erected in the borough of Longport, in part of the precincts of the ancient monastery of St. Augustine; the expense of which, amounting to upwards of £4000, was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, upon which its future annual maintenance became dependent. The foundation stone of this edifice was laid June 9, 1791, on which occasion it received the name of '*the Kent and Canterbury Hospital*.' It was so far completed on the 26th of April, 1793, as to be opened for in-patients, &c. which, however, was not for more than half the number the hospital was calculated to contain, owing to the then inadequacy of the funds

The charitable benefactions to the poor of Canterbury have of late years so much increased, that the yearly amount is now very considerable. They are, for the most part, at the disposal of the mayor, &c.; and, in a great measure, applied for the relief and benefit of indigent tradesmen, clothing their children, putting out apprentices, and advancing money to establish worthy persons in trade, who are freemen of the city.

By an Act passed in 1752, a *Court of Conscience* for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* was established, the sittings being held every Thursday in the Guildhall, having cognizance over the city and liberties thereof.

From whatsoever point the city of Canterbury is approached, its appearance is beautiful, and equals the most sanguine expectation. The lofty and magnificent tower of the venerable cathedral, which, for proportion and symmetry, can scarcely be paralleled, arrests the sight as the principal object of attraction; after which, the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery awaken pious and sad reflections; when, in succession, the eye wanders over the lesser spires of the surrounding churches, and lastly directs a ravished gaze on the verdant hills encircling the whole; the *tout ensemble* combines a prospect which the eye never contemplates without being attracted by some new feature to awaken sentiments of admiration.

The city is of an oval shape, and comprises within its wall about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. The circumference of the wall does not quite extend a mile and three quarters, and it has also four large suburbs, situated at the four cardinal points. The western part of Canterbury may be ranked as an island, being encircled by two branches of the river Stour, on which there are several corn and other mills.

The principal among the latter, on the stream below King's bridge, is called Abbot's Mill, from having formerly belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine's monastery; after the suppression of which, it was granted by the king to the mayor and citizens, who are at present owners of the same. In 1791, a capital building and corn-mill were erected here at a great expense, by the late Mr. Alderman Simmons, on the site of the former ancient mill.

From the river, the ground rises with a gentle ascent towards the east; the parish churches and remains of the several reli-

gious houses being interspersed throughout different quarters of the city. At the north-eastern part is the precinct of the cathedral, being rather more than three quarters of a mile in circuit; and, nearly of a quadrangular form, adjoining thereto, on the north-west side, is that of the archbishop's palace.

There are four principal streets; the High-street, through which the great road, leading from London to Dover, traverses the centre of the city, being about half a mile in length, and a fine thoroughfare of considerable width. In the lower part of this street, westward of King's bridge, called St. Peter's, is Cokyn's Hospital, founded by Mr. John Cokyn, in 1199, but for what purpose does not clearly appear; however, one Mr. John Cogan bequeathed, by will, in 1657, a house and lands for the support of six indigent widows of clergymen; and modern writers on the History of Canterbury have, in consequence, erroneously called this institution Cogan's Hospital, which endowment has since been greatly increased by the liberality of other benefactors,

Where this hospital now stands was the principal gateway or entrance to the Convent of the Grey observant Friars or Franciscans, which stood at the back of the same, at no great distance southward. Those Friars came into England in the reign of King Henry III. and soon afterwards settled here.

There only remains of this convent some walls and ruined arches, the church having been so totally destroyed that the spot where it stood can only now be conjectured.

In St. Peter's-street, opposite to the above-mentioned entrance to the Grey Friars, was also the principal entrance to the Convent of the Black Friars, or Dominicans. Their house was situated at a small distance northward from the street, close to the river, and is now used as a wool warehouse, by Messrs. Plank and Son. The Friars came also into England, and settled here in the same reign, numerous persons of note having been buried in their church and cloisters.

Hasted, speaking of this part of the city, says that, not far northward of the Black Friars, stood a small house, the property of the Knights Templars, as well as another belonging to the Chaplains of the chantry of Edward the Blace Prince, whose arms are still over the doorway. The site of this house has been for many years known by the name of the Mint, having

been regarded as a privileged place, under the control of the Board of Green Cloth. Not far distant from this spot is the small district of the borough of Staplegate, having been, as is conjectured, the very place where St. Augustin and his company were entertained and seated by King Ethelbert, on his first receiving them.

Upon the south side of King's-bridge, in the High-street, is an ancient hospital, called King's-bridge, otherwise East-bridge Hospital, formerly the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, from having, as it is said, been founded by Archbishop Becket, in the reign of Henry II.; from which time it continued under the patronage of the succeeding archbishops, its revenues having been increased by several liberal benefactions. It was originally founded for the receiving, lodging, and sustaining poor pilgrims and travellers. This hospital outlived the general suppression of those sort of endowments: it, however, afterwards fell into ruin, and was converted to private use, till Archbishop Whitgift recovered the same, as well as its revenues, and settled them upon a new foundation. He also ordained that the archbishop should collate a master in holy orders, whose duty should be to appoint a schoolmaster for the free instruction of twenty poor children of the city to read, write, and cast accounts; and that, instead of the former custom of lodging and relieving travellers, pilgrims, and soldiers, there should be five in-brothers and five in-sisters, poor and disabled, to have a separate dwelling and lodging within the building; and five other out-brothers and out-sisters, all of whom should have yearly pensions; in which state it now continues. The present building is ancient, having a decent hall and chapel, where the schoolmaster, who has a good apartment in the house, performs the office of reader, and instructs the boys gratis. There are also chambers for the five in-brothers and in-sisters. The master has also a neat modern house, situated in a court nearly adjoining, but on the opposite, or western side, of the river.

In the centre of the High-street is one of the principal inns, (the King's Head,) and the guild or court-hall, a handsome and commodious building, wherein, on each side, hang some matchlocks, brown bills, and other old weapons, together with several portraits: that over the mayor's seat representing Queen Anne, and the others such persons as have been benefactors

to the city; each bearing some account of his respective donations.

Considerable alterations and improvements have been lately made in this part of the city: the Red Lion inn, a large building which formerly adjoined the Guildhall, having been pulled down, a new street, called Guildhall-street, has been opened from the High-street into Palace-street, being the direct road to Margate, Ramsgate, &c.; thereby travellers to that part of the coast avoid not only the narrow and dangerous turning of Mercery-lane, through which they were formerly obliged to pass, but also save a considerable distance in their journey. At the entrance of this street stands the side-front of the Guildhall, which has been new built, and presents a handsome appearance: immediately opposite is a very compact range of buildings, fitted up for an inn and tavern, called the Guildhall tavern. Near the latter structure has lately been erected a handsome edifice, for philosophical purposes, where lectures are delivered. It contains a library and museum, which reflect great credit on the projectors and members. Ascending High-street, just above where St. Margaret's-street and Mercery-lane cross it, in the centre of the street, formerly stood St. Andrew's church, a narrow lane being left on each side by way of a public thoroughfare. This church was pulled down in 1764, and a new one erected on the south side of the street. Just above stood a large stone conduit, built by Archbishop Abbot; and farther on were some ancient timber meat-shambles; both of which having been pulled down, the whole width is now laid open, to the manifest accommodation of the public, and the beauty of the street.

A considerable way higher up, at the commencement of St. George's-street, on the north side, is the corn and hop market-room, a handsome stone-fronted building, under which, and at the back thereof, is the public meat-market or shambles, very conveniently fitted up. A little higher, on the opposite side, is an ancient gateway, formerly the entrance of the suppressed convent of the white Augustine friars, who settled here at the latter end of the reign of King Edward II. Modern alterations have nearly effaced the ancient state of this fabric, though much of its remains appear in different places surrounding the same.

St. Margaret's-street, before mentioned, is on the south side of the High-street; at the corner of which are the public assembly rooms; and, farther on, another of the principal inns, (the Fountain;) whence, straight forward, you arrive at Castle-street, near which is a joint hospital, called, from the founders, Maynard and Cotton's Hospital, the endowment of which, for brothers and sisters, has been increased by other benefactors; the same being at present under the patronage of the mayor. Through Castle-street are the ruins of the old castle, and the suburb of Wincheap, whence the high road conducts to Ashford.

St. Margaret's-street is crossed by two others: that to the westward leads to Stour-street, as will be further noticed; the other, to the eastward, was the old Roman Watling-street way, on which, at no great distance, is a large venerable mansion, now converted into private dwellings. And farther on is the Danejohn, and site of the ancient Ridingate, leading towards Dover, of which we shall speak at length hereafter.

Near Stour-street before mentioned, is Lamb-lane, wherein is the general workhouse and bridewell of the city This structure was formerly an hospital for the maintenance of poor priests, and founded by Archdeacon Simon Langton, brother to Stephen Langton, who was archbishop about the year 1240. It escaped the general suppression of such houses, but was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonalty, for the use of the poor of this city. For many years afterwards it was called the Bridewell Hospital, having been made use of as such; there being kept and maintained in the same a number of bridewell or blue-coat boys, being poor townsmen's children: a general workhouse, however, having been established in 1712, for the relief and employment of the poor of the city, this edifice was allotted for that purpose, since which it has been usually known by the name of the City Workhouse.

We shall return to the High-street, on the northern side of which, opposite to St. Margaret's-street, is a narrow lane, called Mercery-lane, anciently *La Mercerie;* no doubt from that trade having been principally carried forward therein. Before the time of the great rebellion, there was a colonnade on either side, like that formerly upon London-bridge. The houses in this lane are the most ancient of any in the city, each story projecting up-

wards, so as almost to meet at the top. There has, however, been considerable improvement in this, as well as the rest of the city, many of the houses having been new fronted. The south-west corner is the site of one of those ancient inns which Chaucer mentions as having been frequented by the pilgrims in his time, and the inner part still affords some idea of the manner in which those sort of receptacles for travellers were constructed. This lane conducts to the entrance of the precincts of the cathedral, the principal gate of which fronts the same. Hence to the eastward, and in a parallel line with the High-street, is Burgate-street, through which the road leads to Sandwich and Deal: in this street, near the cathedral gate, is the market-place for poultry, butter, and vegetables, built by the corporation.* From the end of Mercery-lane, towards the left, opposite Burgate-street, you proceed through St. Alphage, or Palace-street, northward to the Isle of Thanet. At the entrance of Palace-street, on the left hand in Orange-street, is a small court, now called Dancing School-yard, wherein stands the Theatre: the buildings around this court were formerly the mansion and residence of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, beheaded in the reign of King Henry VIII., of whom further mention will be made when treating of St. Dunstan.

The suburbs, without the walls of the city, are very extensive: that of St. Dunstan's westward, through which the high road leads to Whitstaple and London, is a broad handsome street. On the north side of the same stood a long range of building, having been till lately the common gaol and bridewell for the eastern part of Kent, but now converted into schools for the

* On the spot where the poultry-market now stands was formerly a market-cross, said to have been at the bull-stake; a name given from the bating and chasing of that animal, which, in more rude times, was an amusement of our ancestors, as well as a custom of the city butchers, prior to killing the beast, in order to render the flesh tender. The cross in question was erected in 1446, at the expence of John Coppin, of Whitstaple, and William Rigg, of Canterbury, in the place of a former one, then fallen to decay, which stood there. The second cross, above adverted to, was pulled down in 1645. In the reign of Edward the Third, this place was denominated the Poultry, and continued a market until the Restoration, when Mr. John Somner, brother of the celebrated antiquary, at the expence of £400., erected a handsome market-place, with rooms over the same for public use, part of which became a repository for grain in case of scarcity or a dearth.

education of the children of the poor. Part of the ancient place, a house of the Roper family, and the gateway or entrance to it, opposite St. Dunstan's church, is still remaining: it has been for many years converted into a dwelling and public brewhouse. Near the back of the street is a synagogue for the Jews: there is also a burial-ground belonging to them at the entrance of the Whitstaple road, and another for the Quakers near it. Beyond the latter, near St. Thomas's-hill, was formerly a gallows for the execution of criminals; in the place of which now stands a very neat brick-built mansion. In St. Dunstan's church, under the Roper chancel, is a vault for that family, in the wall of which, towards the churchyard, was a small opening, and an iron grate before it, perforated to shew the skull of the pious and witty Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, decapitated in the reign of King Henry VIII.; his head having been conveyed hither from the tower of London, and placed on the coffin of Margaret Roper, his favorite daughter.

The suburb without Northgate, through which the road leads to the Isle of Thanet, is but meanly built. Near the city wall is a fine spring of water, called St. Radigund's bath, fitted up for cold bathing; and, on altering an ancient house near it, some time back, several hollows or pipes were discovered, carried along through the thickness of an old stone wall, which seemed a contrivance for heating the room, as a sweating chamber, or sudatory. In this suburb is the hospital of St. John, and opposite are the remains of St. Gregory's priory. This latter edifice, the site of which is called the Ville or Precinct of St. Gregory, is situated on the east side of the street: it was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, for regular Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, for the purpose of administering to the wants of the infirm people of the hospital of St. John, which he had founded on the opposite side of the way.

The ancient house of the priory seems, after its dissolution, to have been fitted up as a mansion of some consequence, most probably in Queen Elizabeth's reign, for the residence of Sir John Boys: there are also the remains of several noble and lofty apartments in this building. The whole, however, has been in a state of ruin for many years past; only the bare walls being left, without a pane of glass or even a window frame, to keep out the weather; so that it is now used as a pottery and

pipe manufactory. Adjoining the back part of the priory buildings was a large garden, formerly the canons' orchard or pleasure ground; in the midst of which was, till within these few years, the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr of Canterbury.

Opposite the remains of the priory of St. Gregory, is the hospital of St. John, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, A.D. 1084. "Here the archbishop," says the ancient historian, "built a fair and large house of stone, and added to it several habitations, with a spacious court: this building he divided into two parts, and designed one part for infirm men, and the other for infirm women, and he provided them with food and raiment at his own charge; and on the other side of the road he built a church, in honour of St. Gregory, in which he appointed certain canons to administer to these infirm people, and to take care of their burial: for these he made such a provision as seemed sufficient for their maintenance." In the reign of King Edward III. great part of this edifice was destroyed by fire, and the poor people at that time maintained therein, being upwards of one hundred, were reduced to the most abject distress.

In the chapel of this hospital are the remains of a very fine window of stained glass, said to have been given by John Roper, gentleman, who lies buried here, with other benefactors. There have been some modern bequests to this hospital, the present establishment of which consists of a prior (reader), with eighteen in-brothers and in-sisters, who are nominated by the archbishop.

Farther on, near the end of this suburb, is Boys's, otherwise Jesus's Hospital, founded by Sir John Boys in 1612, for the residence and maintenance of eight men and four women; independent of which is the warden or principal, chosen from among the paupers of the city; from whom likewise twenty poor boys are elected, who are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and afterwards bound apprentices, being provided with clothing and a yearly payment. By good management, and with increase of the revenues, an additional brother has been added, and six more poor boys. On a vacancy, the dean recommends two persons to the mayor, by whom one is appointted.

The suburb towards the south, called Wincheap, through which the road leads to Ashford, is better built, though not so

populous. At the farther extremity stood the hospital of St. James, or St. Jacob, as it was sometimes called, of which there are now remaining of the ancient fabric nothing but the stone walls that enclose an orchard, and the lower part of the front of the house. That portion now called the hospital is of more modern date; the original structure having been founded for leprous women, before the reign of King John, and suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

The last suburb remaining to be mentioned is that on the eastern side of the city, by far the most extensive, through which the high road leads to Sandwich, Deal, Dover, and Romney marsh; that to Sandwich and Deal passes from Burgate along St. Paul's and the borough of Longport, being very spacious. On the north side is the wall which bounds the precinct of St. Augustine's abbey; a particular description of which will be given hereafter. On part of the same, adjoining to Longport, the Kent and Canterbury hospital, before mentioned, is built.

A little farther, on the same site, has lately been erected a very extensive building, the jail and house of correction for the eastern part of the county of Kent, together with a Sessions' House.

On the opposite side of the road is the mansion of the manor of Barton, otherwise Longport, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's monastery, now the property and residence of William Hougham, esq. Farther on, you gain St. Martin's-hill; and, at a small distance from the north side, St. Martin's church, to all appearance very ancient, being built of Roman or British bricks: it seems the chancel constituted the whole of the original building of this church or oratory, probably founded about the year 200. The walls are almost wholly of those bricks, laid regularly, like the workmanship of that time, as is observable in other buildings of the Romans throughout this island, of which those in Dover castle afford an instance. The body of the church is built of the same materials, but they are promiscuously laid among other stones, without any regularity, and to all appearance taken from the ruins of former buildings, and used as they came to hand, by the workmen of some later period. In the midst of the body there is an ancient circular stone font, enriched with ornamental sculpture, which has been much

noticed by the curious, and several engravings made from the same. This church is supposed by many to have been resorted to by St. Augustine and his fellow-labourers for their devotions, on their first arrival, by licence of King Ethelbert, who granted the edifice to them for that purpose, through favor to his Queen Bertha, and it must consequently rank as the first Christian church raised in Britain.

The remaining part of this suburb lies southward, without St. George's Gate, where, on the right hand, close beneath the city wall, at which spot was once the ditch, is now the spacious public market for cattle, held weekly, on Saturday, and lately regulated by act of parliament. Hence the road branches off towards Dover, the one straight forward having been but recently made, on the sides of which are built several handsome houses, called St. George's Place ; the other road branches to the right, leading in a circular route by Oaten hill, formerly the place of execution for criminals, but now enclosed for a pleasure garden ; at a small distance from which northward, in Chantry-lane, are the remains of Doge's Chantry. There is but a small portion of this building left, now converted into a cottage, and the land adjoining formed into garden ground. From Oaten hill the road then leads by the remains of St. Sepulchre's priory. This foundation was a nunnery for black Benedictine Nuns, established in the year 1100. There are now but little remains of the ruins ; a high arched gateway, sufficiently wide for a carriage to pass through, forms the common entrance, within which, on the opposite side of a small court, is a building of flint, similar in appearance, containing a few small rooms, now constituting all that remains. Within these few years, some of the walls of the precincts were standing on the south side, adjoining the Watling-street way, which have lately been removed. This district was, at one period, a parish, having its own parochial church ; this, however, has long been changed, so that the sites both of church and church-yard are now unknown. In the ground behind these ruins, several Roman urns have been dug up, which demonstrate that this was once used as a place of burial. In this nunnery, Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, the great impostor of her time, was a professed nun, in the time of King Henry VIII. who, having been tutored by the monks, pretended to have received divine

revelation, spreading her prophecies abroad against those who favored the Reformation. Having, however, touched on the King's divorce and second marriage, she was attainted, and, with six others concerned with her, executed at Tyburn for treason; Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and five others, being also punished by fine and imprisonment, for having given her encouragement. Near the south-west corner of these ruins, is the old Dover road from Ridingate, on the Watling-street way, and on the south side, about a quarter of a mile farther, lately stood St. Lawrence house, formerly an hospital dedicated to that saint, founded by one of the abbots of St. Augustine, in King Stephen's reign, for such of his monastery as should be afflicted with any contagious distemper. On a large old pier, built of flint, belonging to a gateway leading from the road, is a stone, whereon, although now almost obliterated by time, is a carved figure of St. Lawrence on a gridiron, with one man standing at his head and another at his feet.

Since the commencement of the late war, have been erected for the military several ranges of barracks in the vicinity of the city. Near the northern suburbs, on the Margate road, opposite to Barton mill, royal cavalry barracks were erected by government in 1794, for the accommodation of a regiment. They are built of brick, being elegant and spacious, forming three sides of a quadrangle. In 1798, barracks for 2000 infantry were also erected near the above, on the same side of the road, which have since been altered, and during the war made, by the Board of Ordnance, a permanent station for detachments of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery. In 1806 another extensive range of barracks was erected near the above, but far superior, both for neatness and accommodation, being capable of containing 2000 infantry and 500 cavalry. These are still undergoing alterations for the accommodation of regimental depots destined for India.

In 1811 a spacious building was erected, on an eminence, at the back of the infantry barracks, but far removed from them or any other building, intended as a general infirmary for the sick or invalids of the various regiments that may be stationed in this city or the environs. It forms not only an elegant superstructure, but stands on one of the most salubrious spots that could have been selected for the humane purpose for which it is designed.

While enumerating the various objects this city contains, we must not omit to mention that singular place, called *the Dungeon*, or *Danejohn Field*, by both which names it is at present known; the same lying near the site of old Riding Gate adjoining, but within the walls of Canterbury, at the southern corner, and on the western side, nearly to the ditch and wall of the castle bayle. In very ancient deeds this name is variously written, being sometimes *Dangon*, *Daungeon*, or *Dungen*, all however being of the same import.

At the south-east corner of this field, close to the city wall, there is thrown up a vast artificial mound, or hill, to all appearance circular, having formerly had a deep ditch round such parts as do not touch the wall. It is much higher than the wall ever was, when entire; and from the top is a clear view over the whole city, and equally commanding a great extent of the adjacent country. The field itself, before late alterations, consisted of very uneven ground. On the outward or opposite side of the wall to the above mound, (the city ditch and a high road only separating the two,) is another artificial mound, of a much smaller size, and not half so high.

This place was esteemed of so much consequence that it gave name to the adjoining *manor of the Dungeon*. The original of this name is supposed to have arisen from its having been the Danes' work, and thence called *Dangeon* or *Daungeon*, for *Danien*, or *Danes-hill*. This mound, however, is probably of an origin much more remote.* Whether or not this artificial elevation was formed by the ancient Britons, or any other people who attained dominion over the island, it is easy, observes Mr. Hasted, "to perceive that the works, both within and without the present wall of the city, were not counterworks one against the other, but were once all one entire plot, containing about three acres of ground, the outwork of a triangular

* Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, says that *Dungeon* meant a strong tower or platform upon a mound of earth, artificially raised, and was usually constructed on the side of a castle, or fort, least defensible; and he then proceeds to give an example of a similar mound having been raised at Warwick. That writer states that, when the town had been destroyed by the Danes it so remained till 915, when Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred repaired its ruins, and raised a strong fortification, called the *Doungeon*, to resist the enemy on a hill artificially raised, near the river side, as might be seen west of the castle.

form, with a mound or hill intrenched round within it; and that, when first made and cast up, it lay wholly without the city wall, and that part of the mound which now forms the larger one, and most part of the outwork likewise, towards the north of it, for the greater security of the city, has been walled in, since that side of the trench was formed which encompasses the smaller mound now lying without and under the wall, (meeting with the rest of the city ditch,) after both sides of the outwork were cut through to make way for it, at the time of the city being walled and in-ditched."

In the year 1790, Mr. Alderman James Simmons, previously adverted to, and to whom Canterbury is indebted for many of its late improvements, converted this venerable bulwark into a city mall. The sides of the hill were then cut into serpentine walks, so as to admit an easy ascent to its summit; and were connected with a terrace, formed upon the high rampart within the wall, and extending to the length of upwards of six hundred yards. Additional walks were also made in the adjoining field; and a double row of limes planted on the sides of the principal walk. The public-spirited conduct of the worthy alderman is commemorated by a pillar placed on the summit of the mound; and, although the antiquary may regret these recent alterations, the inhabitants of Canterbury are certainly much indebted to the good intention of a fellow-citizen, who provided for them such an agreeable promenade.

The field whereon the lesser mound stands is usually known by the name of Martyr Field, on account of several persons having been burnt for supporting the tenets of Protestantism in the reign of Queen Mary, which unfortunate beings suffered death in a large hollow pit, at the farther extremity of the ground in question. Near Dungeon Field are the remains of an ancient manor house, called Coventry House.

There was formerly in Canterbury a *royal exchange*, called in Latin, *cambium regis*, mention of which often occurs in records of the priory of Christ church. This appears to have been granted in the 6th year of John, by the name of the King's Change, to the archbishop, for 100 marks annually. It was still standing in the reign of Edward III. who gave the site and building called *le Chaunge*, in the High-street, then nearly in ruins, to the master of the hospital at Eastbridge. Of this

Engraved by H. Adlard

Exchange nothing more is known, save that, in the 6th of Henry III. he and his council issued a prohibition that none, Englishmen or others, should make change of plate or other mass of silver, save only at his Exchange at London or Canterbury.

An Exchange of course relates to a place of mint or mintage, and coining of money; but, by a statute of the 1st of Henry VI. they were not allowed to be together; and there was, in consequence, a building near the Exchange, on the opposite side of High street, where the mint was kept, which was probably abolished at the same period as the Exchange, no mention being afterwards made concerning it. In the letters of King John, a mint is spoken of as existing at Canterbury, according to Stow: and Hasted conceives it must have been established for many ages before; as King Athelstane, in appointing his mints, commenced with that of Canterbury, which had seven, and London eight.

Among the remarkable events that have taken place in this city, may be enumerated as follow: In 1129, King Henry I., according to Rapin, kept his court at Canterbury, with unusual splendor; and, from the same authority, it is surmised that Stephen died in this city.

Anno 1189, being the 1st of Richard I., William king of Scotland repaired to Canterbury, being escorted thither by the archbishop elect of York, and the bishop of Lincoln, when he made homage to the English monarch, who received him into his favor.

King John, in 1204, celebrated the festival of Christmas with great solemnity at Canterbury, as appears in Madox's Exchequer.

Henry III. anno 1263, being in his 49th year, equally celebrated his Christmas in this city, having summoned the prelates and nobility to attend him, after which they proceeded to Dover.

In the reign of Edward I. A. D. 1272, a dreadful tempest of thunder and lightning, with a sudden inundation, took place; the waters apparently rushing in torrents from the bowels of the earth, and overflowing parts of the city never before submerged. Many buildings and lives were, in consequence, sacrificed. Under the same prince, in 1299, an earthquake also took place, which, although by no means violent, was felt as far as Hampton, in Middlesex.

Under Edward II. the inhabitants of Canterbury were in great consternation, owing to the arrival of the powerful Lord Badelsmere, in defiance of the royal prohibition, when he was accompanied by nineteen knights, having armour concealed under their surcoats, and his squires openly bearing arms, in which manner he repaired to Becket's shrine, when some citizens were despatched to report the same to the king. That puissant baron being subsequently taken prisoner, was, in 1322, conveyed to Canterbury, when, being led to the gallows at Blean, he was there hung, and his head being cut off, the same was displayed on a pole at Burgate, and his body hung up.

In the 22d of Edward III. anno 1347, a famous tournament was celebrated in this city, respecting which Dugdale informs us, that Thomas de Grey, of Codnore, being in high esteem with that monarch, received at his hands a hood of white cloth, embroidered over with blue men dancing, buttoned before with pearls; and that, being to perform divers military feats, he had certain accoutrements of India silk, whereon were painted the arms of Sir Stephen de Cosinton, bestowed on him by the king.

Such a tempest of wind occurred, in 1361, that trees were rooted up, steeples blown down, and so terrific was its fury, that it appeared as if the frame of the universe was on the point of being involved in general ruin.

On the 21st of May, 1382, at mid-day, an earthquake occurred throughout England, on which occasion, according to Thorn, it shattered the eastern window of the chapter-house, and the western casement of the church, and damaged other buildings of note within and without St. Augustine's Monastery.

In 1469 Edward IV. repaired to Canterbury, when Nicholas Faunte the mayor, and others, were executed for having aided the bastard Falconbridge; the king also seized the liberties of the city, appointing John Brunton *custos*, when, on the 20th of January following, the freedom was restored.

In the 12th of Henry VIII. anno 1520, the emperor Charles V. then newly-elected, landed at Dover, where he was met by the king, who accompanied him to Canterbury, those princes being received at St. George's gate, riding under the same canopy, Cardinal Wolsey proceeding next before them, with the chief nobility of England and Spain. They thus moved forwards to the west door of the cathedral, where Archbishop Warham, in

his archiepiscopal robes, with a train of ecclesiastics, monks, &c. awaited their arrival, and, after having paid their devotions, the cavalcade entered the archbishop's palace, where the primate, in a day or so afterwards, entertained his royal guests with a ball and banquet that will be further mentioned hereafter.

Queen Elizabeth, anno 1573, during her royal progress, kept her court, at Canterbury, in the palace of Augustine's Monastery, when she was magnificently entertained by Archbishop Parker.

In 1593, Thomas Long being mayor, a plague raged in this city, which calamity, it appears from the parish registers, equally prevailed during the years 1544, 1564, and 1595; and with considerable violence, from the commencement of August, to the end of October, 1635.

King Charles I. on the 12th of June, 1625, accompanied by his consort Henrietta Maria of France, visited Canterbury, and sojourned at his palace of St. Augustine's Monastery, where his nuptials were consummated.

On the Christmas-day of 1648, great tumults were fomented in this city by Michael Page, the puritanical mayor, who encouraged the populace to insult the citizens proceeding to observe the festival at church, which rising was with some difficulty appeased.

At the restoration of Charles II. A. D. 1660, that prince remained three nights with his brothers, the dukes of York and Gloucester, at St. Augustine's Monastery.

On the 8th of September, 1692, an earthquake was felt in Canterbury and its environs.

In 1776, on the 8th of January, a great inundation happened in this city, some persons being drowned by the impetuosity of the current, which overflowed the road at the west end of Westgate bridge, directing its course down North lane: and again, in 1785, a tremendous storm of wind overthrew dwellings and barns in the city and environs, destroying also the major part of the hop plantations.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1699, accounts are given of different *parhelia*, or mock suns, observed by Mr. Stephen Gray, at Canterbury; and, during the December of 1741, similar phenomena were also observed. In the same month a fireball appeared while the sun was shining, when an explosion in the atmosphere took place, heard also in Sussex;

which meteor varied in shape to the eyes of observers who beheld it from different places.

During the autumn of 1798, his present Majesty, then prince of Wales, honoured Canterbury with his presence, when he was presented with the freedom of the city, and graciously condescended to dine with M. W. Sankey, esq. the mayor. Previous to his departure he patronised a public ball, for the purpose of raising a subscription to relieve the wives and children of those who had fallen in the victory gained by Lord Nelson over the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

The rise and course of the river Stour has been already so amply described in the former part of our history, that it would be superfluous to repeat them here. We shall, therefore, content ourselves by observing in addition, that the advantages derived by Canterbury from that stream, have not been procured without some inconvenience, as frequent inundations have taken place. Such temporary overflowings, however, are of little consequence, having been of rare occurrence during many years past, and then merely in the lowest or western part; for the city now stands much higher than formerly, having been elevated, from time to time, by the devastations to which it was subjected by the Danes, as well as the frequent conflagrations that have taken place.

It appears that, in very remote times, the chief of the two branches of the Stour, which flows through Canterbury, was that by King's Mill, through the centre of the city; whereas, the archbishops, for the purpose of promoting the advantage of their mill at Westgate, caused a large portion of the current to be diverted that way; and, in consequence, the branches are now nearly equal.

In the rage for improving Canterbury, which commenced in 1787, a grand scheme was projected to render the Stour navigable from Ashford to the sea, and it was proposed to raise £60,000 to defray the expenses. Different plans and estimates, &c. were prepared, but an opposition on the part of the inhabitants of Sandwich retarded the operation, which was scarcely relinquished altogether, when the war, originating in the French Revolution, unfortunately broke out, thus putting a total stop to that, and many other works of public utility.

There are five mills on the banks of this river, near Canter-

bury: 1st. *King's Mill*, so named as having formerly been royal property, otherwise called Eastbridge and Kingsbridge Mill, from its contiguity to that bridge. We find, from the chronicle of Thorn, that, as early as the reign of Stephen, that monarch gave to the Abbot of St. Augustine this mill in recompense for 100 marks received from the church in his necessities. 2d. *Abbot's Mill*, below the above, which belonged to the abbots of St. Augustine, purchased, as early as the above monarch's reign, by Abbot Hugh, for the use of his monastery. On the suppression of religious houses, it fell into the King's hands, and now belongs to the corporation of the city. 3d. *Westgate Mill*, the first upon the other branch of the Stour, is of high antiquity, being referred to, in Doomsday survey, as belonging to the archbishop, but then vested in the hands of the canons of St. Gregories. This mill continues parcel of the demesnes of the archiepiscopal see. 4th. *Strafford's*, now called *Dean's Mill*, from the name of its late possessor, is situated on the same stream, a little below that of Westgate. Mr. Somner conceives this to be the same which, in the time of Richard I. was called *Scepeshotesmelne*. In the 20th of Edward III. it was known by the name of Strafford's Mill. 5th. *Barton Mill*, lower down the river, from some of the erections appertaining to it, and being built of flint, with ashlar windows and quoins, seems to be of considerable antiquity. It formerly belonged to Christchurch priory, and was appropriated to the grinding of corn, for the use of that fraternity. At the period of the dissolution it devolved to the crown. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Christopher Hales, esq. attorney-general, and then called Barton Mill; after which, in the 33d of that reign, it was sold to Thomas Culpeper, whose son Alexander had livery of it in the reign of Philip and Mary. About the year 1800 it was the property of Mr. Allen Grebell, and was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Sampson and Kingsford.

The Manor of the Dungeon, the mansion appertaining to which was situated without the city wall, has been many years demolished, nothing now remaining but part of the offices and garden walls. This manor, situated in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, now known by the name of Deanjohn Farm, anciently belonged to the Chiche family, in high repute under Henry II., Richard I., and John. Valentine Chiche, dying early in

Edward IV.'s reign, without male issue, the manor was by him alienated to Roger Brent, gent. at whose death it was sold, and, in the beginning of Henry the VIIIth's reign, it fell into the hands of John Boteler, or Butler, of Heronden in Eastry, who disposed of the manor to Sir John Hales, chief baron of the exchequer. After passing into different families, in 1680 it became the property of Henry Lee, esq. whose descendant, Thomas Lee Warner, in 1752, destroyed the mansion, then known by the name of Dungeon, otherwise Coventry House, so called from Lady Coventry having resided there.

The Manor of Morton, otherwise *Dodingdale,* also lies in the parish of St. Mary Bredin, two miles south-eastward of Canterbury. Its name was originally Dodingdale, from a family so called, who gave the tithes of this manor to the abbot of St. Augustine's. When that ancient family became extinct, it fell to the Morton family, and then to the Fitzvinon's. In the 20th of Henry III. Nicholas de Twitham settled the manor on Robert de Polre, from whom it came to John Chich in 1330. It was next in possession of the Hardres, who conveyed it, under Henry VI. to William Say, in the 33d of which reign it was purchased by William Barton and John White, who, under the same king, alienated it to Richard Pargate, of Canterbury. In the 25th of Henry VIII. this manor passed to Peter Bruin, and after remaining in that line, came to Jane Bugge, who, the 1st of James I. sold it to John Bruin, by whom it was alienated to William Denne; and, after passing into a variety of hands, ultimately came to Mr. William Hammond, of Stone House.

Stuppington Manor, equally situated in the parish of St. Bredin, had anciently the same owners as the manor of Dungeon. In the 15th of James I. Sir James Hales appears to have suffered a recovery of this manor, with those of Nackington, Staplegate, and the Dungeon, all in the liberties of the city of Canterbury. It then fell to the family of Toker, but, in 1798, Wellclose and Stuppington Hill, forming part of the manor westward of the house, were sold to Mr. Joseph Royle.

The Manor of Caldecot, lying within the borough of St. Martin, eastward of Longport, formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as appears from the survey of Domesday in the 15th of the Conqueror. Under Archbishop Walter Reynolds, in 1326, it was given, with the wood of Thorholt adjoining, to

the prior and convent, in whose hands it remained till the dissolution of religious establishments, when it came into the possession of Henry VIII. who settled it, by charter, in his 33d year, on his newly-founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it still continues. A court-baron is held for this manor.

The Manor of the Moat, otherwise *Wyke,* is also situated within the bounds of the city's liberty, in the parish of St. Martin. The mansion, now rased to the ground, stood northward of the road leading to Littleborne, in the midst of the park, by the wall of which it was bounded. This manor was anciently possessed by a family whence it acquired its name; and, in the 20th of Henry III. it was held by Stephen de Wyke. By the book of Aid, anno 20th Edward III. for creating the Black Prince a knight, it appears that the above family possessed small interest therein, and, prior to the commencement of the reign of Richard II. all concern in the same had ceased. In the 16th of Henry VI. 1438, this manor passed by sale to William Rogers, who conveyed it to Philip Belknap of Canterbury, mayor in 1458. It then devolved, by successive right, to John Lord Finch, of Fordwich, keeper of the Great Seal, *temp.* of Charles I. That nobleman died possessed of the same, with the Heath or Hoath Farm adjoining, in 1661, upon which the manor devolved to his kinsman Heneage, earl of Winchelsea, whose grandson Charles, alienated it to William Lord Cowper, whose grandson George, demolished the ancient mansion of the Wyke, known by the name of the Moat House. He died, 1789, in Italy, being succeeded by George Augustus Earl Cowper, who dying unmarried in 1799, it came to Lewis Francis Clavering Earl Cowper, but has long since lost even the name of having been a manor.

The Manor of Little Barton, called in Domesday survey *Northwood,* is a quarter of a mile northward from the suburbs of Northgate, on the northern side of the public road leading to Thanet, and nearly adjunct to the Stour. It formerly constituted part of the possessions of the Priory of Christ Church, whereto it was given by the title of Barton, in 832, and so continued at Domesday survey. In the 10th of Edward II. it bore the same title, since, in that year, the prior obtained a grant of the liberty of *free warren* for their manor of Barton, near Canterbury, among others therein recorded. This manor became the pro-

perty of Mr. Allen Grebell, who erected a handsome mansion upon the same, and the estate, according to Hasted, paid an annual fee-farm rent of £2 13 4½.

The numerous *religious institutions, hospitals,* and *almshouses,* formerly within the precincts of Canterbury and its suburbs, were, for the most part, exempt from the liberty of the same, and we shall, therefore, speak of them hereafter, when treating of the districts exempted from it, and situated in the county at large. Those held to be within the jurisdiction of the city we shall proceed to describe, being as follow:

The *Grey Friars* stood a small distance southward of St. Peter's street, of which there are but small remains. The site of this building is low and damp, having two entrances, where gates formerly stood; one in the above street, called Northgate, fronting the Black Friars; the other, Eastgate, the entrance to which was over a bridge at the end of Lamb lane, in Stour street.

This fraternity, first called Franciscans, after their founder, St. Francis, and subsequently Grey Friars, from the colour of their robes, had the denomination of Minorites, from being the most lowly and humble of all the religious communities; they also bore the appellation of Observants, owing to the strict manner in which they performed the duties imposed upon them by their vow.

To those may be added the term, Mendicants, from professing poverty, and subsisting on alms, which they used to collect by begging from door to door; such being the distinction between friars and monks, the latter keeping within their convents, and existing on their own possessions. The Franciscans first came to England in 1224, when they were charitably harboured by the Benedictine fraternity, in the Priory of Holy Trinity, and afterwards received at the Poor Priests' Hospital, where they remained while a part of that building was prepared for their reception. Ground was afterwards allotted them for building this structure, being the first for the order in England, and held in the name of the Corporation of Canterbury. This brotherhood grew into high repute, and notwithstanding their vow of poverty, received many grants of land; so that, in process of time, numerous persons of high degree were anxious to live, die, and be buried among them, conceiving that, whosoever

was interred in the habit of a Franciscan, was not only secured from evil spirits, but assured of beatitude in the world to come.*

Little more is handed down respecting this brotherhood, except that, in Henry VIIth's time, this convent became one of those called Observants, being put under strict discipline; while those who continued in a relaxed state, were styled Conventuals, though equally known by the general term of Franciscans.

This house was dissolved in 1534, being the first fraternity suppressed by Henry VIII., at which time Hugh Rich was principal of the community. From Weever we learn that the priory was valued at £39 12 8½ per annum, but there is no valuation in Dugdale or Speed. Henry VIII. granted it to Thomas Spilman, who levied a fine upon the same, and then alienated it to Erasmus Finch and his wife. It subsequently devolved to a Lovelace, in Elizabeth's reign, and in 1629 was the property of Sir William Lovelace, after which it came to the family of Hartcup. In the church of the priory many persons of note, as well clergy as laity, were interred, some of the names being preserved in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 239.

A fee-farm rent of four shillings is annually paid to the crown for this estate, by the name of the Little Friars, in Canterbury.

The convent or priory of the *Black Friars*, the principal member of the fraternity being called Prior, was on the opposite or north side of St. Peter's street, at a small distance from the last-mentioned community. The structure, of which there are some remains, formed a quadrangle, the church being on the opposite or western side of the river, the whole now constituting various tenements belonging to different persons. There were three gates to this convent: the most private opened before the street, by St. Alphage's church; the second was by Waterlock; and the third, being the principal portal, stood in St. Peter's street, built about the 30th of Edward III. and a beautiful specimen of the gothic, over which, in a nitch, stood the figure of the patron saint, which gate was pulled down some years back.

* Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontif who assumed the habit, and desired to be interred in the same. Pope Martin IV. as well as several monarchs were also inhumed in the Franciscan dress, among whom were James and Alphonsus, kings of Arragon, with many other eminent characters. John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I. is said to have originally been a friar and provincial of the order.

The Black Friars were so called from the colour of their habit; they were also known by the name of Dominicans, and Black Preaching Friars; the former from their founder, Dominick; and the latter, as being the only brotherhood who were preachers. They settled in Canterbury, A. D. 1217, seven years before the Franciscans; and were kindly received by Henry III. and Stephen Langton, then archbishop, who established them in this city, and erected the convent, which was the first of the order in this kingdom.

In 1394 the friars' preachers celebrated their principal chapter at Canterbury, on the day of the Assumption, in their church; wherein numerous dignified persons were buried, the names of some of whom are recorded by Weever.

The house was dissolved in the 27th of Henry VIII., when the site continued for some years vested in the crown, as not being sold until 1557, when the purchaser was John Anthony. It then became the property of Thomas Wiseman; and, in the 2d of Elizabeth, was held by John Harrington. In 1587 it was bequeathed by William Hovenden to his son, Robert; after which we find it in the hands of Peter de la Pierre, originally of Flanders, who purchased the same in 1658; and, by will, bequeathed the estate among his five children; devising, however, the house, &c. to his eldest son, John. In the possession of that family the property continued, till Thomas Barret, by marrying a female descendant, became possessed of the same; after which, having passed into other hands, in 1798, it devolved, by settlement, to Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton. The mansion was pulled down some years back, at which period a new street was formed on the site of the garden ground.

The Nunnery of St. Sepulchre stood in the eastern suburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the ancient Riding Gate. It was founded by Archbishop Anselm about 1100, and although within the boundaries of the fee of St. Augustine's abbey, is held to be within the liberties of Canterbury. The nunnery was founded for Black Benedictine Nuns under the patronage of the archbishop, being built contiguous to the church of Holy Sepulchre, whence this house was named. In 1184, the church of St. Edmund was appropriated to this nunnery, which edifice, in 1349, was united to St. Mary Bredin's. Archbishop Morton, by his will, dated 1500, settled the lands within

the Park at Maidstone, called the Mote, with a mill, for the annual payment of eight marks, to this nunnery, to find a priest to celebrate mass in the chantry there, founded by John Bourn, rector of Frankenham, in the time of Archbishop Wittesley. In 1292 the temporalities of this nunnery were rated as follow: in Canterbury, Thanington, Hackington, Bishopsborne, and Little Hardres, at £12 10 5; and, in an old customal of the manor of Northfleet, the nuns had a pension from the same of 13s. 4d. yearly, and 5s. from that of Bixley.

In the time of Henry VIII. the nunnery was esteemed a corporation, consisting of a prioress and five black veiled nuns: it shared the fate of other religious houses in the 27th year of that reign, when its revenues were estimated at £29 12 5½ per annum. It seems the church of St. Sepulchre was demolished at the same time with the nunnery, as, since the suppression, the sites of the church and cemetery are unknown, although so frequently mentioned before.

Little remains are left standing of this house, in the ground behind which, many Roman urns have been dug up, proving it to have been a burial place.

Elizabeth Barton, called the Maid of Kent, a famous impostor in her time, was a veiled sister of this nunnery, who, having been tutored by the monks, pretended to prophecy against Henry VIII. in case he proceeded in his divorce and second marriage, for which she and seven accomplices were executed at Tyburn.

After the dissolution of this nunnery in the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted by the king, to the archbishop, in lieu of other lands; and, in the 38th year of his reign, the site of the priory, &c. were presented to James Hales, esq. subsequently knighted, and a justice of the Common Pleas. In 1690 the estate was possessed by Sir Edward Master, of Canterbury, when, that family becoming extinct, it passed to Mr. Thomas Francis, who having died, the same reverted to his widow, when that lady remarried Mr. William Slodden, who also dying before her, she continued to hold the property.

The Hospitals and Almshouses within the jurisdiction of Canterbury are as follow: *Cogan's Hospital*, on the south side of St. Peter's street, was founded by John Cogan, of this city, who gave his mansion in St. Peter's, with the moiety of the

manor of Littleborne, for the support of six poor widows of clergymen, who had been residents in the city. The will of Mr. Cogan was proved in 1647, subsequent to which, other benefactors contributed to the support of this charitable institution.

The Bridewell or *Poor Priests' Hospital,* situated in Lamb lane, not far south of High street, was founded by Simon Langton, the archbishop's brother, about 1240. After several other contributions, and a grant of the rectory of St. Mary, of Stodmarsh, in 1271, it was further benefited by the church of St. Margaret, in Canterbury: such constituting all the wealth of this foundation, except the small island behind the house used as a garden, with an old mill near the same. The house seems to have been founded as a place of succour for decayed priests, that is to say, chaplains, curates, and unbeneficed clerks; it was dedicated to the Virgin; the first fabric not having been built of stone like the present structure, which was raised, in 1373, by Thomas Wyke, then master of these almshouses. On the petition of the mayor, in the 17th of Elizabeth, this hospital and its possessions were granted to the Corporation of Canterbury, for the benefit and use of the poor for ever. From that time it has continued the property of the city, being afterwards called Bridewell Hospital, from being used as a house of correction; but in 1729, the general workhouse being established, this structure became a hospital for the poor, since known by the name of the City Workhouse.

Maynard's Hospital, or *Spital,* is in a lane leading eastward from Stour street, being founded by one Mayner, of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. It was dedicated to the Virgin; and the possessions vested in the prior, brothers, and sisters; having collectively the appointment of claimants on the charity, who must have attained the age of 50, being of good characters, unmarried, and been residents several years within the liberties of the city. In the reign of Henry VIII. the yearly rental was £3 7, besides nine acres of wood, and a close of land in the parish of Fordwich. In 1600 the estates netted £20 4; seventeen years after which, the house and chapel were repaired by Joseph Colp, esq. alderman of the city, and master of this hospital; the buildings and chapel, however, being blown down in the storm of November 1703, were, in 1708, rebuilt with brick, from charitable contributions.

Cotton's Hospital was erected by Leonard Cotton, of St. Margaret's, who was mayor in 1580; and, by his will, devised property yielding £20 per annum, which amount is paid to the poor of this foundation quarterly. The hospital in question adjoins the foregoing, and consists of three rooms, for the accommodation of one poor widower, and two widows, who should have inhabited the parish of St. Margaret's or St. Mildred's, and in default of such being found therein, then to any such proved eligible in the city and county of Canterbury. Several bequests were subsequently made to this foundation, so that, in 1796, the revenue was £69 10.

St. James's, otherwise *St. Jacob's Hospital*, at the end of Wincheap, stands in the parish of Thanington, but, being without the bounds of the city, will be found in the account of that parish.

Boy's Hospital, named *Jesus' Hospital* by the founder, is in the suburbs of Northgate, at the end of the street leading to the Isle of Thanet, and was endowed by Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's. It is for the accommodation of eight poor men and four women, besides a warden and principal, having a house for himself, the rest living in separate apartments. In 1612 the yearly rental was £96 12, which had so much increased that, in 1787, additional poor were received upon this establishment, and six additional boys admitted, to acquire instruction, and be apprenticed, with a premium of £8, &c.

Bridger's Almshouses, situated between St. George's and Riding gates, were erected in 1778, by the Rev. M. Byrch, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Sarah Bridger, for six poor women, whose nomination is vested in his heirs.

Harris's Almshouses, so called from their founder, stand on the eastern side of Wincheap, and were built, in 1726, for the accommodation of five poor families, by Thomas Harris, hop-merchant of this city.

Independent of the above, we find, from Hasted, vol. xi. p. 199 to 208, a long list of charitable contributors to the city of Canterbury, both in money, lands, and tenements, such sums and property being devised for various benevolent purposes.

The City of Canterbury is within the *ecclesiastical jurisdiction* of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and the *deanery* of the same. With respect to the several parish churches which once were, or

are within the city or its suburbs, the earliest mentioned, after that of St. Martin, is the foundation of the Four Crowned Martyrs noticed by Bede, who states that, anterior to 624, great part of Canterbury was burnt, when the flames raging near that church in particular, the fire was extinguished through the prayers of Archbishop Mellitus; this we, of course, notice as one of the monkish legends handed down to confer honour on the Romish priesthood. The Four Crowned Saints gave title to a very ancient church in Rome, and was, in all probability, conferred upon the edifice in question by one of the earliest archbishops, of whom the three first were Romans. The site of that building is no longer known; but, from Bede's narrative, is conjectured to have occupied ground near the archiepiscopal palace, probably the same whereon St. Alphage's now stands. In the charter of Cenulph, king of Mercia, another ecclesiastical structure is mentioned: and Cuthred, king of Kent, in 804, bestowed a gift on the nuns of Liminge, of land belonging to St. Mary's church, in the western part of the city. As no such church is now read of, it is probable that, during the various conflagrations and ravages of the Danes, that, and every other building within Canterbury, was annihilated; therefore, all with which we are now acquainted, except St. Martin's, must have been built posterior to that period, and this supposition is confirmed from the names of Saints Alphage, Dunstan, and Edmund, to whom some of the present fabrics are dedicated.

Within the walls of Canterbury there are twelve parish churches at present, more having formerly existed, but since demolished; three remain in the suburbs, and one has also been rased. Of those existing there were two only, viz. St. Martin's without, and St. Alphage's within, the walls, which were not of the patronage of some religious institution in, or contiguous to, the city, and those were in the patronage of the archbishop. The decrease of church benefices in this city particularly, as well as others, was felt from the period of the Reformation, when processions, private masses, &c. were prohibited. This occasioned the passing an Act of Parliament at Oxford, the 17th of Charles II. for the uniting churches in cities and towns corporate; conformably with which, in 1681, the archbishop was petitioned, the mayor &c. giving their consent, that the following churches should be united: St. Paul's and St. Martin's; St.

Mary Bredman's and St. Andrew's; Holy Cross, Westgate, and St. Peter's; as well as St. Alphage's and St. Mary's, Northgate. Another petition was added from the dean and chapter to the archbishop, as patron of the churches of St. George, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul, St. Mary Bredman, and St. Peter, for uniting those churches with each other, and others adjoining. On receipt of those documents, the archbishop issued his decree, dated Lambeth, March 24, 1681, which was acceded to by the inhabitants of each parish. Three years after (1684,) with the consent of the mayor, &c. the king, as patron, under his great seal, united All Saints' church to that of St. Mary de Castro.

The churches now within the city walls are: *All Saints'*, north of High street, nearly adjoining Kingsbridge, having a mean appearance, being built of rubble stone, covered with plaster, apparently of the time of Edward III. It contains two aisles and two chancels, with a turret newly erected in 1769, having a clock, and only one bell. There are no monuments, and few inscriptions; the site of the building is very low, being close to the river, and consequently extreme damp.

The churchyard was acquired in modern times, having remained so late as Edward III. in private hands. It anciently belonged, in part at least, to Eastbridge hospital; it is northward of the church, and the ground lying higher, has many tombs and headstones.

All Saints' constituted part of the possessions of the convent of St. Augustine, till the dissolution, when it was surrendered up to Henry VIII., and has remained the property of the crown. This church, with that of St. Mary de Castro, previously united to it, was, in 1684, united by Archbishop Sancroft to that of St. Mildred, with the consent of the mayor, &c. In the taxation during the reign of Richard II. it was valued at £4 annually, and the rectory is estimated in the king's books at £7 per annum. In 1588 it had 135 communicants, and in 1640 was valued at £30, having 135 communicants.

St. Alphage's Church is situated north of the city, westward of Palace street, being a large handsome building, comprising two aisles, and the same number of chancels, with a square steeple containing three bells. In 1468 one pair of organs were bequeathed to this edifice. The church, being a rectory, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; it has from early times

been formed of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continues, being now, with St. Mary's, Northgate, also united to it in 1681, of the patronage of the archbishop.

In the king's books, St. Alphage's is valued at £8 13 4; the church of Northgate, having been since united, is valued separately. In 1588 it was estimated at £30, communicants 120; and in 1640, at £40, having the same number of communicants.

St. Andrew's Church is situated in a small recess, in the middle of High street, to the south, and built to replace the old church so called. The original edifice was ancient, consisting of one aisle and a chancel, with a spire steeple, at the western extremity. It contained numerous monuments, which are replaced in the present edifice. The existing building is a neat brick structure, with a steeple, and one bell; and was opened for divine service in 1773. St. Andrew's is a rectory, and constituted part of the convent of St. Augustine, and so remained till the 30th of Henry VIII. after which that monarch granted it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; but, in 1681, being united to St. Mary Bredman's rectory, it fell to the archbishop, and the dean and chapter jointly, and so continues. In the ancient taxation, this church was valued at £8 annually, and the rectory, with that of St. Mary Bredman, stood, in the king's books, at £22 6 8. In 1588 the estimate was £60, the communicants 200; and in 1640, at £80, having the same number of communicants.

St. George's Church stands on the north side of High street, near the gate so called, being a handsome structure, consisting of two aisles, and two chancels, with a substantial tower steeple, and leaden turret, four bells being in the former, and one in the latter. This church is a rectory, and formed part of the possessions of Christ church, and at the dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and so remains with that of St. Mary Magdalen, in Burgate, united to the same in 1681.

In the king's books, it is valued at £7 17 11. In 1558, with St. Mary's, Burgate, it was estimated at £80, communicants 300. In 1640 the valuation was £50.

St. Margaret's Church is westward of the street so called, and comprises three aisles and three chancels, with a tower steeple, and three bells. An Ecclesiastical Court is held in this

church, where, once in four years, the archbishop visits the clergy of the adjoining diocese. St. Margaret's is a rectory, and formed part of the possessions of St. Augustine, being, in 1274, given by that fraternity to the Hospital of Poor Priests before mentioned. In the 27th of Elizabeth, the patronage of this rectory became vested in the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and so continues. The annual value is £63 10.

St. Mary Breadman's Church is so called to distinguish it from the other edifices dedicated to St. Mary, and received this appellation from standing near the bread market.

The church is south of High street, and, near the middle, apparently coeval with the time of the Normans. It is small, consisting of two aisles and two chancels, with a tower, and a bell. This edifice was anciently of the patronage of Christ Church, as well as those of Saints George, Peter, Michael Burgate, and St. Mary Queningate, the latter two long demolished; all which, with that of St. Sepulchre, were confirmed to the priory by papal bulls. After the dissolution, the patronage devolved to the dean and chapter, until 1681, when St. Andrew's adjoining, being united, the presentation of those churches was decreed; two turns to the archbishop, and one to the dean; and so continues. St. Mary Breadman, though having the smallest parish, is nevertheless esteemed mother church to the other. In the king's books it is valued at £9 per annum.

St. Mary Bredin, or *Little Lady Dungeon Church,* stands north-west of the Dungeon. It is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and small aisle, with a chancel, and a wooden pointed turret, having three bells; the descent is by three steps, and the building, in consequence, very damp.

This church was founded by William, surnamed Fitzhamon, who landed with the Conqueror. At the dissolution it was granted to the archbishop, and again reconveyed by Henry VIII. to the Hales's, lords of the Manor of Dungeon, whose burial place was within this church. On the decline of the church of St. Edmund, Ridingate, it was, in 1349, united to St. Mary Bredin, with the consent of the prioress and convent.

In the king's books this vicarage is valued at £4 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$; in 1588 the estimate was £20, and the communicants 82. The clear yearly value in 1800 was £18 18.

St. Mary Magdalen's Church stands, in Burgate, southward

and in the middle of the street so called. It is a small building, containing two aisles and a chancel, with a square tower, and three bells. The church, which is a rectory, formed part of the possessions of St. Augustine's Abbey, and so continued until the dissolution under Henry VIII. who soon after granted the same to his newly-founded deanery and chapter of Canterbury, which united in 1681, as previously mentioned, to that of St. George, and so remains at the present period.

This rectory is valued in the king's books, at £4 10. In 1588 it was estimated at £20, having then 93 communicants.

The Church of St. Mary, Northgate, is erected partly over Northgate, and the western side of the same. It comprises a body and chancel, long and narrow, with a square tower steeple, rebuilt of brick, in lieu of the old one, which some years back fell down; and, on the north side of Broad street, is a modern cemetery belonging to this parish.

This church, now a vicarage, formed part of the possessions of the convent of St. Gregory, the prior of which, in 1346, endowed the vicarage. At the dissolution, in the 27th of Henry VIII. both were granted to the see of Canterbury, his grace continuing possessor of the same.

In the king's books this vicarage is valued at £11 19 4½.

St. Mildred's Church stands near the old castle and river Stour, in the churchyard belonging to the same. It is a handsome edifice, containing three aisles and three chancels, with a square tower, steeple, and five bells. According to Stow, this church, and the major part of the city, were burnt in 1246; whereas, it should seem, from a fair Roman arch over the window, that the destruction was not wholly accomplished.

St. Mildred's is a rectory, belonging to the convent of St. Augustine, and so continued till the 30th of Henry VIII. when, with other monastic institutions, it fell to the crown, and has so continued, being still under the royal patronage. This church, in the ancient taxation, was valued at eight marks per annum. After the reformation, the neighbouring church of St. John devolved to that of St. Mildred, and has since been regarded as part of the parish.

The Church of Holy Cross, Westgate, so designated from its dedication and situation, stands within Westgate, near the city wall; the structure is large, but low, and contains three aisles, and

chancel, with a square tower, and five bells. North of the church, and to the east of the porch, are the ruined walls of a chantry, adjoining those of the church.

This edifice was built in the reign of Richard II. in the place of one of the same name, which stood over ancient Westgate, and was demolished by Archdeacon Sudbury in the above reign, when he pulled down that gate, and built the present.

This church formed part of the possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, but no vicarage appears to have been appended to it till Archbishop Stratford, in 1347, endowed the same. At the dissolution they were both granted to the archbishop and his successors, and now continue vested in that see. In the ancient taxation, the church, or parsonage appropriate, was valued at 100 shillings.

The vicarage of Holy Cross is estimated, in the ancient taxation, at £4 per annum. In the king's books it stands at £13; and, in 1588, was valued at £30, the communicants being 280.

St. Peter's Church is situated a small distance northward of the street so called; it is not large, and contains three narrow aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower, having three bells. The church, which is a rectory, belonged to the priory of Christ Church, and at the suppression of religious houses, fell into the king's hands, who granted it to his new dean and chapter. In 1681, Archbishop Sancroft, with the consent of the dean, &c. united St. Peter's to Holy Cross, Westgate, when the patronage of the same became alternately vested in the archbishop and the dean and chapter, and so continues.

In the ancient taxation, this church is valued at £4 annually; and the rectory, in the king's books, at £3 10 10. In 1588 the estimate was £20, the communicants 153; and, in 1640, its valuation was £40, the communicants being 120.

Independent of the above-described churches now remaining within the walls of Canterbury, there were, as previously remarked, five others long since demolished, and their districts united to the churches that remain, those were:

St. Edmund's Church, dedicated to the king and martyr of that name, called St. Edmund of Ridingate. It was built by Hamo, a follower of the Conqueror, who gave it to the convent of St. Augustine; when, in 1184, it was granted to the Prioress of St. Sepulchre's, under certain stipulations.

In 1349 this church declining, was united to that of St. Mary Bredin, the remains of the edifice having been long removed, so that no traces are now visible.

The Church of St. Mary de Castro was so called from its contiguity to the castle, and to distinguish it from others bearing the same name. After the dissolution it was completely deserted, and fell to decay; so that little now remains of the building: it was subsequently united to St. Mildred's, and is esteemed as part of that parish. To the latter church was also united, in 1449, the small structure of St. John, long since desolated, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The Abbot of St. Augustine was patron of St. Mary's before the dissolution of that abbey; since which, it was vested in the crown, and so continues.

Saint John the Baptist's Church, called, from its slender income, *St. John the Poor,* had a parish, called St. John, appertaining to it. This edifice stood at the upper end of the lane leading from Castle street, called St. John's lane. In 1349, the church, falling to decay, was united to St. Mary de Castro, the latter being constituted the mother church; since which period no further mention is made of the church of St. John.

The Church of Saint Mary, Queningate, was so called from standing near the ancient gate of that name, in Queningate lane. By very ancient records, it appears, that the rector of this church, in 1381, exchanged the same, and St. Michael's, in Burgate, to which it was an appended chapel, for Portpool Chantry in St. Paul's; further than which, no mention nor traces of its site are known.

The Church of Saint Michael, Burgate, was probably situated in Burgate street, near the gate. Upon its dissolution the parish was united to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Burgate. The patronage was vested in the priory of Christ Church, but when it was desecrated is not known, though, most probably, long anterior to the Reformation. The site of this structure, equally with that of St. Mary, Queningate, was, to all appearance, afterwards included within the bounds of the priory, now of the dean and chapter.

Independent of the churches, before described, within the walls of Canterbury, three still exist without the same, namely, St. Dunstan's, St. Paul's, and St. Martin's, each in their re-

CHURCH STREET, ST PAUL'S CHURCH & THE CEMETERY GATE OF ST BARTHOLOMEW'S MONASTERY.

spective suburbs; there was also another, called St. Sepulchre, adjoining that nunnery, long ago desecrated.

Saint Paul's Church stands to the south of the street of that name, within the city liberty, near Burgate, on the high road to Deal and Sandwich; the building is small and mean, comprising two aisles, and the same number of chancels; having a square tower, containing three bells. This church was under the patronage of St. Augustine; and, like some others, having no burial ground, the parishioners were interred in the precincts of that monastery; and after the dissolution, being deprived of such privilege, they resorted to the cemeteries of other churches until 1591, when ground was purchased for that purpose south of Longport street, and the burial ground was formed, which so remains to this day. St. Paul's was erected into a vicarage, and endowed in 1268 by Hugh Mortimer, official to the archbishop, and so continued till the suppression of religious houses, upon which, the appropriation and advowson of the vicarage fell to the king; when, in the 33d of his reign, he settled them on his newly-created dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are, at present, possessors of the same. In 1681, by mutual consent of the dean, &c. and the archbishop, who is patron of St. Martin's church, it was united to St. Paul's; so that these combined churches are vested alternately in the archbishop and dean, and so continue.

On the abolition of deans and chapters, at the close of the reign of Charles I., this rectory devolved to the state; when, being surveyed in 1650, it was estimated at £100 per annum; and, on the restoration in 1680, this parsonage returned to the dean. The vicarage was anciently valued at 66s. 8d. only; and, on account of its slender income, was not taxed to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at £9 18 9; in 1588, there were 196 communicants; and in 1640, the estimate of its value was £40, and the same number of communicants.

Respecting the foundation of the Hospital of St. Lawrence, near this parish, in 1137, by the Abbot of St. Augustine's, he granted to the same, the whole tithe of wheat and peas, of all lands adjoining Langeport, left of the road from Canterbury to Dover, being within St. Paul's parish. On the suppression of the hospital, those tithes, with the rest of the revenues, came to several grantees and possessors of the same, down to John

Viscount Dudley and Ward, and are known by the name of St. Lawrence Tithery; who, although he alienated the mansion of the hospital, and lands adjoining, retained possession of the tithery, of which he died the proprietor in 1788, his heirs being entitled to the same.

Saint Martin's Church stands east of the suburb so called, on the side of a hill north of the high road, leading to Deal and Sandwich, and within the city's liberty. This church is of remote antiquity, being built, the chancel in particular, for the most part of Roman and British bricks, the invariable proofs of old age. The church now consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, wherein hang three bells; the chancel seems to have originally constituted the whole church, or oratory, and in all probability was erected in 200, or about midway of the period when the Christians, as well Britons as Romans, lived free from persecution. The walls of this portion of the edifice are constructed of the bricks before mentioned, laid in a regular state, as in other buildings raised by the Romans in this island, of which those in Dover afford an instance. In the midst of the nave is a circular stone font, decorated with sculpture, all the ornaments being small and highly enriched, which, from its great age, has been much appreciated by antiquaries. St. Martin's Church is conjectured by many to have been the resort of St. Augustine and his monks, on their first arrival, and, by licence of King Ethelbert, granted to them, in favor of his queen, Bertha, who, according to Bede, had this church built long prior, when it was dedicated to St. Martin, and allotted as the place of her public devotions. Be this, however, as it may, this church was an oratory in early times of Christianity, and used as such by the converted Romans, when it was repaired by Luidhard, bishop of Soissons, who accompanied Queen Bertha, from France, when she married Ethelbert, and was dedicated by him to St. Martin. To whom it had been previously dedicated is not known, but probably to the Virgin; St. Martin not having been born till some time after.

St. Martin's is a rectory, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; it formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and the patronage of the same remained solely in the archbishop, till the church, in 1681, was united to that of St. Paul, by consent of the archbishop and dean, &c. who were

patrons of the latter; and from that period it has continued in their alternate presentations.

In the ancient taxation, this church is estimated at £6 5 $2\frac{1}{2}$; in 1588 the valuation was only £20, communicants 71; and in 1640 at £40, the communicants being 70.

It has been stated that St. Martin's, from the days of Archbishop Theodore to Lanfranc, a space of 349 years, was a bishop's see, which appears almost incredible, no such statement appearing in history till near the time of the Conquest, when only two stand recorded: Eadsin and Goodwin, both styled Bishops of St. Martin's; the former from 1032 to 1038, the latter from 1052 to 1061, according to the Saxon Chronicle.

Having now closed the description of the *City and County of Canterbury*, with the suburbs, and other places within the extent of the liberties thereof, we must now proceed to describe the Villas and Districts within the walls as well as the suburbs, esteemed, by privileges, charter, or custom, exempt from such liberties, and called extraparochial. All these are held to be, excepting the villa of Christ Church having a constable of its own, within the hundred of Westgate, and all within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent at large. Those within the walls of the city are as follow:

The Borough of Staplegate.
The Villa of the Precincts of the Archiepiscopal Palace.
The Villa of the Precincts of Christ Church.
The White or Augustine Friars.
Kingsbridge or St. Thomas's Hospital; and
Cokyn's Hospital.

The following are situated without the walls of the city:

The Priory of St. Gregory.
Saint John's Hospital.
The Abbey of Saint Augustine.
The Borough and Manor of Longport.
Smith's Almshouses.
Doge's Chantry; and
Saint Lawrence's Hospital.

The borough of *Stablegate*, or *Staplegate*, as subsequently written, is a small district in the northern extremity of the city, being excepted, by name, in the charter of Henry VI. made to the city, from the franchise of the same, as being part of the hun-

dred and villa of Westgate, and of the see and liberty of the archbishop, to whom it appears at one period to have belonged. The derivation of its name is supposed to be from the Saxon, signifying resting-place, or end of a journey, having been the place appointed for strangers and travellers; and those in the Chronicles of St. Augustine's assure us, that such was the reason of its being called *Stablegate*. It is, therefore, conjectured to have been the very spot where Augustine and his monks, on their first reception by Ethelbert, were entertained and seated by him, before he resigned to them his own palace, and retired to Reculver.

The borough of Stablegate has long been in a state of ruin and poverty, and the dwellings a resort of the poor as well as unprincipled, who fly thither as to a sanctuary; this having formerly been a privileged place, even for criminals after indictment, where they continued in safety, as if within the precincts of a church. It was subsequently erected into a villa, that it might maintain its own paupers. There being now few within its boundaries who do not receive relief from the villa, the rates are not only in a great measure insupportable, but no one will scarcely fill the office of collecting and performing the necessary official duties of the villa.

There was a family formerly established here, surnamed De Stablegate; one of the members of the same, namely, Edmund Stablegate, having been, in the 42d of Edward III., a bailif of Canterbury, and possessing also a manor and seat, at Nackington, called after him. Others of the same name dwelt in the parish of St. Alphage, as late as 1524; as Robert Stablegate was that year buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine's.

The Villa and Precinct of the Archbishop's Palace is on the opposite side of the street from Stablegate, and adjunct to the precincts of the cathedral. Augustine and his followers, having been kindly welcomed by Ethelbert, were accommodated with a dwelling at Stablegate, near this palace; then the royal residence, as previously mentioned; where, according to Bede, they followed the example of the apostles in their mode of living. This sanctity of life, added to the persuasive arguments of Augustine in exaltation of Christianity, wrought so much upon the king that, as a mark of his royal favor, he bestowed his palace on that preacher, and retired to Reculver. That palace Augustine con-

verted into a cathedral and monastery, living in common with his monks, a mode adopted until the days of Lanfranc, who came to the see four years after the conquest. This ecclesiastic, being a Norman, changed the customs of the English church to those adopted in his own country, when, among other regulations, he abolished community of living, and erected a court or palace distinct from the fraternity, prior to which, no such edifice is spoken of. Eadmer, treating of Lanfranc, states, it is he who first shifted and settled, in the manner they were at the taking the survey of Domesday, the manors and possessions between himself and the monks, apportioning to them their distinct and proper parts.

The ancient palace of Ethelbert most probably fell a sacrifice to the Danes in 1011, as, long after that date, nothing was done towards its reparation of any material consequence; so that, through the neglect of Archbishop Stigand, the predecessor of Lanfranc, it was suffered to fall down, and, on the accession of the latter, he found his palace, &c. a heap of ruins. Little at present remains of Lanfranc's edifice; for, on Hubert's acquiring the see a century after, we find it was then in a very decayed condition; wherefore, the palace was fated to experience the instability of fortune, sometimes being in a flourishing state, at others quite neglected, owing to the caprice of the archbishops, some of whom resided abroad, while others inhabited castles appertaining to the see, situated in different manors. Hubert, on coming to the archbishopric, finding his residence in decay, pulled down the major part, and then laid the foundation of the stately hall and other edifices, which remained until the rebellion in the middle of the last century. He left his structure unfinished, though he continued in his see twelve years, having been occupied in filling the first offices of the state. Langton, the successor of Hubert, completed the palace, and Archbishop Boniface, another incumbent, beautified the same, and paid the debts contracted by his predecessors in accomplishing the work.

This grand hall was rendered famous for the royal guests and feastings held therein in the days of its prosperity; among which must be particularised, the marriage ceremony of Edward I. in 1299, on espousing Margaret, sister of the French king, in Canterbury Cathedral; the nuptial feast on that occasion being sumptuously kept, in this hall, for four days in suc-

cession, most of the nobility of the two countries being present. Archbishop Warham, on attaining the see, according to the account handed down by his successor, Parker, was equally profuse in the festivities given therein; and the same prelate, in 1520, during Whitsun week, gave a most magnificent ball, whereat the newly elected emperor, Charles V. danced with the Queen of England, and Henry VIII. with the Queen of Arragon, the emperor's mother, &c. Before the end of that reign, the palace greatly suffered by fire, and seems to have continued in a ruined state at the time Archbishop Parker acquired the see, in the 1st of Elizabeth. The consequence was that, in two years, that prelate expended £1400 in repairs; after which, in 1573, that queen being at Canterbury, during one of her progresses, on the 7th of September, which was her birthday, partook of a sumptuous banquet in this palace, at which were also present, Gondy Count de Rhetz, and Mote Fenelon, with a train of nobility, who feasted with the archbishop on that occasion.

In this state the palace continued until the abolition of episcopacy, after the decapitation of Charles I., when the whole being sold to supply state exigencies, the great hall was pulled down, with the best apartments, and the materials sold, the residue of the structure being converted into private dwellings, in which state it now remains.

On the restoration of Charles II. the remains of the palace, &c. reverted back to the see of Canterbury; but, when the archbishop was installed, he found the cost would be so great of re-establishing a palace, that he demised the whole of the site to one lessee for thirty years, which is usually renewed every ten years, on payment of a fine, and so continues to be held. So little now remains of this once magnificent fabric, that it is impossible to form a conjecture as to what it might have been in the days of its grandeur.

There was, in 1720, a French chapel within these precincts, as Anne Herault, spinster, of Canterbury, devised the sum of £10 to the advancing and repairing the French chapel, or Meeting House, in the archbishop's palace here, belonging to the French congregation; however, "none such," says Hasted, "has been known within memory, though there has been a Methodist Meeting in a chapel within these precincts for many years past, not improbable in the same place as above mentioned."

THE VILLE AND PRECINCTS OF CHRIST CHURCH.

The Ville of the Precincts of Christ Church is situated in the north-east part of Canterbury, within the walls, and, though comprehended within the jurisdiction of the county, is not amenable to the court, but of the hundred of Westgate, doing no suit to the same; having the privilege of a constable, appointed annually at the quarter sessions for East Kent, which officer is usually recommended by the dean and chapter, who possess the entire freehold. The cathedral stands in nearly the south-west part, contiguous to which, on the north side, was situated a portion of the Benedictine Monastery of Christ Church, the remnants of which are now converted into dwellings and offices for the use of the dean and chapter and other church dignitaries.

Every historical production relating to the annals of England, abounds in statements refering to this edifice, and the prelates connected with the same. This is by no means surprising, when it is considered how intimately they were associated with state affairs, and that the edifice in question has uniformly been ranked the metropolitical church of England, universally revered on account of the sanctity attached to its origin; the illustrious race of prelates that have presided over it, who, independently of their exalted sacerdotal functions, have, in numerous instances, been deputed to fill the highest offices in the legislation of the country: in short, it will be sufficient to state that, since the erection of the see of Canterbury, eighteen archbishops have been canonised; nine appointed cardinals; twelve raised to the dignity of lords chancellors; four lords treasurers; one lord chief justice of England; and nine to the office of chancellors of the university of Oxford.

The origin of the Christian church, on the site of Canterbury Cathedral, is conjectured to have taken place at a period coeval with the Roman empire in Britain, when it was frequented by the soldiery of that nation, who had imbibed the tenets of our Saviour; and that Augustine, on his arrival, found such an edifice standing adjunct to the palace of King Ethelbert, the same having been included in that monarch's gift to the ecclesiastic in question. This belief is founded on the records of the priory of Christ Church, as well as the concurring opinion of the most ancient historians, who speak of a church having existed in Canterbury, which Augustine found standing in the

eastern part of the city. This, he received as a donation from that sovereign, and, after his consecration at Arles, in France, according to Bede, commended the same, by an especial dedication, to the patronage of Jesus Christ.

Other writers, however, conceive that the foundations only of an old church, formerly erected by the believing Romans, were remaining; upon which Augustine erected the structure subsequently dedicated to our Saviour. "Indeed," says Hasted, "it is not probable that King Ethelbert should have suffered the unsightly ruins of a Christian church, which, being a Pagan, must have been very obnoxious to him, so close to his palace; and, supposing these ruins had been here, would he not have suffered them to be repaired, rather than have obliged his Christian queen to travel daily to such a distance as St. Martin's Church, or St. Pancrace's Chapel, for the performance of her devotions." However this may be, Ethelbert's donation to Augustine took place in 596, when the latter immediately went over to France, and, having been consecrated bishop, at Arles, upon his return, as soon as he had sufficiently completed a church, (whether erected from ruins or anew, is immaterial,) he commenced the exercise of his episcopal functions, in the dedication of the same, according to the register of Christ Church, to the honour of *Christ, our Saviour,* when it subsequently obtained the title of Christ Church.

During three centuries, nothing material is any where recorded of this fabric, wherefore, it is probable, no event befel it of any consequence; it may not, however, be irrelevant to remark, that the revenues had greatly increased, as, in the leiger books, upwards of fifty donations stand registered, of manors, lands, &c. given by kings, nobles, and others. The subsequent invasions of the Danes, however, involved both the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of this country in continual troubles, during which, this fabric fell to decay; for, when Odo attained the see, in 938, it appears the roof was in a ruinous state, and the walls very uneven, from partial dilapidations. Three years were occupied in its reparation, by that ecclesiastic; and, when completed, no church was capable of containing such an assemblage of people; and in that state the fabric seems to have remained until 1011, in the September of which year, the Danes, as before mentioned, after a siege of twenty days, sacked the city, butchered the inhabitants, and fired the cathedral, so that the lead

wherewith Odo had covered the building, poured down in a molten state upon those who had fled to the sacred pile for protection; a circumstantial detail of which may be found in Osborn's Life of Archbishop Odo.

Between the years 1020 and 1038, Archbishop Agelnoth in a great measure rebuilt the church, the king presenting a crown of gold to the same, and restoring to it the port of Sandwich, together with its liberties. Notwithstanding this, after the lapse of forty years, when Lanfranc, shortly subsequent to the Norman conquest, came to the see, he found the church in a most dilapidated state from fire and decay, having been a third time a prey to the flames previous to his accession to the primacy. Through the care and perseverance of that celebrated ecclesiastic, the structure was then re-erected in a more novel and substantial form than had been seen before in this kingdom, wherefore it became a precedent and pattern for succeeding edifices of this description. New monasteries and churches were built after the example of that of Canterbury, for previously most of the churches and monasteries of the kingdom had been constructed of wood; but, from the period in question, such timber fabrics grew out of use, and gave place to stone buildings, raised upon arches, a custom brought over from Normandy, being also composed of stone transported from Caen in that country. Such was the form and materials of which Lanfranc rebuilt the whole church from its foundation, with the palace and monastery, and the walls encompassing the same; and, when finished, he altered the name, by dedicating this fabric to the Holy Trinity.

After Lanfranc's death, by the efforts of Archbishop Anselm, his successor, in 1093, this church was again rebuilt on a still larger and more beautiful scale; when that part which had been raised by Lanfranc, from the great tower in the centre to the east end, was pulled down, and the fabric again reconstructed with such splendor, says Malmsbury, "that the like was not to be seen in England, in respect of the clear light of the glass windows, the beauty and comeliness of the marble pavement, and the curious painting of the roof;" subsequent to which, Ernulph and Conrad, the priors, perfected the choir, magnificently adorning the same with curious pictures and other ornaments, insomuch that, from its more than ordinary beauty, it acquired the name of the *Glorious Choir of Conrad.*

The see of Canterbury having continued vacant five years, Ralph, or Rodulph, bishop of Rochester, was translated to the same in 1114, when the church was dedicated anew to the Holy Trinity. A particular description of that edifice, as it then appeared, is given by Gervas,* a monk of that monastery; which, however, proves imperfect as to the choir of Lanfranc, that portion of the fabric having been taken down after his death.

Among the MSS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, in a curious triple psalter of St. Jerome, in Latin, written by Eadwyn the monk, whose likeness is delineated at the commencement; in addition to which there is also a plan designed by him, being an attempt to represent this church and monastery, as they appeared between the years 1130 and 1174; which renders it probable that he was a member of that fraternity, more particularly as the drawing bears no reference whatsoever to the sacred hymns contained in the MS.

In this state, without any thing material having occurred, the church continued till the reign of King Henry I. when it suffered some damage by fire, which was, however, sufficiently repaired in a few months, by Archbishop Corboil, for the performance of divine service, and for that primate to dedicate it anew, the ceremony of which was performed with a magnificence that had not been heard of since the dedication of the temple of Solomon: the king, queen, king of the Scots, together with all the prelates and nobility of both kingdoms attended, when the former name of this church was again restored, it being thenceforth commonly called Christ Church.

Forty-four years after, anno 1174, being the 20th of the reign of King Henry II., great part of this stately edifice was again destroyed by fire, when the prior and fraternity took the most speedy and effectual methods of rebuilding the same in such a manner as should surpass every former choir that had adorned the structure, both in beauty and in size. The new building accordingly exceeded in height and length, as well as in splendor, all that had been displayed in the choir of Conrad: the roof

* Gervas was one of the most voluminous writers of his time; his Chronicle of the English Kings, and History of the Archbishops of Canterbury from Augustine to Hubert, in 1205, being his principal performances. A very strict attention to chronology, in the disposition of his materials, constitutes the chief excellence of this historian.

was not only more lofty than those which had preceded it, but arched over with stone ; whereas the former had been composed of timber; the capitals of the pillars were also beautified with carved work, instead of being plain ; and six additional ones raised ; the previous choir had but one triforium, or inner gallery, but in the present instance there were two raised round it, with one in each side aisle, and three in the cross aisles; added to which, there had previously been no marble pillars, such being now added in abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks spent eight years, at the termination of which they could proceed no further for want of money. A papal bull was, however, issued, stipulating that the offerings to the then newly murdered Archbishop Becket, should be appropriated towards the restoration of the cathedral, which encouraged the monks to set about a grander design, wherefore they pulled down the eastern end of the church, with the small chapel of the Holy Trinity adjoining, in order to erect, upon a stately undercroft, a more sumptuous one in its room, equally lofty with the roof of the church, constituting part of the same, which the former had not, and opening into it by a doorway. At the east end of this chapel a smaller one was afterwards erected, at the termination of the building since called Becket's Crown, for the express purpose of raising an altar, and for the reception of some part of that saint's relics, further mention of which will be made hereafter.

The eastern parts of this church have the appearance of being older than is generally conceived ; and, indeed, if the side walls and cross wings on either side of the choir are carefully examined, it will appear that the whole were not rebuilt at the same period as the choir, a great portion having been suffered to remain, though altered and adapted, as much as possible, to the new building then erected, as the traces of several circular windows and other openings, which were stopped up, removed, or altered, still appear in the walls of both ; while, on the southern side of the south aisle, the vaulting of the roof, as well as the triforium, which could not be adjusted to the placing of the upper windows, plainly show such to have been the case. To this we may add, that the basement of one of the most western large pillars of the choir, on the north side, is strengthened by being environed with a strong iron band, apparently one of those which had been weakened by the fire, but deemed sufficiently

firm to remain for the use of the new fabric, after adopting the above precaution.*

The outside of this part of the church is a corroborating proof of the preceding statement, as well in the method as ornamental parts of the building. On the exterior, towards the south, from St. Michael's chapel, eastward, there is a range of small pillars of about six inches diameter, and three feet in height, supporting little arches intersecting each other, which chain or girdle of pillars is continued round the small tower, the eastern cross aisle, and the chapel of St. Anselm, as far as the new buildings, added since, of Trinity chapel and St. Thomas Becket's Crown, where they terminate.

At the period of the fire, which so fatally destroyed the upper part of the church, the undercroft, with the vaulting over it, seems to have remained entire and undamaged by the flames. The vaulting of the undercroft, on which the floor of the choir and eastern portion of the church are raised, is supported by pillars, whose capitals are as varied and fantastical as those of the smaller columns before mentioned, which is equally the case with their shafts, some being round, and others canted, twisted, or carved, so that scarcely any two of them are alike, except those that are quite plain.

That part of the undercroft still remaining, as far eastward as where it commences, under Trinity chapel, appears to be of a later date, erected at the same time as the chapel, and may reasonably be supposed, from its general appearance, to be that originally built by Archbishop Lanfranc, continuing as firm and entire as when first constructed, although upwards of seven hundred years have elapsed since the period alluded to.

The new building, when finished, although retaining its former name of Christ Church in all deeds and writings, as well as by the inscription on the seal, still, in honour of St. Thomas Becket, who had been murdered and buried there, four years prior to

* A contrariety of opinions has prevailed respecting the various demolitions of this pile, we, however, concur in idea with Mr. Gostling, M. A. who, in his work, entitled "A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury," does not conceive the edifice was ever completely levelled with the ground, but despoiled, and in part dilapidated; upon the major portion of which remains, the successive structures were at different periods re-erected, additions and enlargements having occasionally taken place.

the conflagration, was generally known by the name of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr.

This structure, after Becket's death, remained in a most deplorable condition, occasioned by the multitudes of people who had flocked thither at the time of the murder. Divine service was suspended, the ornaments were removed from the altars, the pillars stripped, the cross being veiled as in time of Lent; so that the whole was rendered a place of solitude: the sound of bells, and the voice of chanting, were heard no more, and the suspension of service continued for a whole year, until restored by the pope, when the suffragan bishops assembled for that purpose.

Archbishop Becket was murdered on the 29th of December, 1170, and his body privately buried towards the east end of the undercroft; soon after which, miracles, as the monks affirmed, began to be wrought, first at his tomb, then in other parts of the church, and afterwards throughout the rest of the world, so that two years subsequent he was canonised by the pope;* when crowds of zealots, led on by a frenzy of false devotion, flocked to prostrate themselves at his tomb.

In 1177, Philip, earl of Flanders, repaired to Becket's tomb, who was met by King Henry at Canterbury. In June 1178, the English monarch, returning from Normandy, visited the sepulchre; and, in July following, William, archbishop of Rheims, sailed from France, with a retinue, to perform his vows to St. Thomas, when he was met by the king. In 1179 Louis of France came into England, before which period none of his predecessors had ever set foot in this island. He landed at Dover, where Henry awaited his arrival, when those monarchs repaired to Canterbury, followed by the nobility of both countries. Louis, on that occasion, appeared habited as a pilgrim, and, in solemn procession, visited Becket's tomb, offering there a cup of gold and a precious stone, called *the Regal of France*, which Henry VIIIth, at the dissolution of monasteries, caused to be set and wore in a thumb ring; he also gave the convent a yearly rent for ever of a hundred tuns of wine, payable annually

* Two volumes were preserved in this church, containing accounts of the miracles wrought by Becket, many of which are recorded by Gervas. Among other histories, John Grandison, bishop of Exeter, wrote the Life and Passion of St. Thomas, giving a singular account of those miracles, which he gravely asserts were never before wrought or heard of; and, indeed, if we may judge from their gross absurdity, he stated nothing but the fact. See also an account in a MS. numbered C. ii. among the MSS. preserved in Canterbury cathedral.

at Paris. In short, kings, princes, nobles, and prelates vied with each other in displaying their humility to the saint, and enriching the coffers of the monks; the oblations in gold, silver, and jewels presented exceeding all belief. Those visits were the early fruits of adoration to the newly sainted martyr, and the examples were followed by multitudes of all ranks, who thus crowded with reverence and rich presents, while his body remained in the undercroft. From those liberal donations the expenses of rebuilding the church appear to have been in a great measure defrayed; nor did their devotions and gifts, after its completion, in anywise abate, but, on the contrary, daily increased; so that the monks employed the whole of that vast income to the embellishment of the church, those supplies from devotees continuing till the Reformation, and the final suppression of the priory itself.

Besides the customary offerings, there was a more abundant source which produced to the convent incredible gain; this was the celebration of Becket's martyrdom, called a jubilee, being solemnized every fifty years from the time of his murder. The privilege of this festival was purchased at a dear rate from the court of Rome, and not without the most humble prayers and solicitations. The multitudes of people of all ranks who repaired thither, was not less than 100,000 in one year, and the estimate of their oblations at the saint's tomb incalculable. Seven of those jubilees had been commemorated before the Reformation; the last in 1520, under the primacy of Archbishop Warham.

In the mean time the chapel and altar at the upper part of the east end, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, were demolished, but again restored with great splendor, for the reception of this new saint, who being placed there, from that time, the whole church became known by the name of St. Thomas the Martyr.

On the 7th of July, 1220, the remains of Becket were translated from his tomb to the new shrine, with great solemnity and rejoicings, the pope's legate, the archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims, and many bishops and abbots, supporting the coffin on their shoulders; King Henry III. also attended; on which solemn occasion, Archbishop Langton was so profuse in his expenditure as to leave a debt payable by the see which was with difficulty discharged by four of his successors; for it must be remembered, that the oblations which were looked upon as a primitive right of bishops, was, by the monks of Canterbury, appropriated to their own purposes.

The saint now became an object of adoration to the deluded multitude; in short, such was the veneration manifested towards his relics, that all endeavours were used to obtain the meanest article that had belonged to him; and, in various cathedrals, monasteries, and churches, vestiges of his clothes were worshipped, and splendid buildings dedicated to him.

About the year 1304, the whole choir was repaired and beautified, when the flight of steps, and the fine screen of stone work, so curiously carved, and still remaining at the west end, were furnished by Prior Hen. de Estria. The two wings or cross aisles on each side of the middle tower, or angel steeple, that had continued in the same state in which Lanfranc left them, with the exception of the middle pillar in each, having been taken down soon after the murder of Becket, to give a fuller view of the north wing, on which spot he yielded up the ghost, were for the most part rebuilt from the foundation by Archbishop Sudbury, and probably the chapel of St. Michael also, on the east side of the south wing, which may be estimated as a portion of the same, were in their present state.

These being completed in 1379, the same archbishop afterwards took down the old nave of the church, purposing to rebuild it in a state of beauty conformable with the other parts of the edifice; but the following year, ere he had deposited the first stone, he fell a victim to the rabble under Wat Tyler; after which the monks were under the necessity of undertaking the work at their own charge, being, however, assisted by the succeeding archbishops, Courtney and Arundel, as well as the benefactions of King Richard II. and several others; when, having occupied thirty years in its completion, the church still continues at the present period firm and entire.

At the time of Archbishop Sudbury's murder, the western front of the church, with the two adjoining towers, had not been taken down, and probably the monks, from the great expense, determined to leave those portions standing, making such alterations as would render them suitable to their newly erected pile. For that purpose they formed new windows in each tower, with pillars and arches similar to those in the rest of the nave; a large window was also placed in the centre of the west front between them, with a new porch beneath, and the whole, excepting the two towers, newly cased with stone.

On the north tower, Archbishop Arundel built a high leaden

spire, and furnished the steeple with five bells, afterwards called the Arundel Ring, which being removed into this tower, it was thence named the Arundel Steeple. The tower on the south side 130 feet high, usually called St. Dunstan's Steeple, from a great bell therein so named, was afterwards pulled down by order of Archbishop Chicheley, who made great progress in rebuilding the same, whence it acquired the name both of the Oxford and Chicheley Steeple; he did not, however, live to see it finished, that work being achieved by Prior Thomas Goldstone, some years afterwards. This latter primate also built the beautiful chapel on the east side of the martyrdom, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, now commonly called the Dean's Chapel, from several of those dignitaries having been buried therein.

The great tower in the centre of the church, called Bell Harry Steeple, from a small bell of that name which it contains, being the only one remaining there, and said to have been conveyed from France by King Henry VIII. and presented by him to this church, was formerly, as previously remarked, called the Angel Steeple, being 285 feet high, having continued without rebuilding or want of repairs, till about the latter end of the reign of King Edward IV. At that period, Prior Selling began to reconstruct it, and Prior Goldstone (second of that name,) his successor, finished it, assisted by Cardinal Archbishop Morton. Accordingly, in the highest window in the aisle, over the choir door, were placed his arms, surmounted by a cardinal's hat: these were demolished by the puritans in the time of King Charles I. as were four gilt vanes on the pinnacles of the tower, upon which were represented the arms of the king, the prince, the church, and the archbishop. For the strengthening of this lofty tower, of most admirable form and symmetry, Prior Goldstone caused two large arches, and a smaller one of stone, to be raised beneath, from pillar to pillar, in the nave. These arches and stretchers are very substantial, and so pierced as to render them rather ornamental, though they were certainly designed as a security to strengthen the pillars under so great a weight. On the upper part of the inside tower are the initials of his name, and office of prior, his shield being three gold stones, and his motto, Non Nobis Domine, &c. Archbishop Warham's arms appear at the summit of the stone work of the tower, he having probably been a benefactor, by adding some additional orna-

ments to that part of the structure. There were no material alterations or improvements made to this church, besides those above mentioned, previous to the dissolution of the priory, excepting a small elegant chapel, built in the north wall of Trinity Chapel, over against the monument of King Henry IV. and his queen, soon after their burial, being intended as a chantry, for the repose of their souls. Another small chapel or chantry of the Lady Joan Brenchley, was also built on the outside, adjoining the south of the nave, having a door opening into the same, and an altar, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Her husband, Sir William Brenchley, chief justice of the King's Bench, was buried in the nave, A.D. 1446; and his lady built this chantry the ensuing year, with the consent of the convent. After the dissolution, the chapel fell to decay, and lay in ruins till Dean Nevill, at the beginning of the reign of King James I. repaired it as a burying place for himself and family; whence it acquired the name of Dean Nevill's Chapel. The whole was pulled down a few years back, as having an unsightly appearance to the rest of the church, and the monuments removed. In that structure was one for the dean, and his brother, Alexander Nevill; and another for Richard Nevill, and Anne his wife; the dean's father and mother; and a fourth for Thomas Nevill, his uncle.

During the disastrous troubles of the great Rebellion, inevitable destruction seemed to threaten the whole of this beautiful fabric, for, in 1641, the madness of the people was carried to such a pitch, that all resistance proved futile; the dean and canons were turned out of their stalls, the newly erected font pulled down, and sold piecemeal; inscriptions, statues, coats of arms, in brass, were torn from their ancient tomb-stones, and the very graves ransacked for the sake of plunder; in short, whatsoever remained of beauty was despoiled by the outrageous hands of sacrilegious profanation. In that forlorn state the church remained during three years, when the committee of government took possession of the edifice, and the revenues accruing to the same. In 1649, an ordinance of the state passed for the pulling down, and sale, of the materials of all cathedral churches; and accordingly, among others, was comprehended the present structure; however, by some means it remained untouched, and at the Restoration and re-establishment of the Church of England, in 1660, this fabric and its revenues were

restored to the dean and chapter, at which time the church was in such a neglected condition that it became necessary to expend £12,000 in order to put it in a decent state for the celebration of divine service.

The Cathedral of Canterbury is a most stupendous and magnificent pile of gothic architecture, infusing sentiments of mingled awe and veneration in the minds of contemplative observers. Notwithstanding the various ages in which it has been achieved, and the consequent variety of architecture observable, nothing heterogeneous appears to offend the sight, but on the contrary, the whole mass combined, presents a solemn and impressive effect. The same observation equally applies to the interior of the church, where the sublime perspective of this capacious edifice stamps an indelible impression of the grandeur of the Almighty, and the sanctity of the Christian faith, which stimulated the lowly creatures of his omniscient pleasure to raise a temple so stupendous to his honour and eternal praise.

At the western front of the building, the tower or steeple, on the south side, called Chicheley Steeple, had formerly, on the exterior, over the porch at the entrance, figures, cut in stone, of four armed men, representing the murderers of Becket, the niches in which they were placed still remaining. In this steeple is a fine musical peal of bells, and a clock. On the vaulting of the porch is carved a cluster of coats of arms, twenty-eight in number, within a twofold circle, on the stone of the rib work, where, among others, are those of France and England quarterly; and the bearings of the see of Canterbury, impaled with the quarterings of Chicheley and Courtney, having a label of three points.

The ancient tower on the north side, called Arundel Tower, is one hundred feet in height. Its form and materials plainly show it to be of very early date; indeed, it may well be considered as coeval with the days of Archbishop Lanfranc. It had formerly a leaden spire, one hundred feet high, raised by Archbishop Arundel, whence it acquired his name. This spire, being much damaged during the great storm in 1703, was taken down, and the top of the tower finished with a surrounding platform and balcony. The tower has been strengthened with several bands of iron. Beneath this, in the nave, is the Archbishop's Consistory Court.

The nave is paved with white portland stone, much admired for its simplicity and neatness. On taking up the old pavement,

Engraved by H Adlard

the grave-stones were all removed, those in particular over the archbishops and priors of the church. Many of the ancient slabs had been richly inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions on brass, all of which were long since defaced, and the brass purloined: most of the larger sepulchral stones were then removed into the sermon house, to make good the pavement there. An account of these may be found in Weever, Somner, and other authors, who have minutely described this edifice. The more modern grave-stones, belonging to the several dignitaries of the church, or their families, were removed to the south cross aisle, where they still remain: but, on searching the more ancient graves, and removing the remains of those buried beneath them, in order to lay down a new pavement, it appeared that this was not the first time those depositories had undergone inspection, every one having been ransacked, probably by the Puritans, during the rebellion. When the new pavement was deposited, the beautiful font, being the gift of Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, not long before the rebellion broke out, and which had been placed between two pillars, in the lower part of the nave, was removed to the circular building northward, without the church, near the library door, where it now stands. The following are the mural tablets affixed to the sides of the nave: on the north wall are those of Orlando Gibbons, organist of the chapel royal of Charles I., who attended the solemnity of that monarch's marriage, and died here of the small-pox, in 1622; of Thomas Sturman, auditor of this church; of Adrian Saravia, a prebendary; of Sir John Boys, founder of Jesus' Hospital; of John Turner, and Richard Colf, prebendaries; of William Ayerst, D. D.; of Robert Macpherson Cairnes, major of the royal horse artillery; of Thomas Lawrence, M. D.; of John Purvis; of Colonel Stuart, killed at Boleis; and of George Frazer. The monuments on the south side are those of John Porter, esq., John Sympson, esq., gentlemen of this city; and a third, of the name of Berkley.

At the upper end of the north aisle (where, in the old nave, was a chapel parted off, called Our Lady's Chapel,) were buried Archbishops Theobald and Richards; the leaden inscription of the latter, with his pontifical pall, crosier, and chalice, being found, in 1632, on digging Dr. Anian's grave; and, on removing the earth for the new pavement, was found, under the window

eastward from Sir John Boys' monument, lying on the foundation of the building, which, three feet below the surface, projected like a shelf, a skeleton, the body of which had, to all appearance, been richly habited, as some of the clothing remained in small tatters, apparently a stuff of gold tissue, with part of a leaden plate whereon could be deciphered Archiep., and Primas, in very ancient letters. They were probably the remains of Archbishop Theobald, who was buried A.D. 1184.

Against the wall at the upper end of the north aisle, is the handsome monument in memory of Sir John Boys, with his figure habited in dean's robes, being seated as in his study, the head reclining on his hand: he died in 1612. This monument was afterwards much defaced during the rebellion, and the grave ransacked; but the effigy was subsequently repaired. Opposite to this is the resemblance of Dean Bargrave, in a taste by no means common, being an oval portrait of that divine, painted on copper, copied from Cornelius Janson, and enclosed in a beautiful frame of white marble. A neat monument has also been erected against this wall, to Colonel John Stuart, of the 9th regiment of infantry, who fell in Spain; together with many mural tablets, which have been recently added.

The great window over the western entrance of the nave, was constructed about the end of the reign of King Richard II., A.D. 1400: it is in the gothic style, quite different from those of the upper part of the church, being mitred at the top, and very spacious, with abundance of compartments, forming several stories one above the other, divided by jambs of stone work: it is, however, much inferior to those in the loftier parts of the church. The uppermost smaller ranges contain the king's arms, those of his first wife, and the figures of several saints; and below, in the loftiest range of the large compartments, are seven statues of our monarchs, which have suffered greatly, and undergone reparations, each having his name beneath, inscribed in black letter characters, whereof little now remain. The compartments of the windows, in both ranges on the sides of the nave, have each a slender border possessing no claim to beauty. In the centre of each, throughout the whole range, is a shield with armorial bearings.

The north cross aisle, at the upper end of the nave, is called the Martyrdom, from Becket's murder having been there per-

petrated. In this wing stood, where Dr. Chapman's monument now appears, the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket.* This spot, so highly venerated, the walls of which were seemingly hung with tapestry, was selected, from pious motives, for the solemnization of the marriage of King Edward I. with his queen, Margaret, in 1299; on which occasion the archbishop performed the ceremony. Near the door at the entrance of the cloisters, against the north wall, is the monument of Archbishop Peckham, who died in 1292: the effigy of the archbishop, lying at length, is of oak, and completely sound, though upwards of five hundred years old. It appears singular this effigy should

* Even to the present period, catholics visiting the cathedral will frequently kneel and kiss the stone whereon, it is traditionally recorded, some of Becket's blood flowed, and where the verger now shows the mark of a square piece that was cut out and forwarded to Rome, in order to be preserved as a relic. The latter statement is, no doubt, deemed a fabrication by many enlightened visitors; the circumstance, however, derives strong confirmation from the following fact. A gentleman was one day found in the act of chipping one corner of the perforated part of the stone, by means of a hammer and chisel, and it was with some difficulty that he was persuaded to desist, when he accounted for the singularity of his conduct by stating, that he was an antiquarian, and had recently arrived from Rome, where he had, after much difficulty, obtained permission to inspect the relics, among which was a square piece of the stone said to be stained with Becket's blood; that he had measured that relic with the greatest nicety, and found it precisely fit the square chasm left in the slab at the cathedral, whence it was stated to have been cut; added to which, he further observed, that he was enabled to pronounce, from the particles then chipped off, that the stones were precisely of the same quality, and that he had consequently no doubt of their identity. It may not be uninteresting to remark, that the accredited tale of Becket's being in the act of celebrating mass when he was assassinated, does not appear to be the fact. The knights who had arrived for the purpose of slaying him, having searched the cathedral in vain, were repairing down the flight of stone steps towards the door now communicating to the cloisters, which led to the archiepiscopal palace, when they were encountered by Becket on the steps, who had no doubt been made acquainted with their sudden arrival. The knights then began to upbraid Becket with his ingratitude towards his monarch, Henry II., on which occasion, the knight who acted as principal spokesman chanced to be illegitimate by birth. That circumstance being known to the primate, he, in a haughty tone, demanded "how a *base-born* knight dared thus accost him, in his own church?" when, stung by the taunt respecting his origin, the knight felled him to the earth, whereby his skull was fractured; after which, the assassins cast the body over the balustrade, when it fell upon the stone in question, fronting the altar of Saint Francis, and the blood issuing from the wound stained the same. At the period, however, when Becket became such an object of public veneration, the monks, anxious to attribute every thing to themselves, instead of allowing that their martyr had been murdered on the steps above mentioned, gave out that his death had taken place while in the act of praying at the altar of St. Francis, whereby the fraternity insured to themselves a greater portion of reverence from the over credulous multitude.

be left so exceedingly plain, when the rest of the monument is profusely carved, painted, and gilded, and that it should not be fixed to the tomb, but moveable, leading many to suppose it did not originally belong to it. Near this tomb, and in the same wall, is the monument of Archbishop Warham, who died in 1534, his figure sculptured *in pontificalibus*, lying at full length. This beautiful monument has lately been thoroughly repaired, and now displays all its original beauty and the elegance of its gothic architecture; while, for its future preservation, the whole is now enclosed by iron railing. Behind this monument, but without the wall of the church, having a door opening into it at the foot of the tomb, was a very small chapel, or chantry, established in order that a priest might celebrate mass for Warham's soul; but it was pulled down at the Reformation. There are other monuments affixed to the walls of this wing, mostly in commemoration of the dignitaries of the church.

The fine painted window in this wing, presented by King Edward IV., is in the gothic style, consisting of numerous glazed pannels: there are seven compartments in the centre; within one at present appear the arms of the church, under a canopy; though probably it had in ancient times a crucifix, or some other symbol held equally sacred, as all the figures on either side of the same are kneeling, supposed to represent King Edward IV. and his family. The king is next in the centre pannel to the west; and in those behind him are Prince Edward and the Duke of York. In that on the east side is the queen; in the next compartment, three princesses; and in the last, two others; all having crowns or coronets, excepting the two last enumerated. However, the figures, as well as the descriptions under them, together with other parts of the window, have been much defaced, and very badly repaired with other pieces of glass, taken most probably, at the time of the restoration, from fragments scattered about the church, and bearing no reference to the original design. In the ranges of small lights at the upper part of the window, each being sufficiently spacious to hold one small figure, are those of different saints; the height and distance of their situation having preserved them from destruction. Adjoining the east side of this aisle is the Dean's Chapel, so called from several of these dignitaries having been buried therein. Before the Reformation it was called Our Lady's Chapel, being dedi-

cated to the Virgin, and appears to have been built about the reign of King Henry IV., by Prior Thomas Goldstone, the first of that name who lies buried in its precincts.

The roof is most curiously vaulted with carved stone work; while the eastern window, besides the arms of Bouchier, is diapered with an oak-leaf between two acorns, with Bouchier's knots; and in the upper part are impannelled, in rounds, a golden falcon volant. In this chapel are the monuments of the Deans Rogers, Fotherbye, Boys, Turner, and Powys; that of Dean Fotherbye being remarkable for the peculiar excellence of its sculpture. Here are also monuments in memory of James Weddeburn, Bishop of Dumblain, and Archdeacon Bouchier, who died in 1471.

The great window at the south end of this wing falling to decay, has been rebuilt at considerable cost, being richly stored with painted glass, selected from different parts of the church and the adjoining building, which makes a very splendid appearance.

On the east side of this wing is the chapel of St. Michael, called the Somerset Chapel, built mostly on the site of a former structure called St. Ann's Chapel, at the period when those cross aisles and the nave were rebuilt, but upon a smaller scale. This appears from Archbishop Langston's tomb, who lived in the reign of King Henry III., which stands at the east end, one half within the chapel, and the other in the churchyard, the wall of the chapel running across the middle.

The eastern window of this chapel has, impannelled in circles, the device of Margaret Holland, a white hind couchant, with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree, and another of a greyhound similarly placed. The walls are entirely occupied by sculptured monuments, all of which are well preserved, in consequence of their not being erected to the memory of churchmen, which were uniformly destroyed by the puritans during the rebellion: however, notwithstanding this, they overlooked two small brass plates on the south and north walls, having the inscriptions and figures of Priors Oxendon and Hathbrand; the former of whom died in 1338, and the latter in 1370, being both interred here. In the centre is a beautiful raised tomb of alabaster, whereon repose, in full proportions, the figures of Margaret, sister and coheir of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent;

beside whom rest her two husbands; the figure to the left representing John Beaufort, marquis of Dorset and earl of Somerset; that on her right, Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence: she died a widow in 1440, having in her lifetime ordered the erection of this monument. Over the chapel is a beautiful room in the same style, the roofing being of ribbed arches; on the keystone whereof are the resemblances of Priors Chillenden, Woodnesborough, and Molash, with their names and dignities in legends, for the most part obliterated.

You now ascend the noble flight of steps from the nave, conducting to the stone screen at the west door of the choir, being a beautiful specimen of gothic carved work, built by Prior Hen. d'Estria, in 1304: it is remarkably rich in flutings, pyramids, and canopied niches, wherein stand six statues crowned, five holding globes, and the sixth (probably intended for King Ethelbert) supporting a church in his hand. Prior to the havoc occasioned by the puritans, there were thirteen figures, representing Christ and his apostles, in the mitred niches surrounding the arched doorway, and twelve mitred saints along the stonework at the summit. This screen, from age, was in a very dilapidated condition, until the dean and chapter evinced their taste and liberality by putting the whole into a complete state of repair. The statues of the founders and other Saxon monarchs once adorning it, but defaced by the puritans, have been restored, and the whole freed from the accumulated filth of ages, so that the elegance of its tracery is now fully developed, presenting one of the finest specimens of the florid gothic in this kingdom. Over the screen formerly stood the organ, which has very judiciously been removed, whereby the full range of the building, from one extremity to the other, is perceptible. We conceive it requisite, in this place, to make particular mention of the removal of the organ which formerly stood over the screen, this improvement having been the final work of Dean Percy, prior to his elevation to the see of Rochester. The latter dignitary, fully aware of the detriment which the general view of the vista of the building sustained by the former place it had occupied, being, perhaps, the finest in the world, as the length, from the east to the west window, is 528 feet 11 inches, caused the same to be placed over the southern aisle of the choir; in consequence of which, it is now completely screened from view, the movement being,

in consequence, the longest known, as the keys are about ninety-two feet from the pipes; wherefore, it may with truth be averred, that Dean Percy has produced the *longest musical movement in existence*. The tones and modulations have been so greatly improved by the removal, that the first musical performers on the above instrument, &c. have pronounced the effect as truly enchanting, the harmony having been mellowed in a peculiar degree, while the instrument itself being invisible to those within the church, the fascination produced on the senses is thereby heightened, it being impossible to ascertain, for a certainty, from what direction the sounds emanate.

Within the choir, previous to the dissolution of the priory, the stalls on either side were of curious gothic carved work, richly ornamented; the chancel, or presbyterium, was on either side adorned by costly hangings of tapestry, curiously embroidered; above, on a flight of steps, stood the high altar, ornamented with gold, silver, and jewellery, worked in the most costly manner; insomuch that, according to Erasmus, we should think the richest monarchs beggars, in comparison with the abundance of gold and silver which belonged to the same: in addition to this, the blaze of light occasioned by the numerous wax candles and torches, constantly provided for the celebration of divine service, &c. must have produced an effect awfully imposing on the multitudes of religious votaries.

The present choir is said to be the most spacious of any in the kingdom; the stalls of the dean and prebendaries at the western extremity being elegantly carved with rich foliage and other ornaments, consisting of crowns, mitres, sceptres, &c.; forming a portion of what was effected at a vast expense after the Restoration.

The archbishop's throne, at the east end of the seats on the south side, was erected in 1706, being a benefaction of Archbishop Tenison; and to the right hand, adjoining, is the archbishop's pew; both on the precise spots occupied by the former. In the chancel, just above the two steps separating the same from the rest of the choir, stands the presbyterium. Below these steps, the pavement of the choir consists of grey marble, in small squares; but above, to the altar rail, are large slabs, being of a very different kind of stone, so much resembling the grain of wood when polished that some persons have conceived it to be a petrifaction.

In the middle space of the choir hang two handsome brass sconces composed of twenty-four lights each, the lower being the gift of Sir Anthony Aucher, in 1692, and the upper of Dr. Edward Tension, archdeacon of Caermarthen, in 1726.

The ascent to the communion table is by a flight of six black marble steps, extending from side to side within the rails, the eminence producing a very noble effect. The present screen, not long since erected, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful specimens of modern workmanship, and, being glazed with plate glass, the effect is considerably heightened.*

Through the divisions in the screen, a good view is afforded across Trinity Chapel, to the east end of the church, terminating with the beautiful windows in Becket's Crown. The former altarpiece, carved and ornamented in blue and gold, forms the back part of the present perspective.

The communion table is of wainscot, and, except when the sacrament is administered, very plain, having nothing more

* The following note is introduced as original matter, gleaned by the editor upon the spot, as refering to Canterbury cathedral. It is impossible to form an idea of the state of decay into which a great portion of this venerable pile had fallen prior to the persevering efforts of the late Dean Percy, neither will it be any infringement on truth, to assert that, but for his efficient proceedings, a great portion of the fabric was rapidly approaching to a state of ruin. In asserting thus much, we beg to remark that, the south-eastern transept, in particular, was preserved as by miracle, the danger attending the operation of securing the same, having been imminent in the highest degree. To the indefatigable zeal, therefore, of the above-named prelate, may be attributed, perhaps, the preservation of a great portion of the building; and the feeling conduct he evinced, on that trying occasion, towards the workmen employed, as well as in every other instance, while labouring under his auspices, has deservedly entailed upon him a character for benevolence and liberality, which not only redounds to his honour as a man, but renders him in every respect worthy the dignified clerical functions he is called upon to fulfill.

To the persevering zeal of the same spirited and scientific church dignitary, the cathedral stands indebted for the sumptuous gothic screen behind the grand altar, the design for which, was not only from the classical pencil of Dean Percy, but the progress of the work uniformly carried on under his superintendence. In this undertaking, so pertinacious was the dean, that he would not tolerate the introduction of a single ornament, of which he could not show an existing specimen in the cathedral; nay, to such a pitch was this praiseworthy sentiment carried, that he purchased an immense quantity of stone from the ruins of Ethelbert's tower, whereof the present screen is formed, thus effecting a work, justly pronounced, by the best judges, as the cleanest and most intricate specimen of gothic sculpture extant, from materials of a date coeval with the foundation of the cathedral itself. It is but justice to add, that the matchless sculpture of this screen, was produced from the chisels of some rough workmen, natives of a village in Oxfordshire.

than a crimson velvet cloth, and cushions fringed with gold, which, together with the furniture of the archbishop's throne, and the dean and vice-dean's stalls, were presents of Queen Mary, wife of King William III. on visiting the cathedral. On Sundays, however, the altar is dressed for the sacrament, and ornamented by a splendid service of plate. One of the vessels is a beautiful cup, adorned with a lion and a horse, supporters of the duke of Norfolk's arms, and a talbot, that of the earl of Shrewsbury, bearing an inscription to certify that it was the gift of Thomas Howard, then earl of Arundel, ambassador of King Charles I. to the emperor of Germany, on his passing through this city on the 7th of April, 1656. It is elegantly finished, and most probably had a cover, long since mislaid or purloined.

The whitewashing, which in former days obscured the beautiful paintings decorative of the walls, has been removed, so that the choir, and a portion of the body of the church, which now display the dark coloured pillars, afford a contrast the most beautiful and imposing it is possible to conceive. The arched roof has also been completely cleansed, the paintings formerly in the centre being also obliterated, and the ornaments alone suffered to remain. Six years have already been occupied in this praiseworthy toil, and it is conjectured the like period will be required to accomplish the completion of the repairs intended.*

Having ascended a second flight of steps, behind the screen

* It is with infinite pleasure the editor is enabled to state that, being on his survey, he has ascertained beyond a doubt that arrangements have been entered into for the erection of a new tower, as a substitute for that bearing the name of the Arundel Tower, the latter being in such a state of dilapidation as to render all idea of repairing the same wholly impracticable. Scaffolding is also raised against the exterior of the north wall, overlooking the cloisters, and the work regularly advancing. It is also determined, in consequence of the long neglected state of the roofing of the cloisters, in many parts deficient, to the manifest detriment of that beautiful pile, that the whole shall undergo a complete reparation under the auspices of Dean Bagot, brother of the nobleman of that name, (a personage in every respect worthy to occupy the post of the late munificent Dean Percy,) and his coadjutor, Archdeacon Croft, prebend and treasurer of the cathedral. For this purpose lead is to be used, which metal constituted the former roofing; and wheresoever stone is required, that of Normandy is resorted to, a contract having been entered into for supplies of the same from that country, that material having invariably been furnished during the repairs of this splendid effort of gothic architecture. We cannot refrain from remarking that in no one instance did we ever observe the workmanship within the pointed arches of a monastic cloister in such

of the high altar is the Chapel of the Trinity, adorned with a circle of double pillars, and between them tombs of the following royal and illustrious personages: King Henry IV. and his queen, Joan of Navarre, presenting their effigies in royal robes, sculptured in marble: over against that monument, on the exterior of the north wall, having an entrance door, is a small oratory or chantry, built and endowed for two priests, to pray for the souls of those royal personages. On the opposite side is the famous tomb of the deservedly renowned and chivalric Edward the Black Prince, who died, at the archiepiscopal palace of this city, in 1376. It is entire and beautiful, the figure being of gilt brass, completely armed; above are the gauntlets, and surcoat of arms, quilted with fine cotton, together with the scabbard of his sword, which must have been but small; the sword itself, according to report, having been carried away by Oliver Cromwell. The next monument, eastward, is that of Archbishop Courtney, who died in 1396, with his effigies in alabaster, arrayed *in pontificalibus*. Many have contended, the present is only a cenotaph, and that the archbishop lies buried in Maidstone church, but the supposition appears void of foundation. Opposite the latter tomb, and nearly adjoining the south wall, is another of a singular form, not unlike one of the Saxon shrines; it was apparently designed to stand close to the wall, but is not so placed, having been probably removed from some other part of the church. This is shewn as the tomb of Archbishop Theobald, though it is not positively known for whom designed. Next to Archbishop Courtney's cenotaph is the plain simple tomb of Odo Coligny, bishop elect of Beauvais, and Cardinal Chastillon, poisoned, as it is conjectured, by his

a complete state of preservation, as is observable throughout those of the monastery in question.

As professedly lovers of the venerable *erugo* of age, we must candidly avow that we were completely paralysed on witnessing the shameful, we are almost prompted to add impious, purpose to which the most curious part of the undercroft is now applied. Let the reader figure to himself a series of the most perfect groined arches, supported by numerous pillars, the whole boasting the highest antiquity, now doomed to serve as a coal and wood house. We are by no means competent to judge how these matters are ordered under ecclesiastical tenures, or whether any prescriptive right whatsoever can enable an individual to profane antiquity in such a disgraceful manner; be this, however, as it may, we would venture to recommend, if necessary, that application be made to the highest channels of the legislature, in order to do away a disgrace offered to this ecclesiastical edifice, which appears to us as being without a parallel.

own attendants, in 1571, to prevent his embracing the protestant religion, for which purpose he had repaired to England. On the opposite side of the chapel, next to the monument of King Henry IV. is that of Dean Wootton, who died in 1566, having been first protestant dean of this church. His figure, represented in a kneeling posture, is a very chaste and elegant specimen of the art, particularly the head which he had caused to be sculptured while at Rome.

In the centre of this chapel was once the most glorious shrine in the whole church, namely, that of St. Thomas Becket. According to Erasmus, it had a covering of wood, enclosing a coffin of gold, which, when elevated by means of ropes and pullies, discovered an invaluable treasure, gold being the meanest thing displayed there. The pavement of this chapel, surrounding the spot where the shrine stood, has many inlaid circular stones, with figures, rudely designed and executed, of the zodiac, and other fanciful delineations of the artist, together with a curious and beautiful mosaic work, which, having suffered much by the superstition of some, and the destructive curiosity of others, has been skilfully repaired.

Beyond this chapel eastward, is Becket's Crown, wherein, says Erasmus, was to be seen the whole face of the blessed martyr, set in gold, and adorned with many jewels, all of which, as well as the altar, were removed at the time the shrine was demolished. Herein, on the north side, is a plain tomb, in plaster, of Cardinal Archbishop Pole; above which, on the wall, were some paintings in fresco, long in a decayed state, and now entirely obliterated. In this chapel is placed the patriarchal or metropolitical chair, of grey marble, wherein the archbishop, or his proxy, is placed, with much ceremony, as soon after the election as may conveniently be; the several members of the church attending in procession. This solemnity is called the enthronization; and invests the archbishop with his dignity, authority, and the revenues of his see.

This building was intended to be carried much higher than it now appears; but, while the work was advancing, the suppression of the priory put a finishing stroke to its continuance, and so remained, till of late, when the upper part was taken down, and a battlement constructed on the summit, but of a form so unseemly, that it is now a complete blemish to the residue of the fabric.

The range of lofty windows in Trinity Chapel and Becket's Crown appear from the remains to have been finely painted, and were designed to represent the passion of St. Thomas, with the legend of his miracles. The figures, equally with the pannels that contain them, are small, which, with the iron work fitted to the same, present a greater variety of patterns than those elsewhere, the quantity of blue glass introduced rendering the whole of astonishing richness. Much of the stained glass, especially on the northern side of Trinity Chapel, is still remaining, yet a great portion has been destroyed, and though the windows in Becket's Crown appear at a little distance to be entire, they have nevertheless greatly suffered, the deficiences being very awkwardly repaired. The aisles on either side of the choir, with the buildings contiguous, are all that remain undescribed in this part of the church.

The outside walls of the aisles appear the same as remained unhurt by the fire in 1174, having been altered as much as possible, so as to correspond with the new building. In the middle of these are two cross aisles, with two circular porticos on the eastern side of each; these have all been used as small chapels, having had their altars, some marks of which remain visible. At the north-east corner of the south-east aisle was, according to conjecture, the tomb of Archbishop Winchelsea; there are some mutilated places in the great pillar, and the several marble pilasters* adjoining are so much broken away, as plainly to show that a lofty monument or structure had once, most probably, been erected there. It was demolished at the time of the Reformation, on account of that archbishop having been so much venerated by the common people.

At the lower end of the south aisle, in the wall under the two windows, are the ancient tombs of Archbishops Reynolds and

* It has been conceived by many visitants to Canterbury Cathedral, that the colour of the dark pillars, which, in consequence of decay, have been more or less coated with mastic, are of a deeper die than they originally appeared. This, however, is a great error; as, after the closest inspection, we have not only found the primeval columns as deeply tinctured, but, in a variety of instances, much darker. The beautiful effect produced by the contrast of the yellowish white of the walls, with the pillars in question, is calculated to rivet the attention, not only of the scientific observer, but equally captivate the sight of the casual visitant.

Walter, much defaced, the former of which stands uppermost; both display their effigies in pontifical robes, formerly decorated with paintings of the armorial bearings of their families, but a thick covering of whitewash, the usual modern embellishment of church monuments, has long obliterated every vestige of the same. On the opposite side of the aisle, higher up, near the choir door, on the side of the chancel, is the monument of Archbishop Kemp, who died in 1451, the inscription upon the same remaining entire. Next to the last mentioned, and placed south of the high altar, is the tomb of Archbishop Stratford, composed of alabaster, with his figure in pontifical vestments, but without any inscription; he died A. D. 1341. Above is the monument of Archbishop Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels in London, in 1381; a fragment of the epitaph being still apparent. To this tomb the mayor and aldermen of the city were wont to repair, with much ceremony, every year, in grateful memory of the liberal donations made by that ecclesiastical dignitary.

Opposite to this latter tomb is the tower dedicated to St. Anselm, displaying on the exterior much ornamental carved work, surmounted by numerous small pillars and arches, seemingly as ancient as any part of the structure. Above is a chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, wherein were deposited the remains of St. Anselm, who died in 1107, at which period it acquired his name. This chapel having escaped the fire, it is probable his bones continued here until the Reformation, when there is little doubt they experienced the same fate from the king's commissioner, as those of Archbishops Becket, Winchelsea, and others, who had been the objects of popular veneration. At the entrance of this chapel is the tomb of Archbishop Meopham, composed of black marble, forming part of a very elegant screen of stonework. Under the great south window, being much more modern, and erected in 1336, is a raised portion, said to be the tomb of Archbishop Bradwardine, who died in 1389, having, however, neither inscription or ornament.

Over this chapel is a large room, with a closet adjoining, and a window with an iron grating before the same, whence you command a view of the high altar in the choir. The only conjecture of its use has been, that it was a place of confinement for such monks as had committed irregularities, and that this grated

window was constructed in order that those who were incarcerated might witness the elevation of the host, and thus partake of those solemn rites, from which they would otherwise have been excluded.

Above St. Anselm's Chapel may be traced how the old church began to contract towards the circular form in which it ended, more especially at the ascent of the steps to Trinity Chapel, added after the fire, and which begin a small distance eastward from the same. On the opposite side of the choir, in the north aisle, are two monuments, on the south side adjoining the choir; the lowest is that of Archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Soul's College, constructed during his life, being very rich in carving and imagery; on the upper part are his effigies, in pontifical costume, as he appeared in full health; beneath which the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom is seen an emblem of mortality, and that emaciated and naked state to which death would reduce him: the inscription around on brass is entire. The other monument higher up, on the north side of the high altar, is that of Cardinal Archbishop Bourchier, erected by that dignitary in his lifetime; it is a high and stately tomb of Bethersden marble, the front full of niches, once filled with small figures, and other ornaments in brass, the whole long since displaced; the inscription on brass remains entire.

All these monuments adjoining the choir, in both aisles, at present shut out from it, were open to the same, before the new wainscoting was raised, being, no doubt, intended to contribute to the beauty and decoration of the spot.

At the upper end of the aisle, on the north side, was the Tower of St. Andrew, the bottom of which now forms a vestibule, at the entrance into a modern apartment, called the Audit Room, to which the dean and chapter adjourn for business, having first opened their audit in the sermon house, being the ancient chapter house of the priory. Adjoining this chamber is an ancient room, built of stone, and vaulted at top, called the Treasury, formerly the Great Armory, to distinguish it from the vault denominated the Lesser Armory, under the high altar. In this apartment all the ancient charters and records of the chapter are preserved, in large wooden lockers. It was formerly used as the sacristry of the church, and therefore strongly guarded by iron bars and grates. Adjoining the Tower of St.

Andrew eastward, having a door opening from the aisle, was the old chapel of St. Andrew, now used as a vestry for the Prebendaries to robe themselves.

Over this and the treasury chamber are several other rooms, probably used in former times for melting lead, wax, &c. From the upper cross wing of this north aisle, is an entrance that conducted from the church to the priory, for the constant use of the monks, and in this passage to the priory, close to the library door, is a small circular building, about 17 feet in diameter, with a copula roofing of wainscot, blazoned with gilt stars, usually called Bell Jesus. This is not mentioned by Somner or Battely, because they probably thought the tradition of its having been erected in memory of a bell of that size, cas abroad, and lost at sea, too ridiculous to be noticed; "and so should I, (says Mr. Gostling,) were it not that the place is known by the name of Bell Jesus to the present day." There have been great doubts respecting the use to which this spot was appropriated; some have conjectured that the attendants of the prior used to wait for him there, when he proceeded from his lodgings to the church; while others have conceived that it formed a baptistry to the cathedral, several pipes for water, beneath, tending to favor that idea: however this may be, it is now used for such purpose; the beautiful marble font, presented by Bishop Warner, and removed from the nave of the cathedral, having been placed in the centre of this Bell Jesus.

In the lower part of the aisle, on the north side, are two complete windows of stained glass, of large dimensions, which appear to have been in the same style of painting as those in Becket's Chapel. The figures they contain have been deemed worthy observation, on account of the resemblance the draperies bear to those represented in the famous hangings, said to have been embroidered by the sister of William the Conqueror, and, we believe, still preserved at Baieux, in Normandy.

The uppermost range of windows in the additional height raised along the eastern parts of the church, after the fire in 1174, are in a different style from those already mentioned, and only contain two figures in each, being of large dimensions. The range begins over the northern side of the choir, and runs from the north-east corner of the great tower, round the cross aisle, and Trinity chapel, then back again to the tower, at

the south-east corner, the subject to all appearance being intended to display the genealogy of our blessed Saviour. The upper half of the first window, commencing at the north-west corner of the choir, is quite defaced, having probably displayed a figure of the Almighty, which occasioned its demolition; the lower represented Adam occupied in husbandry, but this was not long since removed to the western window, where it still remains. Several are without figures, while others contain carpet patterns of the most vivid colours; but, where any remain, the style of design, and the thrones whereon they are placed, resemble those of our kings on the reverse of their earliest royal seals. These are in number forty-nine, including two large circular windows at the end of the two cross aisles. The lower range of windows in the western part of both aisles, being entirely demolished, are filled up with fragments from other casements; but, however rich the colours, it is impossible to comprehend what subjects they were intended to represent. The lower range of windows in the cross aisles have only borders, with some few coats of arms interspersed, among which, in the north wing, are two modern blazonings of Dean Nevill and Archdeacon Kingsley's arms.

The buildings on the north side of the church have in some measure preserved the windows in that direction from dilapidation; while those on the south have suffered, under an idea of their being remnants of superstition, and that their destruction was a meritorious service performed in the cause of protestantism.

The passage into the undercroft or crypt, is by a door down several steps from the martyrdom, or lower north cross aisle. The whole of the undercroft is vaulted over with stone, supported by different sized pillars, extending beneath all those parts of the church eastward from the screen at the entrance into the choir. To all appearance this must have been a labour of the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest, and left entire, notwithstanding the casualties whereby the building over it was destroyed at different periods; having been uniformly made use of by succeeding architects, as a firm part of the fabric which would have cost them great labour and expense, as well as length of time, in the rebuilding; and, being nowise injured, was left as a foundation fully adequate for the support of their intended structure. That portion under the choir and side aisles has for a length of time been appropriated

to the Walloons and French refugees as their place of worship. The pavement is entirely covered with dirt, but at the west end is a large gravestone, retaining the figure of an archbishop or prior, in his pontificals, with shields of armorial bearings, and other rich ornaments; but the brasses of the whole are torn off. There were, doubtless, others, for Leland says, ten bishops (*i. e.* archbishops,) were buried in the crypt. Under the upper south cross or aisle, was the chapel or chantry of Edward the Black Prince, founded in 1363; it is now walled up from the rest of the undercroft. The roof is of more modern workmanship than the vaults above, yet the structure built over is as old as any that stands on the adjoining vaultings. Eastward, under the chapel of St. Anselm, is one formerly called St. John's chapel, now divided by a stone wall into two, having a pillar in the centre of each.

Eastward of the French church, under Trinity chapel, is a small oblong spot, partly enclosed with open gothic stonework, once the holy sanctuary of our Lady Undercroft. This chapel consisted of a small body and chancel, divided by a step in the middle; the altar at the east end is destroyed, but the niche over the same, intended for the statue of the Virgin, still remains, as well as the pedestal whereon it stood, adorned with figures in relievo, of the Annunciation, and other parts of her history not altogether defaced.

The stonework enclosing the sides and east end is elegant, but the western part has none, being left quite open. In this chapel Cardinal Archbishop Morton lies buried, and his gravestone still remains in the middle, with the marks of his figure and arms, the brasses of which, however, have long since disappeared. His monument, between two pillars, is at the south-west corner of the chapel, near which he had a chantry. The tomb was very costly, but, by the zealots, in the time of the rebellion, shamefully defaced. His figure, *in pontificalibus*, carved in stone, still remains, and on the arch above there have been many small figures, and much ornamental sculpture. Before the dissolution of the priory, this chapel was held in such high esteem, and so rich, that the sight of the same was debarred from the vulgar, being reserved for persons of great quality only. Erasmus, who, by the especial recommendation of Archbishop Warham, was admitted to the sight, says—"there the

virgin mother has an habitation, though somewhat dark, enclosed with a double step or rail of iron, for fear of thieves, for indeed I never saw any thing more laden with riches; lights being brought, we saw more than a royal spectacle, in beauty it far exceeded that of Walsingham." On the south side of this chapel is a handsome monument to Joane, daughter of Bartholomew de Burgheet, Lady Mohun of Dunster, whereon rests her figure at full length. Not far hence, south-eastward, is another more ancient tomb, of Isabel, countess of Athol, the size of life; this has, however, suffered much, three handsome pannels of alabaster, with shields of arms, having, either through carelessness or mischief, been destroyed.

A few paces eastward from our Lady's Chapel before mentioned, is Becket's original tomb, having been the spot of his first interment; for, the assassins declaring that they would cast his body into the open fields and otherwise abuse it, the monks, to prevent the fulfilment of that threat, immediately buried it, in the middle of the then Virgin Mary's Chapel, (afterwards pulled down, in place of which, that previously mentioned, more to the westward, was built,) where it rested till Archbishop Langton translated the corpse to Trinity Chapel, with great solemnity. Before that removal, it was to this spot where an altar had been erected to the honour of the blessed martyr, St. Thomas, that King Henry II. came barefooted to pray, in the habit of a pilgrim, such being part of his penance; and King Louis VII. of France equally repaired thither to visit the tomb, and tender his offering to the saint, devoutly watching the whole night in his pilgrim's attire.

This part of the undercroft, a vault of curious architecture, and scarcely to be paralleled, was, in former times, highly stored and greatly celebrated. It is built under the magnificent chapel of Holy Trinity, erected instead of the small one that stood at the east end of Lanfranc's church. The architect of this pile took care that his work should be distinguishable from that part of the church to which it was added, by a difference of taste, though not inferior in elegance and grandeur, and designed, as it should seem, to terminate the whole in a circular form. At the east end is an arch, over which are the remains of a crucifix, with a person standing on each side. In this part several bodies are interred, lying nearly even with the pave-

ment, the stones whereof seem to form the lids of the coffins. This opens into a circular vault, being that under Becket's Crown, of about thirty feet diameter, the ribs of the arch meeting in the centre; the greater portion is now walled off and allotted to the first prebendal house, for domestic purposes.

Prior to the Reformation, the number of altars, as well in the body of the cathedral as in the undercroft, amounted at least to thirty-eight, which seems to have originated from the earliest period of Christianity, when the bodies of eminent saints and martyrs were entombed under the stones whereon the eucharist had been celebrated. This mode of burial was observed in order that due reverence might be paid to the memories of those sanctified personages, on which account the skull of St. Swithin was deposited in one altar, the head of Furseus in another, and that of St. Austroberta in a third. On the altar was a repository for the body of St. Wilfred, and another altar was raised at the tomb of St. Dunstan; however, in process of time, the memory of saints was not only cherished, but no bounds set to the veneration in which they were held, prayers being offered up to them as intercessors with the divinity, and altars raised whereon oblations were offered, and the most costly presents bestowed by enthusiasts who conceived that their path to salvation was insured through the merits of those whom they selected for their patron saints.

The admeasurement of the whole cathedral is as follows:

	Feet	Inches.
From the east to the west window - - -	528	11.
Length of the nave to the foot of the steps -	178	
Ditto of the choir - - - - - - - - -	180	
Breadth of the choir, from pillar to pillar -	40	
Thence to the screen of the choir - - -	36	
Breadth of the nave and side aisles - - -	71	
Height to the vaulted roof - - - - - -	80	
Lower cross aisles from north to south - -	124	
Upper cross aisles from north to south - -	154	
Height of the Oxford steeple - - - -	130	
Ditto of the Arundel steeple - - - - -	100	
Ditto of the spire formerly on the same - -	100	
Ditto of the great middle tower - - - -	235	
Ditto of that tower to the vaulting - - -	130	

	Feet.
Area of the great tower - - - - - -	35 by 35
Vaulting of the choir from the pavement -	71
Ditto of Trinity Chapel - - - - - - -	58
Square of the cloisters - - - - - - - -	134

After St. Augustine had taken possession of the palace given to him by King Ethelbert, as previously observed, it is recorded that he founded a church and monastery close to the same, where himself and his associates lived in common, following the rules of the monastic order of St. Benedict, as is generally supposed. On the accession of Archbishop Lanfranc, who acquired the see shortly after the Norman conquest, the manner of living pursued by the fraternity was changed, that prelate separating his dwelling and revenues from those of the convent, according to the custom pursued in Normandy, which was the country of that famous ecclesiastic.

In the first instance, the archbishops presided over their monks; but, when the avocations of the see of Canterbury augmented to such a degree that the whole attention of the primate was engrossed, it became necessary to substitute some other person to regulate the affairs of the institution, to which dignitary was given the title of Dean; the first of whom, however, mentioned in history, by name, as filling that post, did not flourish until two hundred years subsequent to the foundation of the monastery.

The names of the deans who stand recorded from the year 807 to 1080, were as follow: Ceolnoth, Ægelwin, Kensin, Maurice, Alsin, Ælfwin, Alfric, Egelnoth, Egelric, Godric, and Henry, first constituted dean, and afterwards prior, of this church; the office being precisely the same, the name alone being changed, which was done by Lanfranc, who re-modelled this, as well as the other churches throughout England, after the custom of Normandy, his natal country.

The names of the priors of St. Augustine's monastery, from the year 1096, when Henry was installed dean of Battel, in Sussex, were as follow: Ernulph, Conrad, Edmer, Gosfrid, Elmer or Ailmer, Jeremias, Walter surnamed Durdent, Walter surnamed Parvus or Petit, Wibert, Odo, Benedict, Herlewin, Alan, Honorius, Roger Norris, Osbern de Bristo, Jeffery or Galfridus, John de Chatham, Walter, John de Sittingborn,

Roger de la Lee, Nicholas de Sandwich, Roger de St. Elphege, Adam de Chillenden, Thomas de Ringemer, Henry d'Eastry, Richard Oxinden, Johannes de Teneth, Robert Hathbrand, Richard Gillingham, Stephen Mongeham, John Fynch de Winchelsey, Thomas Chillenden, LL. D., John de Woodnesborough, William Molash, John Salisbury, John Elham, Thomas Goldstone, John Oxney, William Petham, William Selling, S.T. P., Thomas Goldstone, S.T. P., and Thomas Goldwell, S. T. P., the last prior, who continued in his office until 1540, anno 31st of Henry VIII. when this celebrated priory was dissolved, and the monks ejected, a dean and twelve prebendaries being appointed in their place. This last-mentioned prior being an ecclesiastic of exemplary virtue, was, on the new foundation of this church, offered one of the canonries, or prebendal stalls, which, however, he seems to have refused, as it is recorded that he retired upon an annual pension of £80, which he enjoyed during the residue of his life.

The priors of St. Augustine, generally speaking, were men of noble spirit, who embarked in, and accomplished, the most wonderful undertakings, for the purpose of increasing the celebrity of their church, and bringing it to that state of magnificence it ultimately attained. The arms of this priory were, Azure on a plain cross argent, and the letters i ℣ in old English characters. At various periods they adopted three different seals, the last being larger than the two preceding. The first, used in the eleventh century, had the following simple inscription, *Sigillum: Ecclesie: Christi;* having no counter-seal. The second, adopted in 1130, bore the following words, *Sigillum: Ecclie: Xpi Cantuaeic: prime sedis Britannie:* on the reverse the figure of our Saviour; and, round the same, *Ego sum vie veritas et vita.* This seal continued in use until the martyrdom of Becket, when it was changed for a new one, three inches and three quarters in diameter, bearing on one side a representation of the murder of that primate, with this inscription round the rim, *Est: Huic: Vita: Mori: Pro: Qua: Dum: Vixit: Amori: Morserat et Memori per mortem vivit Honori;* which, however, appears to have been the counter-seal; on the upper side a representation of the church, and, under the portal, the word *Metropolis;* over the middle door, under the bust in the pediment was, *****r. *Domus.* I X P; on the convent wall surrounding,

Muri. Metrepol. Isti. X.; the inscription being *Sigillum: Ecclesie: Xristi: Canturie: Prime: Sedis Britannie;* which seal was never altered, but continued in use until the dissolution of the monastery. On the re-modelling of the church, by Henry VIII. a new seal was made, when Becket, being no longer regarded as a saint, or his death reputed a martyrdom, instead of his murder being represented, this instrument bore the stamp of a church, having three turrets, surmounted by spires, with a figure standing in the porch, two angels above incensing, and two stars, with this inscription: *Sigil* Cathed* Et* Metrop** XI* *Cant* Noviter* Erecte* P* Rege** Hen. VIII. On the reverse, the church; within the doorway a crucifix, and two angels over the church, with this inscription: *Ego + Sum + Via + Veritas + Et + Vita + Anno + Incarnati + Christi +* 1540, such being the last seal adopted at the period in question. Independent of the above, there existed three other seals of the chapter of the priory, the first having been affixed to instruments in 1293, the second in 1359, and the third in 1461.

The priors of St. Augustine had very large establishments, consisting of various officers and servants appertaining to his lodgings and stables, having also esquires to wait upon his person, with his chamberlain, marshal, &c. He had also a clerk, notary, messengers, master of his stables, chief cook, and butler, with numerous others filling subordinate stations. The remaining officers belonging to this establishment consisted of the sub-prior, who supplied the place of the prior when he was absent, and the obedientiaries next to him in dignity, ranking in order as follow: the cellarer, chamberlain, sacrist, and treasurer. To those may be added the precentor, and two penitentiaries, all those officers being constituted by the archbishop, the convent having nominated to him three monks for each office, from whom he selected one who received the appointment accordingly. The obedientiaries were absolved from their offices on the accession of every new archbishop, upon which they resigned the same into his hands, as did also the sub-prior, when the newly elected primate made choice of others to supply their places.

From various ancient charters granted by our monarchs, this monastery possessed numerous liberties, immunities, freedoms, and privileges, similar to those granted to free boroughs, cities,

and other civil corporations, in their widest extent. In proof of this it will be sufficient here to instance that, by the charter of Henry II. this fraternity was, among various other privileges, exempt from the charge of repairing bridges, castles, parks, and enclosures; it was equally freed from doing suit and service in the county or shire courts, as well as in hundred or lath courts, such exemption being extended to all their lordships and villages; it had also a grant of *free warren* throughout all its feudal lands, and *free mercats* in various places. The immense bequests made by kings, nobles, and others, to this priory, prompted several bold attempts to wrest a part of the same from that establishment, to prevent which, the monks sought protection from the Romish see, and at various periods procured bulls from different popes, confirming to them their manors, lands, appropriations, &c. all of which they caused to be particularly specified, in order to preserve the same inviolate; as such instruments were then ranked more binding than the monarch's will, or the laws of the land, being armed with a two edged sword, of divine as well as earthly vengeance.

In ancient times, the archbishops chiefly resided at their palace, at Canterbury, or in some of the adjoining manors; and the suffragan bishops elect repaired immediately to that church in order to be consecrated, which privileges, confirmed by a charter of Pope Gregory IX., although endeavoured to be trespassed upon, remained inviolate, as long as the priory continued to flourish. Among the various revenues enjoyed by the monks of this establishment, we should particularly notice, The Jubilee, which, although appointed only once in fifty years, and dearly purchased of the Romish see, produced the most incredible sums. This source of wealth derived its origin from the murder of Archbishop Becket, A. D. 1170, whose body, being entombed in the undercroft of the cathedral, was with due solemnity, translated thence to a shrine prepared for its reception in the upper part of that edifice, in the year 1220, being the fiftieth from the period of his assassination. This removal was accompanied by the grant of a jubilee by Pope Honorius III., a copy of which is preserved in the registers of the church. The second jubilee took place in 1270, and the third in 1320, concerning which two latter, no records are handed down. The fourth occurred in 1370, the fifth in 1420, at which, we are given

to understand, no less than one hundred thousand votaries were provided with meat, drink, and lodgings, at very little cost, the amount of their offerings almost exceeding belief. The sixth jubilee was celebrated in 1470, when powerful efforts were made to procure plenary indulgencies, as had been on previous occasions, accorded to the see of Canterbury, which applications at length prevailed, a bill of indulgence being granted by Pope Urban, under date of the 4th of July, 1470.

The seventh and final jubilee took place in 1520, under the primacy of Archbishop Warham; which, however, was not licensed by the see of Rome, without infinite pains, and the payment of a very large sum of money, to which was added a stipulation, that the pope should receive half the offerings made in the church during the whole year of the jubilee; such having been the last celebrated in the Cathedral of Canterbury. Independently of the manors, lands, possessions, and appropriations of churches, dependent on this convent, in the county of Kent, this monastery had equally possessions in Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Buckingham, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Devon, together with various advowsons in the city of London and its suburbs. At the time of the dissolution, the clear yearly revenue was estimated, according to Dugdale, at £2349 8 5¾. There also existed a college or hall, in Oxford, called Canterbury Hall or College, which served as a nursery of learning for the junior monks of the priory, whence it derived its appellation. This establishment was founded by Archbishop Islip, A.D. 1363, being licensed by Edward III.; the same primate having also purchased, at his own expense, eight houses for dwellings of those belonging to the college, and the Manor of Wodeford, in Essex, which he gave for its support. At the dissolution, this college fell into the king's hands, who, in the 33d year of his reign, settled the same by dotation on his newly founded Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. It was, however, subsequently resigned by that body to the king, who then settled it on his newly founded college of Christ Church, in that university; to the library of which, and its buildings, called Peckwater, it is adjoining, and known by the name of Canterbury Quadrangle, still continuing part of the possessions of that College. Among the learned men produced by the fraternity of St. Augustine, was Osbern, who flourished in the days of Lanfranc,

being author of the Lives of St. Dunstan and Elphage, according to Malmsbury; Folyard, who wrote the Lives of St. John of Beverley and Odo, the former of which is preserved in the Cottonian Library; Edmer, author of several works in prose and verse; Sampson Dowbernensis, an excellent preacher, and author of a book of homilies, and various tracts; Richard Pluto, highly commended by Leland for his skill in poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, philosophy, and divinity; William Fitz Stephens, who wrote the Life of St. Thomas and his Miracles; Gervasius Dowbernensis, an historian and antiquary, and Wineker, also commended by Leland; Stephen Faversham, first reader of Theology in the cloister; Stephen Birchyngton, who penned the Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, until the Primate Courtney, as well as a Catalogue of the Bishops of Ely, he flourished in 1382; William Gillingham, greatly extolled by Pitseus for his historical productions, he wrote about the year 1390; John Langdon, a very famous divine, equally quoted by Pitseus; Johnstone, author of an obituary of this church, and other treatises, he lived in 1467; and Thomas Causton, who produced an account of the professed monks, from 1407 to 1486, with their obits, until 1286, now in the archives of the dean and chapter. There were also some learned men who flourished in the sixteenth century, among whom may be recorded, John Uton, author of the obits and memorable events of the church; Laurence Vade, who wrote the Life of Becket; one Reginald, who penned the Life of Malchus of Constantinople, in Latin verse, translated from the Greek; and Martin Clyve, who left behind him a volume of sermons.

The dissolution of the priory of Christ Church was not the result of a sudden blow, but produced by slow degrees, lest, from the veneration in which it was held by the multitude, its fall might excite a commotion throughout the realm. The first step adopted, was the abrogating certain festivals and holidays, among which, was the translation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on the 7th of July, whereby the magnificent spectacle in lights, rich vestments, and the display of sumptuous shrines, was withdrawn. This was followed by the festival of St. Thomas being entirely prohibited, Archbishop Cranmer disowning all regard to the same by not fasting, as was customary on the eve of the day, but partaking of supper with his attendants,

and eating flesh, a very singular sight to all then present, which took place in 1538. Becket being thus deprived of the honours and veneration which had been paid to his memory for a succession of centuries, the next step resorted to was plundering the church of all the precious stones, gold, and silver, wherewith the shrine was adorned; his relics and bones being alike removed, and so disposed of, that it was unknown what became of them, fearful of their falling into the hands of such as might continue to hold them in veneration. This renowned shrine, according to Stow, was, about the height of a man, completely of stone, then upwards of plain timber, wherein was deposited an iron chest containing the bones of Becket, together with his skull, with the portion of the bone cut out of the same placed upon the fracture; which statement, however, does not appear to be well authenticated. The same authority proceeds to state, that the outward timber-work was covered with plates of gold, damasked and embossed with wirework of the same metal; garnished with broaches, images, chains, precious stones, and large oriental pearls; which spoils, of inestimable worth, filled two large chests, one of which required eight strong men for its conveyance out of the church, the whole being appropriated to the use of Henry VIII., and the bones of the reputed saint, by command of the Lord Cromwell, burnt to ashes, which took place in September, *anno* 1538, being the 30th of the reign of that monarch.

This last exterminating blow portended the sudden dissolution of the priory, which occurred in the following year, when a commission, bearing date Westminster, 20th March, the 31st of Henry VIII. for suppressing the same, was directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., signed by Thomas Cromwell; the original document being still preserved in the augmentation office. This commission was forthwith acted upon, viz. the 4th of April following, when the surrender was signed in their chapter house, by the prior and twenty-four members of the monastery, being sealed with their common seal. All the monks, on quitting the priory, had yearly pensions allotted them, many being preferred to offices and places in the new foundation established in that church.

From the list in the Augmentation Office, it appears, that the number of monks, at the time of the dissolution, amounted to

fifty-three, of which six were promoted to prebends, ten to be minor canons, nine to scholarships, and two to be chorists, making in the whole twenty-seven on the new establishment; their rewards amounting to £163, and their annual pensions to £184 0 8.

Such an astonishing change, in the first instance, greatly surprised the people, who had been accustomed to hold, and still held their reputed saint in high veneration; wherefore, the insult offered to his shrine was not unattended by internal regrets and partial complainings, which did not, however, proceed to rebellious movements, as in many other parts of the realm. To appease these murmurings, reports were disseminated by the government respecting the infamous practices of the monks, which, although correct in some instances, as regarded the lesser religious houses, were by no means true in respect to large establishments of that description, the fraternities of which were well regulated, and their discipline strictly attended to. They promoted learning, educated youth, and dispensed charity with a munificent hand; notwithstanding which, the opprobrium cast on those communities at length produced a beneficial effect to the government, as monastic institutions of every description began to be reprobated by the people. In order, however, to prove that the monks applied a large portion of their funds for the maintenance of the poor, Henry VIII. aware of that circumstance, inserted an express clause in the first grants of the sites of lands, of the majority of the dissolved houses, whereby it was covenanted that the grantees should continue the same hospitality to travellers, and give alms to the poor, as had previously been afforded by those religious institutions. As the estates, however, changed owners, that injunction was soon disregarded, and ultimately altogether laid aside; by which means the distress of the poorer classes was so acutely felt, that provision was made for the poor by the statutes in Elizabeth's reign, which have continued to be acted upon, and are now become so cruelly burthensome to the community at large.

After the surrender of the priory into the hands of the royal commissioners, the members being turned out, the building was left in a complete state of desolation, as those who became possessed of the premises dismantled every part, carrying away the jewels, plate, and costly ornaments for the king's use, while

the manor lands, and possessions of every description, were consigned to the management of the new Court of Augmentation, which Henry had established for appropriating the same to his particular use.

In this general overthrow it is difficult to decide how the buildings were apportioned out among the newly appointed dean, prebends, &c.; the best account, however, is to be gleaned from a MS. treatise, preserved by the deans of Canterbury, containing the orders issued by the chapter in 1546, upon which the laborious Mr. Somner has given valuable observations. In the document alluded to are many curious particulars, in respect to the converting the various buildings of the priory into dwellings for the members of the new institution; many changes, however, continued to be made, until some time subsequent to the accession of Elizabeth, since which the lodgings have remained fixed to the prebendaries, according to their respective stalls.

RESIDENCES OF THE DEAN AND PREBENDS.

The lodgings allotted to the dean, comprised from the chapel door adjoining the dorture, to the chapel with the closet, the old chequer, and the chambers, new and ancient, formerly occupied by the prior, as well as the corn-lofts, &c. adjoining the west end of his great gardens, to which were added numerous barns, stables, &c.

The senior prebendary's lodgings consisted of the vault called Becket's tomb, under our Lady's Chapel, (concerning the purposes to which the same is now appropriated we have formerly spoken in terms of the strongest reprehension,) the bakehouse, kitchen, hall, buttery, parlour, and south side of the old chapel, together with the chancel, and a variety of other buildings, gardens, &c.

The second prebendary's residence comprised the north aisle of the firmary chapel, with the garden, the old table hall, with kitchen, buttery, the commission chamber, and lodging at the upper end of the hall, together with the small garden there, a stable, barn, &c.

To the third prebendary was allotted a suite of apartments, with the chambers squared to the tenements, a stable, and outhouses.

The lodgings of the fourth prebendary comprised a kitchen, having a larder adjoining the court, with all the wall room, tower, town wall, and garden to the stables, with brew and hay houses, stabling, &c.

The fifth prebendary's residence comprised the chambers and house, with the lodgings denominated *the honnours*, with the dwellings above and below, joining the garden, with the town wall, stabling, bakehouse, &c.

The sixth prebendary occupied part of the great chamber in the honnours, the rooms beneath, with the gallery and garden, as well as the old chamber and apartments, cellars, &c. there enclosed, with barn and hay-house.

The lodgings of the seventh prebendary consisted of the larder, gate to the pentise gate, with apartments there, called heaven and paradise, so on through the fruyter to the cloister, and the common kitchen, with houses, cellars, lofts, and a stable.

The eighth prebendary's residence was once the plumbery and close, with a garden impaled upon the hill to the school garden.

To the ninth prebendary was appropriated all the rooms within the gate called Hogg-hall, with the gardens, vaults, wood-house, and a portion of the town wall.

The tenth prebendary occupied the whole lodging, with the garden next the pentise in the court, with the rooms over the court gate, together with stabling, hay-house, bakehouse, &c.

The chambers of the eleventh prebend engrossed the remaining chambers called the honnours, with a gallery at the door above and beneath, as well as the chapel over and under, an orchard enclosed, abutting in the street, with stable, hay-house, &c.

The twelfth prebendary's lodgings comprised that in the long hall, with houses and vaults, and a passage through the Gimew for the conveyance of wood, as well as stabling, &c.

The more extensive erections appertaining to the priory, namely, the great dexter, or dormitory; refectory, convent, kitchen, together with the long hall of the sub-prior's lodgings; which, although requisite for such a numerous community, living as one family, being of no utility to the new establishment, were pulled down, and their sites, generally speaking, allotted to the prebendaries above enumerated.

THE ANCIENT AND MORE MODERN STATE OF THE PRECINCTS OF THE LATE PRIORY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

PRIORIES were, for the most part, encompassed by strong and lofty walls, in order to circumscribe the fraternity within due bounds, unless permitted by the superior to extend their walks, as well as to secure from robbers the rich treasures contained within those precincts, and guard their persons from the effects of any popular commotions. The monastery of St. Augustine was so environed, the walls being of stone, remains of which are still observable; the whole supposed to have been raised by Archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest. This appears from the records handed down by Eadmer, Ralph de Diceto, the monk Gervas, &c. From other grants, purchases, and exchanges, we also find that the court, cemetery, and convent garden, were enlarged towards the south, when most of the wall was reconstructed, the whole comprehending the same boundaries as at the present period; and, in an eastern direction, the convent garden was also extended in consequence of purchases made by the monks. As regards the east and northern parts of the wall, it is requisite to observe that there was a small space between the convent wall and that of the city, extending from Queningate to Northgate, called Queningate lane, which was granted by Henry II. to the church, for the use of their almonry. That part of the lane, however, lying between Queningate and Burgate, did not for some time become the property of the convent; for, by an act passed the 1st of Richard III. the aldermanry of Westgate was granted to the city, and the slip of ground in question, with the postern and bridge, then made over to the church; but, in the event of the eviction of the aldermanry from the city, in such case that ground and premises were to return to the same, which proved the case the 1st of Henry VII. when the aldermanry was restored to Sir John Brown's heirs, who had been pronounced incapable, owing to their fathers having espoused the cause of the Plantagenets.

This portion of the wall having become ruinous, the monks petitioned for leave to repair it at their own cost, in order to prevent any danger from accruing to their convent, and that

they might enclose, within the precincts of their monastery, that portion of the lane which was acceded to the 7th of Henry VII. The new wall was therefore rebuilt by Prior Selling, who died in 1494, extending from St. Michael's church to that which enclosed the convent garden, and as the remainder of the walls of the priory retained their original bounds, no further comment respecting them is necessary.

At the period of the dissolution, the precincts of the monastery contained as follow: north of the church was the court of the priory, environed by the buildings, offices, and lodgings of the prior and convent, now called the green court and brick passage; adjoining the court, to the north-west, was the almonry, now denominated the mint yard; westward was the court of the palace, where the archiepiscopal residence stood, and southward the court of the church, now named the churchyard, containing the external and internal cemetery, and beyond, eastward, the convent garden, now denominated the Oaks.*

To these precincts five gates formerly belonged, namely, the grand gate, south of the church, within the churchyard; the gate in the priory court, conducting thence to Stablegate, through which, provisions and necessaries for the convent were conveyed; the Almonry gate; that leading to Foreigns; and the postern, in the city wall, in the direction of St. Augustine's monastery; all of which will be noticed. In latter times was added another, being the postern gate at the north-west corner of the church, leading to the precincts of the Archbishop's palace. Independent of the foregoing, there existed another portal in ancient times, called St. Michael's gate, (from standing opposite a large stone image of that saint, on the roof of the church, over the doorway into the south cross aisle,) and in the old charter of the church, the old gate of the cemetery, from leading into the common burial ground, in the court of the church. To the last-mentioned portal, was a direct passage or

* Gostling, in his "Walk about Canterbury," says, (p. 135, ed. 1825,) "From the south-west corner of St. Anselm's chapel, a wall crosses one way, with a very ancient arch in it, corruptly called the centry gate, as parting the cemetery or burying-place of the laity, from that of the monks, and the garden of the convent, at present called the Oaks, (though no trees of that kind have been growing there within the memory of his or our fathers,) or perhaps from the sanctuary it led to."

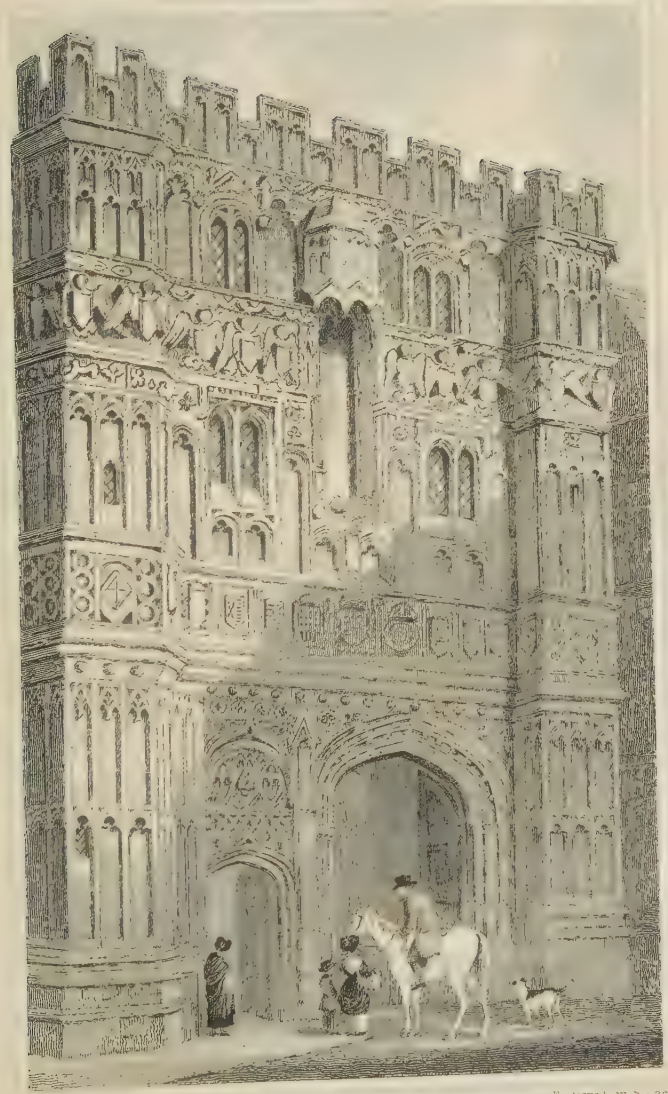
street, open from the east end of the spot where St. Andrew's church once stood, to Angel lane; so denominated on account of the above image; this gate, equally with the passage, being now built upon.

The existing gate of the cemetery, usually called Church Gate, stands at some distance westward from the other in the same south wall of the church precincts; to this, there is a passage from the High street through Nursery lane, and thence to the south porch of the church. The purpose of this entrance was to open a more commodious way for those devotees who constantly repaired to the cathedral; and, in a charter of the hospital of Eastbridge, under date of the 41st of Henry III. mention is made of a dwelling, built at the east corner of the lane, called *le Mercerie*, over against the gate of the church of the Holy Trinity.

Many of the buildings in this neighbourhood, according to Gostling, seem to have been great inns for receiving the swarms of pilgrims who visited the cathedral, as several of the present shops and tenements anciently constituted a single dwelling; this being apparent from the roofings, many of which are of vast extent and antiquity. The northern corners of Butchery, as well as those of Mercery lane and others, display similar appearances, beneath which, the spacious vaults prove that, if they were not constructed for inns, they were well adapted for such purposes, the situation being, in every respect, commodious, owing to their contiguity to the gate of the monastery, whither such crowds repaired to pay their vows and offerings.

The existing gate, erected in lieu of the ancient one above described, and upon the same site, is a strong and beautiful structure, consisting of elegant gothic architecture, and was raised by order of Prior Goldstone, A. D. 1517. Interspersed among the richly ornamented carved-work adorning this fabric, are the armorial bearings of several of the nobility and gentry of that period, now fast mouldering to decay, and in the centre stood a large statue of our Saviour, which was destroyed by discharges from the muskets of the Parliamentarians during the Rebellion.

Having passed this gate, along the greater portion of the south side of the church, formerly called the Court, was the common cemetery, not only for inhabitants of the priory, but those of



Drawn by H. Gastineau

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CHRIST'S CHURCH GATE.

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the city wishing to be interred therein. At the present period, however, no traces of the numerous tombs which formerly existed remain, although the area is still called the churchyard, presenting a level and gravelled surface, never used as a place of interment. In the middle of the southern side, where a high mound appears, in the garden of the eighth prebend, was formerly a lofty steeple, called the *Campanile*, or Clock-house, taken down at the time of the dissolution.

At the east end of the common or outward cemetery, is an ancient stone circular archway, ornamented with carving, and coeval with this part of the fabric, being the gateway conducting to the inward cemetery, and still known as the cemetery gate. Beyond this inner burial ground, was the common garden of the convent, extending to the east and south walls of the precincts, in the centre of which was a large fish-pond, filled up at the dissolution, and the site, with the residue of the garden, partitioned off, and allotted in small portions, for the several members of the church; which, after a period, was again laid open for public use. Within this gate, at a little distance, stood the old school-house, used prior to that which existed in the mint yard. The antiquity of this free school is uncertain; however, mention is made of one Kobert, rector of the church, of the scholars of Canterbury, who officiated as witness on an appeal of the prior and convent, pending, before the official of the city, in 1259.

Close to the north side of the church, stood the priory, the gate, opening into the green court, forming a quadrangle, with two portals of entrance, one at the north-west corner, called the Porter's Gate, and in some records the Gate of the Priory, or Old Priory Gate. This is a venerable structure, probably erected by Archbishop Lanfranc, as no account is extant of its having been rebuilt since its first construction. The other gate, at the north-east corner of the court, led from the court within the jurisdiction of the church, to the ground foreign to it, denominated *Foreigns*, vulgarly called Follings, once part of Queningate lane, before adverted to, and within the liberties of the city. On the southern side of this court, towards the west, stood the back gate into the priory, (the front entrance being from the cloisters,) the greater part whereof stood between it and the church. This entrance was called the Larder Gate, eastward of

which was the larder, kitchen, and lesser dormitory, the greater being situated over vaults conducting from the above gate to the church, both erected on arches, in which the monks slept.

Westward of this gate was the *Domus Hospitum*, appointed for the entertainment of poor pilgrims, who were lodged and fed at the expense of the monastery. It is upwards of forty-feet broad, and from fifty to sixty feet in length, situated in a corner, and least likely to interfere with the privacy of the monks or the avocations of their attendants. The structure is conjectured to have been raised by Lanfranc, upon vaultings of very remote antiquity, those existing being similar to the vaults under the choir, but supported by plainer pillars. From this hall, a covered way conducted to the offices of the cellarer, to whom they were intrusted, he having a steward and servants, who furnished their table with commons, expressly provided for the purpose, as the refuse from the board of the prior, &c. was distributed among the poor at the Almonry. The hall was a large and lofty room, having a third of its breadth parted by pillars and stone arches, continued throughout the length of the building, as is apparent from what remains. This was called North or Hogg Hall; probably an appellation given in order to deride the greedy or swinish behaviour of the visitants commonly feeding therein. Under this edifice there were three vaults in breadth, and more than ten lengthwise, until the demolition of the hall. The porter of the Green Court gate had his lodge southward of the same; three of the vaults forming the breadth of the structure, and the three adjoining were occupied by the lodge and a way to the Almonry or Mint yard; two more on the right-hand side serving as the prison of the dean and chapter, but, being little better than a dungeon, a more airy place of incarceration was provided for that use in the churchyard. This court, held by the steward of the liberties of the priory once every three weeks, for determining causes under his cognizance, has long been disused, as well as those of the archbishops and St. Augustine's liberties.

The arch of the lodge is decorated by carved mouldings, which continue to the left, proceeding towards the stairs of the Stranger's Hall, though now almost obscured by brickwork. The gate at the foot of the stairs is similarly arched, and the flight of steps, six feet wide, covered above with small pillars and

arches at the sides, similar to those so abundantly distributed throughout the interior of the church. The original steps being much worn away, were some years back replaced with square tiles. The pillars on the south side still remain, while those to the north are obscured by a plastered wall. The whole, in consequence of a shed erected for the convenience of the carpenters employed in the cathedral, and the adjoining staircase having alike been taken down, was some years ago thrown completely open. In a wall south of that staircase was a door, now blocked up, conducting to a vault, wherein, according to Eadwyn's drawing, was a wall, of which no vestige remains. This part of the structure was designed as the residence of the ninth prebendary, but, the chambers being disagreeably situated and contrived, more pleasant, though less spacious, apartments were procured, at a higher rental, in the Green court.

THE CLOISTERS.

Messrs. Hasted and Battely suppose this pile to have been erected at a period coeval with the body of the church: however, appearances to the contrary are so evident, that we may pronounce the reverse as being the fact.

The cloister displays a very beautiful square gothic building, curiously arched with stone. To the west were the cellarer's lodgings, with communications to the same, now walled up; the north side boasting more remains of antiquity than the others. Here are two handsome arched doorways, one seeming to have opened into vaults, richly carved and ornamented, under the refectory; the other being the way from the pentise into the church by the cloister. All the arches are of the same breadth, and supported by little pillars, three in one, with a single capital, fifteen ribs springing from each; and at the intersections of these ribs are 683 shields, sculptured with the armorial bearings of benefactors to this church; among which are observed the quarterings of the famous Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.*

* Dr. Gostling, at p. 208, says, "A very curious observer has taken notice, 'that we see no part of the roof adorned in this manner before the buildings of Prior Chillenden's erection.' It seems to have been a part of the gothic taste, and was certainly an excellent method of inviting contributors to his works by

That the arches in question are not of the same age with the walls from which they spring is obvious at first sight, since not one of the doors opening into them answers the window over against it, or the middle of the walk leading to the same: indeed, if the artist had endeavoured to make the divisions of his work coincide with these openings, he must have completely destroyed the beauty and symmetry of the whole.

The north walk is what remains of a former cloister, having a range of stalls with small pillars between them supporting arches; every fifth of which is divided from those on each side by a wall, most probably intended as a mark of distinction for some person of superior station. These stalls run along the whole side within a few feet, except where the doors impede their regular order, or the architect of the present structure found it necessary to adopt the same plan, in order to preserve the uniformity of his building.

In the eastern wall there were five openings; one, with a Saxon arch, conducting under the western gallery of the great dorture, now walled up; another, into the Dark-entry, under the south gallery; which angle of the cloisters was built by Archbishop Courtney, and subsequently glazed and beautified by Prior Selling; a third to the chapter-house; one still smaller into a stillatory; and a large entrance at the south end, particularly enriched by carved-work, having had a statue on either side, as well as figures of angels with censers in the spandrils above. Many of these ornaments are concealed by the arched roof of the cloister, but were discovered on repairing the leads some years back; as was also the stone frame of a circular window over the middle of the same door, whereof nothing is perceptible from within. It also appears that the north wall of the body of the church was built against part of them, and consequently that the existing body is wider than that which stood when the door was made.

That the door in question was more adorned than any other

such lasting memorials of them and their families; we have such numbers of them here, and in those other parts of the church which I venture to call in the gothic style, that it would take a pretty large volume to give an account and description of them, especially if those in the windows, and some painted in colours on the walls of the Virgin Mary's chapel in the undercroft, were added thereto."—See a note previously inserted at p. 191.

throughout the church, is not to be wondered at; when we call to mind that it was the way by which the archbishop proceeded to the choir from his palace, excepting upon extraordinary occasions, when he was received by his chapter and other members of the church, in grand ceremony, at the west end of the body of the cathedral, and by them escorted in solemn procession to his throne in the choir. This ceremonial is still observed when the prelate is enthroned, or pays a visit to his metropolitan church. On the last-mentioned occasions, the archbishop proceeded through a portal very near the palace, but having no connexion whatsoever with the cloister.

In front of the door which conducted from the cloisters to the refectory, were the remains of some stonework, wherein formerly stood a double cestern or lavatery, for the use of the fraternity, who took their meals in the hall, as well as for the monks to wash in. Subsequent to the dissolution, the area or middle space, as well as the cloisters themselves, were used as a burial place for the inhabitants of the surrounding precincts, &c. Hasted enumerates some of the monuments there set up, while several gravestones appear on the grass-plot, in the centre of these beautifully picturesque cloisters.

Having described the four sides of this quadrangle, we shall again recur to the eastern avenue of the same, towards the centre of which is the entrance to

THE CHAPTER OR SERMON HOUSE.

This building is not raised over vaults, as were most of the chambers wherein the monks used to meet, but on a level with the cloisters, opening into the same by a spacious door, having on either side three arches, resembling windows, supported by pillars of a curious species of stone, supposed, by many, to be porphyry, and of great value, but, having lost their polish and beauty, do not arrest the eye of a casual observer.

In the time of Prior Henry d'Eastry, about 1304 and 1305, according to Somner, the whole choir was repaired, having three new doors, &c. as was also the chapter-house, with two new gables; the cost of which amounted to £839 7 8; and to the same prior, Mr. Battely equally ascribes the curious screen at the west door of the choir. Supposing such to have been

the case, the ranges, fashioned like gothic windows, above the walls, separating the side aisles from the choir, are, most probably, the workmanship of that period, wherefore, to Henry d'Eastry may be ascribed the introduction of that picturesque style of building in the cathedral of Canterbury.

With respect to the gables of the chapter-house, though they could hardly stand in need of reparation within a century of that prior's death, nevertheless, the name of Chillenden appearing in the stonework of the great window at the west end, seems strongly to infer its having been built at the period when he was prior.

Supposing this merely conjectural, the name of Chillenden, and the similarity of style observable here, and in the cross aisle and body, would prove the supposition by no means ill-grounded: the arms, however, of Archbishops Courtney and Arundel appearing in the stonework and painted glass of the windows, as well as being decorative of the curious ceiling of this room, afford, I believe, a sufficient proof to put an end to all further doubts upon the subject.

Perhaps the escutcheon with the dog seiant within a border engrailed, ranked with those of the two archbishops, were the arms of Chillenden; if so, we may suppose them placed here (as well as at the door near the font,) in memory of his having been a liberal benefactor towards the work: and that his name on the window was to record him the architect. If we consider the enormous expense of these works, and the sums raised for bringing them to perfection; that Archbishop Courtney obtained of King Richard II. and some of his courtiers one thousand pounds for such purpose; that he himself gave one thousand marks; Archbishop Arundel the like sum; and the monks as much as they were able to contribute; this prior can hardly be accounted the most munificent patron in point of his donations. If, however, to such pecuniary aid, we add his happy talent in designing, and the care he manifested in seeing those designs properly executed, we may then justly regard him as deserving the title of a matchless benefactor to this church.

Chillenden, having been made prior about nine years after the murder of Archbishop Sudbury, we may conjecture that he was a monk long before he arrived at this honour; and applied him-

self to the study of architecture, after the most refined taste of those days, and early enough to be concerned in the works that prelate lived to finish, as well as those of his two successors. Indeed, the similarity of style renders this conjecture highly probable; but, how far the chapter-house may be looked upon as being his sole erection, will best appear after a view of the structure itself. The chapter-house is very lofty and spacious, being about ninety-two feet long within side, thirty-seven broad, and fifty-four high from the pavement to the middle pannel of the ceiling, said to be of Irish oak, and composed of squares so large, that twelve reach the whole length of the building; while seven, joined with proper angles, form the breadth nearly resembling an arch. These large squares are not plain, but filled with small pannels, framed in a very tasteful pattern, with shields and flower-work, carved, painted, and gilt. The roofing is so judiciously contrived, that no girders impede the observer from having a fair and open view of the ceiling without any incumbrance. The chamber is nearly surrounded by arches or stalls, divided by pillars of Sussex marble. Thirteen of the latter, occupying the whole breadth at the east end, are surmounted by gothic pyramids of stone, adorned with pinnacles, carved and gilt.

The stalls on either side are thirty-five in number, whereof five, near the east corners, had once the capitals of their pillars and the spandrils between their arches gilt; the rest, in other respects, are much the same; the spandrils are decorated with a carved species of quatrefoils, then an architrave and cornice, and above, a little battlement fourteen or fifteen feet from the floor, extending to the west end of the room, where the great door is placed with three arched windows on either side, now closed up.

To the summit of this cornice the walls appear to be the remains of a former chapter-house, erected while those little pillars and arches continued the favored ornaments in ecclesiastical buildings. The door is judiciously placed in respect to the room; though it is not impossible but the former cloister was more in unison with it than at present. However, when Prior Chillenden designed the new edifice, finding it impossible to divide his arches, so as to correspond with all the openings into them, he neglected the whole, and determined to

render his work uniform in all its parts. Consequently, any deformity occasioned by the situations of this and the other doors, was not the result of choice, but necessity.

At either end of the chapter-house is a window, as wide and lofty as the building will admit, in the same taste as those adorning the body and western cross-aisle of the church : such is the case with four smaller in the south wall, which admit less light, owing to the church standing so near them. The north wall which divided this room from the great dormitory, has merely blind windows, or framings of stonework, similar in pattern to those opposite, in order to appear uniform.

In all these windows are some vestiges of glass, and the upper lights of that to the west have several handsome emblematical figures, with circlets about their heads, and symbols in their hands, representing the orders of the hierarchy, with the titles of *Cherubim, Seraphim, Angeli, &c.* remaining below many of them.

The chapter-house, according to Somner, was not only the place for capitular meetings, and treaties concerning church affairs, but equally for the exercise and execution of regular discipline; that, for instance, said to have been inflicted on King Henry II. when, as history informs us, (after he had submitted to such penances as the pope had enjoined, and was formally reconciled to the church by two cardinals, sent from Rome for that purpose,) finding his affairs in a confused state, and himself reduced to great straits, he resolved on applying for assistance to St. Thomas, and for that purpose sailed from Normandy to England; when, as soon as he got within sight of the church, alighting from his horse, he walked (barefoot, clad like a penitent) three miles, and through the streets of the city, till he came to the tomb of Becket. The convent being then summoned to meet in the chapter-house at his request, the monarch offered his bare back to be scourged by the monks, and this having been inflicted in the usual manner, he is stated to have had great success in his affairs.

When, instead of a numerous fraternity of monks, the chapter was reduced to a dean and twelve prebendaries, such a spacious room not being required for chapter business, it was fitted up for a sermon-house, with a pulpit, pews, and galleries, so early that the chief gallery, with latticed casements, being the royal

closet when the king or queen should be there, is dated 1544, the 36th of Henry VIII.

Such was the use to which the chapter-house was, for many years, appropriated; and, after prayers in the choir, the congregation were used to come hither to hear the preacher; but, the indecency and disorder of such removal, during divine service, and the inconvenience those who attended, thereby experienced, in finding the seats occupied by people who refused to join with them in public worship, was deemed a sufficient reason for having the whole service read in one place; accordingly, it is so performed in the choir, unless on occasions of cleaning or reparation, notwithstanding which, it still retains the name of the sermon-house.

In ancient times several persons of distinction were buried in this edifice, as many very old gravestones, according to Hasted, remained on the pavement until a few years prior to his time, the inscriptions being completely obliterated. These mementos were all removed, says the same writer, and the pavement newly laid with the most ancient and largest sepulchral slabs, taken from the nave of the cathedral for that purpose, where we find they still remain, having, in many instances, had figures in brass, with inscriptions graven on the same metal, the whole of which are at present torn off.

We are given to understand, that, in case the present bishop of Carlisle had continued dean of Canterbury, his intention was to have pursued the plan of reparation and rebuilding, until every part of the cathedral and its accessories should have been completed. Among other objects, therefore, which Dean Percy had in view, was the complete restoration of the chapter-house, as well as the cloisters before adverted to, for the accomplishment of which no less a sum than £10,000 was to have been appropriated.

THE DEANERY AND GREEN COURT.

We now return to the ancient court of the priory, called in Eadwyn's drawing, *Curia Prioratus*, the whole eastern side of which was occupied by the prior's lodgings; time has, however, effected such alterations in the old structure, formerly belonging to the dignitary in question, that it is now impossible to give

a satisfactory description of the same. The present deanery certainly constituted a portion of the prior's dwelling, the entrance to which was by the gate at the south-western corner of the court, then called the prior's gate. The first portion of those lodgings apparently consisted of the repairs and additions made to the same by Prior Henry d'Eastry, about the year 1317, who, independent of other beneficent acts previously adverted to, repaired the greater and lesser apartments of the prior, as well as the long chamber, and that by the treasury, and his study. The prior's new chamber was also leaded, together with the wardrobe, kitchen, and new pantry; the great hall near the gate of the court was likewise beautified, and the great or stone hall, afterwards called the master's table, where the chief steward of the prior's household and the other officers of his retinue had their table, was also re-erected by Prior Hathbrand, who died in 1370.

There can be little doubt but this was the same structure now constituting the deanery parlour, whence issued a passage and entrance, by some steps, into a stone apartment, called the paved chamber. The prior's study, bed-chamber, and other private rooms, having been contiguous to the same, as appears from an account in the obituary of Prior Chillenden's having repaired and beautified them, which document equally refers to the reparation, &c. of other chambers, the site of which is now unknown; stables, granaries, &c. being equally noticed in the obituary alluded to.

Upon the new foundation established by Henry VIII. the lodgings assigned to the prior are thus noticed. To the dean was allotted the chapel, with the closet, the old chequer, and chambers attached thereto, with the corn-lofts and cellars adjoining the west end of his garden; also the brew* and bake houses, and the gate-house contiguous to his stables, (those building being situated on the north side of the court, now called the green court,) the great barn, the livery stables called

* Gostling, when speaking of this portion of the old edifice, annexes the following pertinent note. "The building, still called the brewhouse, has long ceased to be used as such. The good 'Saxon ale' which the prebends of old were wont to use, and which contributed to gladden many a cheerless heart, when Christmas and its merry train arrived, has been abandoned: the good old times are sunk into oblivion, and the poor into a state of comparative vassalage."

the prior's stables, the sumptery stable, and the carter's hall, the whole situated in and adjoining to the Foreigns.* The garden in front of his hall door, the wine-cellars, the commission chamber northwards of the hall of the infirmary, were allotted to the second prebendary; part of the long chamber, since pulled down, was apportioned to the fifth prebendary, and the remaining part of the long chamber contiguous to the lodgings, called the honnours, was given to the sixth prebendary. That portion of the building called the honnours, consisted of the state apartment, where the prior appeared on grand occasions, and lodged and entertained all guests of rank and consequence, of whom there was a constant succession, as well on matters of business as ceremony, convenience, and even curiosity, such persons being sumptuously entertained by the prior. This edifice, named, in old writings, the master honnours, and, in others, the great chamber of the prior, fronting the north end of the convent garden, was superior to the other buildings of the priory, and well suited to the purposes for which it was intended; this pile, on the new foundation, was allotted to the eleventh prebendary.

In the eastern wall of the precincts, nearly in a line with the front of those lodgings, and facing the east end of the church, is a postern gate, with a causeway over the city ditch, conducting to the green opposite the chief gate of St. Augustine's monastery, reserved for the use of the dean and prebendaries. Another apartment belonging to the prior must here be noticed, namely, *La Gloriette,* the site of which is now unknown. From the obituary previously mentioned, we find that Prior Hathbrand repaired the room covered with lead, adjoining the *Gloriette;* that Prior Selling built from the ground, near the chamber called *La Gloriette,* a stone tower, which was covered with lead, having four glass windows; that he decently adorned the same withinside, and that it was called the Prior's study; also, that Prior Goldstone reared a new edifice, near the prior's old apartment called *La Gloriette,* which was named the New Lodging, with

* According to Gostling, great part of the buildings appropriated, at the dissolution, for the use of the dean, were destroyed by fire, at the period when Godwyn presided as head of the deanery; whose name, and the date 1570, recorded in stone, upon two parts of the house, shew when, and by whom, it was erected.

several rooms, and a new fair porch towards the convent. The last mentioned is doubtless the gate now standing at the south-west corner of the Green court, afterwards denominated the Prior's gate, as above mentioned. The *gloriette* and contiguous buildings most probably stood on the eastern side of the Dark Entry,* leading thence between the existing deanery, and the dwelling granted to one of the six preachers, perhaps forming a part of them, and where some ruins are still apparent. The desire to convert the lead into money, was most likely the cause of their demolition, as well as many other beautiful and magnificent structures and churches, that formed part of the dissolved religious houses throughout the kingdom. It was also that thirst for lucre which produced the demolition of the fabric of this monastery, called the Long Hall, before mentioned, wherein the inferior officers of the institution used to take their meals. This apartment was situated at the western extremity of what is now called the Brick Passage, reaching as far as the first and second prebendal houses, where a wall extended across the avenue in question, being since pulled down, in order to render the thoroughfare more convenient.

On the south side, and near the Long Hall, were the lodgings

* "A chamber over the north end of the Dark Entry, (according to Gostling,) which has been called the Dean's Study, with a newel staircase of stone up to it, another such staircase within the house, at the south end of Dean Godwyn's, serving for back stairs to that, as well as a way to some rooms of longer standing; another still at the north end, with two small tenements, near the corner of the court, belonging to the deanery, appear to be of antiquity, and perhaps as old as Eadwyn's drawing. The north side, according to him, was taken up by a long range of building, which was the brewhouse and bakehouse of the monastery, and a gate which he calls their granary. The gate we see over against us, as we come out of the Dark Entry, may be that he (Eadwyn) speaks of, and the room over it is very fit for the use he mentions. The range (which is continued eastward from this gate) has other offices belonging to the deanery, not looking into the court; one part used as a residence, and the other as a miscellaneous receptacle; westward of that gate is a tenement, of which the granary just mentioned is now a part; next to this is the waterhouse, wherein is a cistern, furnishing almost the whole precinct with excellent water, by pipes laid to the houses, and furnished itself by pipes from springs about a mile off; then the dean's brewhouse, from whence the waterhouse was taken; and here the range is broken, a room (as tradition says) once called the Dean's great hall, having been demolished by the zealous puritans, for being profaned by the king's scholars having acted plays there."

of the sub-prior, which appear to have extended from that dignitary's chapel to the infirmary, having been formerly allotted to the eleventh prebendary, but now assigned as a dwelling for one of the minor canons, and forming also a part of the first prebendal house.

The prior's chapel was situated near the sub-prior's lodgings, westward, contiguous to the dormitory. This building was appropriated to the use of the prior and his household, being dedicated to the Virgin, and called the chapel of the Blessed Mary *within the priory*, as appears from ancient charters, wherein it is so denominated. Archbishop Winchelsea, by letters dated May 27, 1297, granted indulgences to such as visited this chapel *within the priory*, which was beautified and richly furnished by Prior Thomas Goldstone; and, upon the dissolution it was assigned to the use of the dean and his family, thereby acquiring the name of the Dean's Chapel.

Over the above building was the church library, erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the place of a former structure, that prelate having furnished the same with books, which were plundered during the rebellion, and the building itself, with the chapel beneath, destroyed by fire several years afterwards.

In this library, according to Twyne, p. 114, was Cicero's Treatise de Republica, and some of the works of Henry Beauclerk, king of England; many MSS. also, according to Hasted, which had suffered by the fire, remained neglected in a heap on the floor, in a room over the vestry of the church, which might have been recovered by care and perseverance. The chapel was never restored after the conflagration, wherefore the site it occupied remained open, serving as a common passage to the church and cloisters. Over this avenue the present library was erected, being a handsome gallery, well fitted up, having a good collection of useful books, among which there are some of value, and a choice assortment of bibles given by the Reverend Dr. Coombe. Among the MSS. in this repository should be particularly mentioned several royal grants; a curious volume of state papers, from 1569 to 1596, containing many interesting statements respecting the panic occasioned by the sailing of the Spanish Armada, as well as matter appertaining to the county of Surrey; a singularly interesting volume recording the names, and emblazoned armorial bearings, of the nobles and knights who

accompanied Edward III. at the siege of Calais, in 1346; the Diary of Causaubon, in folio, written by himself, commencing in the 39th year of his age, A. D. 1597, to his death in 1614, together with a variety of the original MSS. of the laborious Somner, &c. In this apartment are also preserved a valuable collection of Greek and Roman coins, collected abroad by Dr. Merie Causaubon, and Dr. John Bargrave, nephew of Dean Bargrave, both prebendaries of this church, by whom they were bequeathed to the library. About the beginning of the reign of George I. Stephen Hunt, gent. in 1721, left, by will, his study of books to this institution, with the exception, however, of such as should be found duplicates. Here is also a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures representing Orpheus playing on the lyre to the listening beasts, round which are emblematical figures of hunting, &c. At the upper end, over the doorway, is a very ancient picture in pannel, representing Queen Edyve, bearing the following inscription, in ancient rhyme, commemorative of her benefactions to this monastery; beside whom is a male figure, with a bow in his hand; and, in the background, a view of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet:—

Edyve the good Queene, and noble mother
To Ethalstane, Edmund, and Eldred,
Kinges of England, every each after other,
To Christ's church of Canterbury did give indeed
Monketon and Thorndenn, the Monkes there to feede,
Mepham, Cleeve, Cowlinge, Osterland,
East Farleagh, and Lenham as we beeleve,
The yeare domo MLXI of Christes Incarnation.

J. P. F.

On the left of the above picture, and resting on the same ledge, is a portrait, three quarter size, kneeling, of Charles I. with a glory darting from heaven upon him, being apparently the original painting from which Marshall engraved the plate that appears before the famous work ascribed to that monarch, entitled Eikion Basiliki.

The former library that existed over the prior's chapel had been beautified by Prior Selling, who gave various books to the same; many of the archbishops and priors, &c. having equally been benefactors; and Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury,

who came to the see in 1193, appropriated the church of Halstow to the reparation of the books, saving five marks to the vicar. At the dissolution, this parsonage and its possessions falling into the king's hands, he, in the 33d year of his reign, settled the same on the dean and chapter, but without any reservation with respect to the former uses to which it had been applied as above.

Contiguous to the sub-prior's lodgings and the Long Hall previously adverted to, stood the infirmary for the reception of the sick monks, under the care of a particular officer, called the infirmarer. In this edifice, were distinct apartments for the sick, extending as far as the prior's stone hall, whereto Prior Hathbrand added seven new chambers for the infirm, there being also a kitchen and other requisite offices, which, with the Grand hall of the infirmary, erected in 1342, constitute a great portion of the second prebendal house.

Southward of the infirmary stood the chapel, long since pulled down, and the site used as a public way, called the Brick passage, being paved with such materials, there being, however, some vestiges of the wall remaining. The chapel consisted of a body and chancel, and apparently was by no means small, having a principal altar to the Virgin, the structure being dedicated to her, as well as other altars raised to Saints Benedict and Agnes.

When Archbishop Cuthbert, in 741, came to the see, he erected a chapel contiguous to the cathedral, dedicating the structure to St. John the Baptist; when, among other uses to which he applied it, was its being a place of sepulchre for the archbishops, that primate having been the first therein buried. Much research has been made in order to ascertain the site of this building, which is allowed to have stood contiguous to the east end of the cathedral, probably on the same spot where the chapel of the infirmary was subsequently erected. It was perhaps destroyed by the flames that burnt the choir of Conrad, as we are told that the infirmary, with its chapel, perished at the same period. When rebuilt, therefore, it lost the name and patronage of St. John the Baptist, and was dedicated to the Virgin. It was well suited for the sick, being close to the garden; and, on the outside, at the south-east corner, is still visible a figure of St. John, sculptured in stone.

Having described the south and east angles of the Green

court; northward stood the brewery, with the malt and bake houses of the priory, all of which were spacious buildings; the former, at the suppression, being allotted to the dean, and the latter to the fourth prebendary, in whose hands they still remain, being, for the most part, appropriated to similar uses.

The gate at the north-west corner of this court, having been previously adverted to, it will be merely necessary to remark that, the chamber over the same, as well as the adjoining dwelling on the south, were allotted, at the dissolution, to the tenth prebendary.

THE ALMONRY, OR MINT YARD.

This *Eleemosynary*, *Almnery*, or *Ambry*, as it was vulgarly termed, is a little court at the west side of the Strangers' Hall, while that was standing. There all the fragments of meat and drink left at the tables of the refectory, the prior, the master or cellarer, the infirmary, and the strangers' hall, were distributed for the use of the poor. The monk having the care of such distribution, Somner says, was called Dean of the Almonry, and names several churches given to its endowment, having had its chapel, and lodgings for the chaplains. When Henry VIII. had ejected the monks of the cathedral, and appointed residences in its precincts for the dean, canons, &c. of his new foundation; he kept this court for his own use, and established a Mint there, of which it still bears the appellation.

The way to the same from the Green court is through two of the arches under the *Domus Hospitum*, the iron dogs having remained in the west wall, until great alterations and improvements taking place a few years back, they were removed. It was, at the same period, also discovered that the buttresses of the hall were of a date posterior to the erection of the fabric itself.

By the provincial constitutions, it was stipulated, "*that the full portion of victuals should constantly be provided and set before the monks in the refectory, and whatsoever was left, should be given wholly and entirely in alms to the needy; and that no abbot, prior, or almoner, might dispense with this rule.*" From the private statutes of this church, as made by Archbishop Winchelsea, we also find as follows, "*Let all the fragments and*

relics of meat and drink left at the tables of the refectory, of the prior's lodgings, of the master, (perhaps cellarer,) *of the infirmary, and of the strangers' hall, be gathered together into dishes or vessels, fit for that purpose, and be carried all of them to the Almonry, and there be disposed of to no other use, but of pure alms only.*" Hence it appears how extensive were the alms bestowed at monasteries of consequence, and how much the poor must have deplored the loss of the same at the dissolution.

This Almonry had to boast many benefactors: Henry II. by charter, gave to the monks, for the augmentation of their Almonry, the ground between Northgate and Queningate, as previously mentioned; and Archbishop Richard, the immediate successor of Becket, appropriated to the use of this priory, for an augmentation to the Almonry, the churches of Monkton, Eastry, Meopham, Eynsford, St. Thomas of Fairfield, Seasalter, and Farningham, all which were confirmed by the bulls of Popes Lucius and Alexander III.; and Archbishop Courtenay, who came to the see in 1381, reannexed the church of Meopham to the same, at his own proper cost.*

* In addition to what we have before stated at page 192, respecting the burial-place of this learned dignitary, we deem it necessary to annex the following note, forwarded by a correspondent, to whom we beg leave to offer our thanks for the communication:

"Touching the burial-place of *Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury,* Camden (Britannia, col. 192, note,) says, that he was buried at Maidstone. Gibson, in his additions to that work, further states, "that he ordered his esquire, John Boteler, to bury him in the cemetery or churchyard there, and not in the church itself," though he is disposed to think that his remains lie at Canterbury (Ib. col. 217.)

In a "General History of Maidstone, by Walter Rowles, London," published in 1809, it is said that, about ten years previous, several gentleman obtained leave to open his tomb there, where, at about six feet depth under the stone ornamented with his effigy, were found the bones of Archbishop Courtenay, with every joint in its right place. How these remains were identified, we are yet to learn. The slab under which they were discovered was inspected by the writer a month since, who is thence enabled to state that, from the nature of the indents upon the stone, there is no doubt but the tomb must have been raised to commemorate an *Archbishop.*

This account is confirmed by a passage in "*Excursions through Kent,*" London, 1822, wherein it is stated that, his (Courtenay's) "*arms complete,*" were found, in 1794, in consequence of a search ordered by the then incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Denne."

In the year 1319, anno 2d Edward II. Henry d'Eastry, then prior, erected a chapel within the Almonry, which he dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, founding a chantry in the same, for six priests to celebrate mass for the souls of Kings Edward I. and II. Archbishops Lanfranc and Winchelsea, the founder himself, and some others. Contiguous to the chapel, he erected lodgings for those priests; which foundation was confirmed by Archbishop Walter, in 1321, and by Edward II. in the 19th year of his reign; subsequently to which, in 1327, the successor of that ecclesiastic, Prior Richard Oxenden, with the approbation of the convent, appropriated the church of Westcliff, by Dover, to the Almonry for ever, for the support of those priests, as well as the reparation of the chapel and buildings contiguous thereto. In 1358, Alexander Hanekin, clerk, was a considerable benefactor to the chapel, to which he appropriated several messuages, lands, and rentals, for the maintenance of seven chaplains in the chantry near the gate of the priory. This chapel, at the suppression, with its revenues, as constituting part of the monastery, devolved into the hands of the king. Soon after the dissolution, the Almonry as well as the above chapel and lodgings, situated without the square of the court of the monastery, was reconveyed back to Henry VIII. who retained the buildings, and converted them into offices for *minting of money*, whence it acquired the name of the *Mint Yard*. It so continued until the reign of Queen Mary, who, by letters patent, dated 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, granted the Almonry and all edifices connected with the same, including this chantry and buildings, to Cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury. That dignitary, being possessed of the same in fee, afterwards divided the whole, by will, to Aloisus Priobus, his executor, who, by deed dated July 30, the first of Elizabeth, A. D. 1559, gave those premises to the dean and chapter for 500 years, for the use and intention of maintaining the school there for the education of boys during that term of years, at a rental of one peppercorn yearly; since which, the whole has continued appended to the deanery and chapter. The chapel and lodgings, not long after the above period, were converted to the use of the grammar school, instituted by Henry VIII. as part of his new foundation, whence it derived the usual designation of The King's School.

We have previously mentioned, at page 215, that a free semi-

nary existed near the monastery garden, whereof the archbishop was patron, as early as 1259; and further notice is taken of the same in 1374, but to what subsequent period it continued, we find no record, though probably until the dissolution; for Hasted states that although, in his time, the premises were applied to other puposes, they still had the reputation of having once been made use of as a public seminary.

King Henry VIII. having new-modelled the establishment of the cathedral, by those statutes, as corrected, explained, and confirmed by King Charles I., both that and the school were regulated; and, as regards the same, Canterbury perhaps need not give place to any nursery of learning in the united kingdoms.

Archbishop Theodore, (according to Lambarde in his Perambulation of Kent,) by licence of Pope Vitalianus, who died A. D. 669, founded within this city a school or college, wherein he placed professors of all the liberal sciences. If so, there existed, in effect, what we call a University more than 200 years before King Alfred founded that at Oxford, A.D. 886.

How eminently Canterbury flourished as the seat of literature many hundred years ago, appears from the history of the noble Aldhelm, nephew of *Ina*, king of the West Saxons, from whose court he repaired to Canterbury in order to study under Adrian, abbot of St. Augustine's; an ecclesiastic no less distinguished for learning than rank; being, as he himself states, the first who introduced the study of Latin poetry into this country. See Dr. Gale's *Scriptores* XV. Vol. I. page 342. He died bishop of Shirborn, A. D. 709, as Bede tells us, page 244 of the same volume.

That Augustine settled a school here very early can hardly be doubted. Mr. Somner has given an account of a suit, in 1321, between Radulph, rector of the grammar-schools of the city of Canterbury, and Robert, rector of St. Martin's, near Canterbury, and of the schools there; when sentence was given in favor of Radulph, reserving to Robert the right he claimed as immemorial of teaching at St. Martin's, but restraining the number of his scholars to thirteen; which may be best accounted for, by supposing such to have been the number of those instructed at St. Augustine's school there, and so established in respect to his memory.

Camden says, it is incredible how much Canterbury flourished

both by reason of the archiepiscopal dignity, and the school founded by Theodore, of which Radulph was probably rector, the same appearing to have been continued in this monastery till our days (though not always under the same roof,) with little disturbance, until the grand rebellion.

As the general state of literature in this country toward the earliest periods, may not prove uninteresting, we shall add a few words upon that subject from Gostling, before we proceed to say more respecting the school in its present condition.

On his arrival in Kent, Julius Cæsar found the Druids in high esteem with the natives, as being the most ancient schoolmasters, judges, priests, and philosophers, of whom history gives any account in those parts. To these, he says, the youth flocked in vast numbers, holding them in great honour. All divine offices and sacrifices, whether public or private, were under their direction; and nearly all causes, whether criminal or relating to property, were also determined by them: so that any, whatsoever might be their rank, who refused to submit to such sentence, being driven from their sacrifices, were detested and shunned by all men as reprobates. In addition to this, says the same authority, their fame was spread so far abroad, that strangers came from distant countries to study under their direction.

Cæsar's account of the Druids is so circumstantial, that it is obvious they were little known in Italy: it, however, seems otherwise in respect to Greece, with which country they appear to have had great connexion, using the Greek alphabet, and probably speaking that language; as they derived their title from the Greek name of the *Oak*, a tree held by them in religious veneration, while the Greeks thought it was animated by their *Hamadryades*. Some confirmation of this opinion may perhaps be derived from an Athenian coin, dug up some years back in forming the works for the defence of Chatham dock, a print of which is given in the History and Antiquities of Rochester, published in 1772.

How far the order of Druids spread itself, is perhaps as difficult to ascertain as its antiquity. Cæsar supposes their system brought from Britain into Gaul; and the learned captain Armstrong thought the Celtic Druids prior to the British. His History of Minorca, and Mr. Rowland's of Mona Antiqua,

give such views of druidical monuments existing in those islands, being huge mounts of unhewn stones, and altars equally rude, as plainly indicate their superstitions very closely connected.

Mr. Rowland adduces various ingenious arguments tending to prove that Mona was the capital seat of these philosophers; whereas undeniable evidence appears of their having been established at many other places in Britain and Ireland. For instance, tokens found about Canterbury, as well as the situation of the city being in the route of travellers from the continent, may well prove this to have been one of their stations; and that they lived and taught here, before any history of the place was or perhaps could be recorded. When Cæsar mentions having found the Greek alphabet in use here, he adds, that the lessons of the Druids to their disciples were not committed to writing, but learned by heart, which must have taken up infinite time and labour. This, however, he observes, might be to conceal their mysteries from the vulgar, or continue them fresh in memory. There might also exist other reasons, as aversion to changing a method which had cost them so much trouble and attention, for one less tedious and difficult; or pride in treating literature as a novelty, when compared with their ancient rules and customs. But to return to the more immediate subject of our chapter.

Henry VIII. founded this school for a master, usher, and fifty scholars; who were to eat at the common table, which the provision made by that prince, however, could not long maintain. The fifty scholars are only elected at the November chapter, for as many as may supply the vacancies of the ensuing year: they must be between the ages of nine and fifteen; receive each a stipend of £1 8 4 a year; and hold their scholarships for five years. Independent of this there are two scholarships for relations of the family of Heyman; whereof, as well as some scholarships in the University of Cambridge, to which the students from this school have a title, a larger account will be given hereafter. The scholars not only suffered in the suppression of the common table, but from the founder's discharging the dean and chapter from expending £200 per annum, in support of twenty-four students in Oxford and Cambridge, whereof they would no doubt have had a share, which by his

foundation they were appointed to find. Intending to found two colleges, as he states, in those Universities, Henry VIII. took from the dean and chapter several manors, the *Almery* House in the city of Canterbury, and Canterbury College in Oxford, and discharged them, as before observed. This took place A. D. 1546, and for upwards of half a century, therefore, they, in common with the scholars of Christ Hospital, London, have lost the benefits until then received, by alternately supplying the vacancies in Mr. Colfe's ten exhibitions, as the Leathersellers' company, who are the trustees, have totally suppressed the same, alleging the estate as being insufficient. If by the *Almery* which King Henry reassumed, is meant the Almonry, now called the Mint Yard, that reverted back, according to the parliamentary survey taken 1649, Queen Mary, as before observed, in 1557, gave it by letters patent to Cardinal Pole; who, being thus seized of the premises in fee, by will devised the whole to Aloisius Priobus in fee, constituting him his executor; who thereupon, by deed indented under date 30 July 1 Elis. 1559, gave it to the dean and chapter for the maintenance of the school there.

A complete list of the honourable and illustrious families whose sons have been reared in this nursery, or of others, less distinguished by birth and fortune, but who from industry have raised themselves to high posts in the church and state, might tend to confer honour upon this royal institution; it would, however, be unpardonable to omit the name of the justly famed Dr. William Harvey, whose important discovery of the circulation of the blood, has thrown a new light on the study of medicine, as well as the more sublime researches of philosophy, which teaches us to admire and reverence the wisdom of the Almighty in the sublime works of the creation.

Having mentioned the benefactions of Aloisius Priobus, Cardinal Pole's executor, we now proceed to enumerate the bequests of others towards this seminary.

William Heyman, of the city of Canterbury, gentleman, by indenture dated September 29, 1625, enfeoffed to certain persons therein named, twenty-seven acres of marsh land in Warehorne, Kent, to be let for the best rent, and to apply five parts in six of the said rental quarterly upon two poor scholars only, to be placed in the King's School, Canterbury; the nomi-

nation to be made by the next heir of the said W. Heyman (being of age,) and the majority of the feoffees.

The boy to be chosen must be full eight years of age, and may hold this exhibition for nine years: if he goes to Trinity or any other college in Cambridge, his exhibition may be continued for seven years from his leaving school; and, if he takes orders in the first five years of the seven, it may be continued for three years more, making ten in all at the university.

Robert Rose, of Bishopsbourne, by indenture dated August 31, 1618, enfeoffed to certain persons therein named, twenty-six acres of marsh land, in St. Mary and Hope All Saints in Romney Marsh, for the assistance of four scholars at either university; the appointments being subject to certain stipulations.

William Morphett, clerk, master of the hospital of Eastbridge, Canterbury, did, by indenture dated May 22, 1578, with the consent of Archbishop Parker, covenant with John Pory, D.D. master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, that himself and his successors should, during the term of two hundred years next ensuing, pay yearly to the said master, &c. £6 13 4, for the maintenance of two scholars, natives of Kent, educated in the King's School, Canterbury, and nominated by the dean of Canterbury and the master of the hospital: they were to be called Canterbury scholars, and have all the benefits which any other scholars enjoyed. Archbishop Whitgift, in his ordinances (confirmed by act of parliament, 27 Eliz.) renewed this foundation, now become perpetual; but, instead of the consent of the dean, made that of the archbishop of Canterbury necessary to the appointment. Archbishop Parker equally founded three scholarships out of the rentals of certain tenements in Westminster, one appropriated to the county of Lincoln, and the other two for natives of Kent, educated at Canterbury school, assigning them chambers in the college; such exhibition, scholarship, and chamber, being worth £15 a year.

Henry Robinson, by will, dated May 13, 1643, devised certain messuages, &c. in Birchington and St. Nicholas, in the Island of Thanet, to St. John's College, Cambridge, for the founding of two fellowships and two scholarships, for two fellows and two scholars, natives of the Isle of Thanet, and brought up at the King's School, Canterbury; and, in default, for natives of the county of Kent, brought up at the said school. It being found

that the profit of the lands was not sufficient for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars, it was ordered by a decree of the Court of Chancery, with the consent of the college and the executors, dated November 26, 1652, that they do "establish four scholarships in the said college for ever, instead of the said two fellowships and two scholarships, and that the profits of the premises shall, according to the direction of the said donor in his will, be employed for ever on the said four scholars for and towards their maintenance," &c.

George Thorpe, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury, gave to Emanuel College, Cambridge, certain messuages, &c. in the parish of Ash, in the county of Kent, for the endowment of five exhibitions, to enable bachelors of arts to reside until they take the master's degree: in case there are no bachelors, others may be elected after two years from their first residence in college. The qualifications are—the exhibitioner must not be possessed of an estate of £40 per annum; his friends to certify their intention of keeping him in college (unless better provided for) until he is master of arts; he must declare his inability thus to continue, without some such assistance; and that he purposes making divinity his study. Preference is given to the sons of orthodox ministers of the church of England, and of the diocese of Canterbury, and such as have been brought up in the King's School there. These exhibitions are never less than £14, and sometimes £20 per annum, and may be held with scholarships or exhibitions of other foundations, of which more than forty belong to that college.

Mr. Brown, in 1736, founded two Greek scholarships in Emanuel College, Cambridge, which have generally amounted clear to £8 per annum, to be paid in proportion to residence, and the remainder applied to the general fund of the college. These are to be filled by the master and fellows by scholars from the King's School, Canterbury; and, in default, out of any school in Kent; then, from any other.

George Stanhope, D.D., heretofore dean of Canterbury, by a testamentary schedule, proved May 4, 1728, did bequeath £250 in new South Sea annuities, to found one exhibition of £10 per annum, for one king's scholar of the school in Christ Church, Canterbury, to be nominated by the dean, and chosen by him, or by the vice dean and chapter, for seven years, such

scholar continuing in some college in Cambridge; but to cease at the Michaelmas after commencing master of arts. The principal sum, £250, was transferred by the executors of Dean Stanhope to, and accepted by, the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Canterbury. The reduction of interest having made an alteration in the annual value, and the exhibition having been vacant for a few years, with the amount, and a contribution from the dean and chapter, £50 stock more was purchased; so that the exhibition is now worth £9 per annum.

SCHOOL FEAST SOCIETY. FOR EITHER UNIVERSITY.

In 1712 a society was set on foot by some gentlemen educated at this school, who, in the following year, agreed, with permission of the dean and chapter, to attend divine service at the cathedral, and hear a sermon suitable to the occasion, on their anniversary. This led to a charitable contribution in 1718, in favor of such scholars as should go hence to either university, standing in need of pecuniary assistance; whereof many persons have experienced the benefit. Numerous gentlemen, not educated at the school, but desirous of promoting this charity, have equally favored this society with their company; the annual collection being bestowed at the discretion of the society. A fund has also been raised from the occasional surplus, which is vested in the funds, amounting to upwards of £1500; from the produce of which, exhibitions have usually been made.

Mr. Abraham Colfe, founder of Lewisham school, among many other noble benefactions, gave seven exhibitions of £10 per annum each, for scholars from that school to either university. In default of claimants from Lewisham seminary, the adjacent hundreds, and members of the company of Leathersellers, (patrons of the school, and possessed of the estates by him bequeathed,) he directs such exhibitions to be filled up by scholars from the King's School, Canterbury, and from that in Christ's Hospital, London, alternately. The Leathersellers' company, however, having for nearly a century past refused to admit the claim of either, this £70 per annum has been totally sunk, as they allege a failure in their estate. This being asserted, we must believe such to be the case, although most estates in

the neighbourhood of London have greatly increased in value within that period; yet how they are empowered to load one branch of Mr. Colfe's charity with the whole failure, does not appear; or why the schools of Christ's Hospital and Canterbury have not an equal right to share his liberality in the last place, as Lewisham in the first: especially as he assigns this reason—that his father was educated in Christ's Hospital, and himself born at Canterbury. He doubtless foresaw what has occurred: namely, that Lewisham school might not yield enough students to fill up all his exhibitions, and consequently added two more seminaries, which he judged as being at all times adequate to supply such deficiencies.

Endeavours are making at Canterbury, and will in all probability be carried into effect, for establishing, by subscription, a public school similar to those existing at Rochester, Maidstone, &c. In furtherance of this desirable purpose, a meeting was held on the 6th of August, 1828, the mayor presiding, when it was agreed to raise an adequate sum for establishing such subscription school, the amount requisite being estimated at £2000; that sum to be vested in the hands of trustees, and each person subscribing £20 to be the proprietor of one share.

While adverting to the subject of public improvement, we are happy to observe, in addition to what has been said, p. 135, that the Literary and Scientific Institution, which we have just inspected, is in a thriving condition, having no less than 150 members; while the collection in the museum has to boast many beautiful specimens in zoology, insects, fossil remains, &c. We cannot speak in such commendatory terms of the library: however, we trust it will be augmented in proportion to an increase of funds; added to which, it is to be hoped some spirited members may be prompted to augment the literary store, by the presentation of works tending to forward the cause of learning and science.*

During the summer of the ensuing year (1829) a pedestal,

* Mr. Gostling, in reference to this establishment, states as follows, p. 65, ed. 1825: "In Guildhall street stands the Independent or Presbyterian chapel, erected in 1696, but which, at the time the new street was cut, underwent much alteration, and was new fronted. On the opposite side of the way, in the same street, stands the Philosophical and Literary Institution, erected in 1825, the front of which is ornamented with four columns, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the river Ilissus, at Athens. It has an exhibition room, 45 feet by 30, surmounted by a domical ceiling of ingenious

surmounted by a sundial, will decorate the lawn of the walks at Dungeon Hill. The basement is to consist of emblematical figures, representing the four seasons; the artist being a native of Canterbury, of the name of Weekes, a promising young man; the whole executed by public subscription, and the amount already raised. It is to be regretted, that some unknown persons have, at times, committed depredations in the precincts of this pleasant promenade.

THE ALMONRY, OR MINT YARD AND PRECINCTS, CONTINUED.

The buildings nearly on the eastern side of the Mint Yard, were, it appears, used for the grammar-school in Dr. Bullen's time, about 1566.

The Mint was also discovered by digging in the back yard of this house, near the city wall; when, a little below the surface, an arch of brick was found, large enough to admit the body of a man. This, it was hoped, would prove a good sewer for the house, and the discovery was pursued till the workmen found the arch turned with plain tiles, which, with the mortar, were vitrified into one mass by the ardent fires that had been kept therein; affording sufficient proof that the present was the remains of a flue used when melting the metals for coinage. This building and the school must have been very inconveniently placed so near each other, and it was accordingly decreed in chapter, 1581, "that suit should be made to the queen, that the school might be placed out of the Mint, in some other spot, within the site of the church."

construction, the height of which is 27 feet from the floor. On the top of the dome is a skylight, which throws an equal light over the room. There is a lecture room capable of containing 200 persons; and also a committee room, library, and four convenient rooms on the basement-floor. This elegant building was erected by the members of the institution, aided by a liberal subscription from the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, for the purpose of affording accommodation for the delivery of public lectures, the exhibition of a curious and extensive Museum, and for other objects connected with scientific and literary pursuits. An association, under the title of the Historical or Friendly Society, was established so long back as 1769; but it never rose to much importance till very lately, when, through the exertions of a few publicspirited and literary young men, the institution was reorganised, and the whole establishment placed on a footing, at once consistent with the importance of its object, as well as creditable to the city itself. The number of members is considerable, and comprises the names of many respectable and intelligent individuals. Lectures on science and general literature, are delivered alternately, with discussions on moral and historical subjects."

On the north side is the kitchen of the house where the common board was kept, with a chimney large enough to provide for such a table. Under one of the chambers is a gateway into the street, with the date 1545 in figures of iron let into the wall: shortly prior to which time, this end of Queningate lane was granted to the Almonry, and the gate, perhaps, made to remedy the inconvenience the neighbourhood must otherwise have experienced by continuing on his house to Northgate chancel.

Returning to the Green Court, on our right hand, is the old *Porta Prioratus*, before mentioned, now the Green Court gate. Mr. Somner looked on this as built by Lanfranc, but the carved ornaments of the arches give them the appearance of greater antiquity, whatever alterations may have been made in the superstructure. In the gateway itself, arches, now walled up, are observable, opposite one another; those on the south side answering others under the *Domus Hospitum*, of which the western one was intended as a communication between that and the cellarer's offices by the pentise: the porter's lodge was on this side, as before mentioned, till the erecting of a house for the tenth prebendary, when he removed to the opposite side of the way.

This house, being small, had the chamber over the great gate added thereto, and a garret or so of the *Domus Hospitum*; and, in addition, just such another old tower as that over against the west door of the cathedral, being as capriciously placed; for, as the former stands in the churchyard, yet belongs to the palace, so this is on the archbishop's side of the wall dividing the two precincts, and constitutes part of a prebendal house. This pile was little noticed till some years back, when the incumbent prebendary, disliking the antiquated appearance of some chambers raised over it, determined to build a handsome range of apartments in their place: while effecting which, the old tower was discovered, but the improvements made were such, that it can no more be distinguished.

The garden walls belonging to this house and that of the seventh prebendary, are to the right as we advance towards the church, the course to which is through an arch, having at present no name; but, in the appointment of a house for the seventh prebendary, he was to have the whole lodging, from the larder gate (being the present,) to the pentise gate, with the chambers there called "Heaven and Paradise," before noticed; and so through the *Fratery* to the cloister, and all the *Fratery* to the

dorture wall, the common kitchen, with all manner of houses, cellars, and lofts.

This building, 120 or 130 feet long, seems to have been designed not only for offices, but such individuals as belonged to them. The ground-floor rooms are but indifferent; the upper apartments, however, are so fitted up as to make a very handsome appearance. On the south side was the common kitchen, now a garden, where the remains of some arches led to a conjecture that it was a lofty octagon structure.

At the south-west corner of the garden, where the kitchen stood, is an alcove, so much resembling a chimney, that it is frequently supposed to have been erected for such purpose: the span of the arch is twenty-six feet, and the spring three and a half. The mantelpiece, of brickwork, about two feet deep, is so neatly jointed, curiously moulded, and the colour so fresh, as to destroy the appearance of antiquity. Neither could it have stood within the bounds of the kitchen wall, supposing that building to have been an octagon; or any other form have admitted this for a chimney, without making the kitchen the common thoroughfare of all passengers between the strangers' house and the cloister. The jambs and back are of squared stone and flints; the breast above the arch is of common bricks laid in courses: and the whole tiled over head, ceiled, and plastered, with a bench wainscotted at the back.*

Of the *Fratery* hardly any thing is perceptible, save a few small pillars and arches, by way of ornament, on the wall between this and the dorture. The garden, over which the Fratery stood, reaches to the north wall of the cloister, whereto it communicated by a door.

The pentise gate is an arch under the west end of this house, reaching to the archbishop's palace. Through this, as previously observed, was the way of the strangers from their hall to the cloister; where (over against the door just now mentioned) are

* In the south-west corner of the garden of the seventh prebendary, says Gostling, near the alcove just mentioned, the workmen belonging to the cathedral, a few years since, discovered, several feet below the surface of the earth, an arched passage, of beautiful workmanship. This passage was built of Caen stone, and destroyed; when upwards of 400 tons weight of materials were obtained, partly used for the purpose of repairing the cathedral, and building a new altarpiece.

two arches, of a different structure from all the rest, supposed to have been cisterns for the pilgrims to wash at in their way to church, or perhaps for the monks in their progress thither from the refectory. Remains of lead in the joints of their stonework, and a hole cut in the wall of one of them fit for a waterpipe, seem to countenance such tradition. The old larder gate now serves as the common way to the church, for those who live on the north side, where eighteen or nineteen stone steps lead up to a paved alley, once a gallery of the dormitories, dorture, or lodging rooms of the monks, now for the most part in ruins, or converted to gardens, which we shall next proceed to describe.

THE DORTURES, OR DORMITORIES.

There were two dortures or lodgings for the monks, referred to, p. 216; the great one was, by a decree of the chapter, 1547, taken down, and the materials employed in fitting up houses for those of the body, who were to have dwellings to themselves. Every thing capable of being appropriated to that purpose had been disposed of long before. The stone walls were not worth pulling down, and what remains may lead us to form some judgment respecting the building which once occupied this site.

They enclose a space of 105 feet from north to south, and 78 feet and a half from east to west within the walls. The lodgings were raised on vaults, being perhaps galleries round a little court, resembling cloisters, the wall between the south gallery and the chapter-house rising much higher in the middle than at the ends, and having remains of two gothic windows, shewing that the building in this direction was once very lofty. Of the north wall enough only remains to enclose that side of a garden over the vaults, that once supported the gallery at this end of the dorture. The vaults at these two ends of the square were in two, if not three ranges: the southern constitutes the passage from under the library to the cloister; that parallel was used as cellars for two houses raised over them, whereby they were sheltered from the weather, but pulled down some years back, and the vaults afterwards filled up with rubbish.

The east and west walls of the square appear to have been alike, as the ends nearest the church had windows in the

Norman style, now walled up. A cornice above seems to shew that the old walls have not lost much of their original height, and that part of the south wall, which shews the remains of gothic windows, was in all probability an addition of after times to the first design.

The west wall of this quadrangle has suffered greatly from the effects of time; that to the east much less, though it has been considerably lowered about the centre of its length, if it was once all of the same height, as appears to have been the case. The north wall, in the same style, both as to cornice and Norman windows, forms an angle at about 105 feet from that to the south, as already observed; the east wall is still continued, making the western extremity of that remaining part of the lesser dorture, now the house of the twelfth prebendary, but the structure was ill fitted up to receive a family, until some addition of lower buildings was annexed, extending as far as the gate of the larder.

The name of that gate proves the office to which it belonged. If there was a way between that and the Green court, it must have been by the east gallery of the great dormitory, with steps by the west end of the smaller dorture, where is now the kitchen of the prebendal house. These would have been in a straight line with the gallery; but, when the necessary additions were made to that house, it was probably cut off with an angle, as it now appears, and the steps removed so as to lead to the larder gate, of no use at present, unless as an abutment to the slight building on the eastern side.

The bricked alley is over vaults in the old style, of which so many exist in the precincts. A single range of these might, perhaps, serve for the east and west galleries of the dorture, as these sides of the quadrangle are from twenty to thirty feet longer than those to the north and south.

The range of high building from the Dark Entry towards the larder gate, forms part of the little dorture; the east end is now converted into dwellings for three of the minor canons; the rest, as already observed, now constitutes a prebendal house: this, and two other galleries, seem to have been what went by that name.

Of the second gallery, the north wall is almost all that remains, being equally high and thick as that of the first, with several

windows, and not above six feet and a half removed from it. Within this space was a chapel of that breadth, having an arched door at the western end, now walled up, but apparent in the bricked alley. On each side, just within this door, is another, opening into the two dortures between which it stood; and a fourth on the north side, near the altar, where is a handsome gothic casement of two lights, niche fashioned at the top, as were most windows of that description. The length of the chapel is about twenty-two feet within the walls, and the height about eighteen feet and a half; it is now converted into a staircase, and two small rooms, one over the other. From twenty to thirty feet from the west door of this chapel was a larger portal, bricked up on the side next the alley, but shewing a fair arch and piers of freestone on the other side. This probably conducted into an avenue between the second and third galleries of the smaller dorture. The wall which divided them from the greater one, seems to shew that the centre passage was arched, having garrets above it. Many years back, part of that wall chancing to flake off, discovered the hinder part of a chimney belonging to the third gallery, within the thickness of the wall; these two extended the whole breadth, if not the length, of the twelfth prebendary's garden.

At the south end of this wall, where it joins that side of the great dormitory, now constituting the north wall of the chapter-house, is a larger arched door than those above mentioned, being that through which the monks proceeded from their dormitories to the choir.

We have previously mentioned the stately entrances to the abbey of St. Augustine, that to the north, by far the most sumptuous, having been the principal gateway, and the other facing Burgate, the portal conducting to the public cemetery: the former, respecting which we are going to offer some remarks, after a recent critical inspection, was erected in 1287, and soon after embattled by royal licence.

In consequence of a polite invitation from Mr. Beer, who now rents these splendid remains, the editor entered into an elaborate survey of the interior of St. Augustine's gate.* The former

* Mr. Gostling, in reference to this gateway and its precincts, states as follows, in his work published some years back: "The west front of the monastery

gentleman, instigated by a praiseworthy feeling, has, among other things, preserved a very curious carved stone, which originally formed the cornice block of the celebrated Ethelbert's tower while it stood, the same having been forced from its place about two months previous to the fall of that venerable pile. Concerning this singular vestige of remote antiquity, a variety of conjectures have been hazarded; however, not to enter into any elaborate discussion, we conceive the sculpture to be no other than the representation of a monk and nun, intended to convey that species of sarcasm on the religious orders so frequently observable in gothic edifices dedicated by our ancestors to religious purposes. For this sculpture, no less than fifty guineas were offered by an antiquary, which sum was refused by Mr. Beer, who, although no professed antiquarian, has a veneration equally pronounced for every thing appertaining to the former splendor of the city of Canterbury. The tower of Ethelbert was 100 feet high, and its walls from six to nine feet in thickness, consequently, the pressure must have been enormous.

To return to the great gate of St. Augustine's monastery: on the first floor, immediately over the portal, you enter that which bears the name of the State Bedchamber, it being ascertained for a fact, that Queen Elizabeth slept therein. It contains five windows, two to the west, one eastward, and two to the north, the fire place being in the south angle; this apartment was, for a series of years, converted into a cockpit. It is a singular coincidence, that, from the eastern and western windows, appear, in a regular line, the terminating circular chapel of the cathedral; the most perfect watchtower still gracing the walls of the

extends about two hundred and fifty feet, and the walls which enclose the whole precincts are standing; the great gate has buildings adjoining, which once had some handsome apartments, and particularly a bedchamber, with a ceiling very curiously painted; but there being here a supply of excellent water, this apartment is converted into a brewhouse, the steam of which has miserably defaced that fine ceiling. The rest of the house is let to a person who keeps a public-house, and is fitted up for such customers as choose to spend their time there; the great court-yard being turned into a bowling-green, the fine chapel adjoining to the north side of the church into a fives court, with a skittle-ground near it; and the great room over the gate into a cockpit:" such is no longer the case.

If any thing more is curious, it is some flint in the walls, and especially at the foot of a buttress of the gate, at the north-east corner, where the joints and stones are as neatly fitted as the fairest works of ground bricks.

city, whereon are two heraldic shields, but the armorial bearings defaced; and the celebrated ancient church of St. Martin, which appears precisely in the centre of the two buttresses of the ruins of St. Radegund's church, being the only vestiges of that structure now remaining.

On ascending the beautiful turrets over the side of this justly admired gateway, the most lovely panoramic view possible presents itself in every direction, and the towers, being octangular at the junction of every section, project eight curious heads, each differing in design and expression; the same still remaining entire in either turret. As regards the existing state of this gateway, it is with pleasure we have to add that, instead of being neglected, the present owner, with a most commendable feeling, suffers no opportunity to escape, in order to render the edifice secure. The only parts threatening to fall to decay, are the summits of the towers, which, we understand, Mr. Beer intends to have covered in. Every look out from this gateway brings with it a train of reflections, which the lovers of antiquity are fully capable of appreciating.

On visiting the pleasure-grounds of the Old Palace Tavern, having been formerly the grand court-yard of the building, the walls that surrounded the same are still in a good state of preservation, being built of squared flint stones, formed into diamond designs, by being intersected with lines of white stones, as is the case on one side of the back part of St. Augustine's gate. The cloisters are also apparent, and a fine gothic window, as well as other outbuildings of the palace; and, lastly, the only vestige of the once magnificent Ethelbert's tower, which subsequent to its fall, from designs inspected by the writer on the spot, still displayed sufficient of the picturesque to render it fascinating in the extreme. The rude hands of barbarism, however, under an alleged plea that this remnant of the ruin was dangerous, literally levelled the same by means of a battering ram, after eight days' incessant labour,* a sufficient proof that the residue of the fabric might yet have stood for ages, to delight the lovers of venerable antiquity.

* On the morning of the 10th of October, 1822, (says Gostling,) the south-west corner of the tower, known by the name of Ethelbert's Tower, comprising about one-half of what remained of that venerable edifice, and amounting

We cannot quit the contemplation of these magnificent remains, or abandon the precincts of the cathedral,* without repeating our conviction that the latter structure, however it may have been subjected to the ravages of war, and the inroads of time, was never so completely rased to the ground as many historians have conjectured. In promulgating this opinion we do not rank alone; and, in confirmation of such conjecture, previously hazarded, beg leave to re-echo and confirm the sentiments of Mr. Gostling.

Mr. Somner states, from Eadmer the monk, "that Lanfranc built Christ Church in Canterbury, as well as the wall encompassing the court, with all the offices belonging to the monastery within the walls thereof;" whereto he adds "that most of our monasteries were of wood, until the Norman conquest, at which period such timber fabrics grew out of use, and were substituted by stone buildings, raised upon arches, a form of structure introduced by the natives of that country."

Now, if the account we have of Grymbald's Crypt, at Oxford,

in weight to many hundred tons, and nearly seventy feet in height, fell with a dreadful crash, cracking by the shock the remaining part, the whole altitude of which was about one hundred feet, and presenting a grand, but terrifically dangerous appearance. On the Thursday subsequent to the accident, which was occasioned by a tremendous high wind, an attempt was made to force down that which was left standing, by inserting large timbers through the various fissures; but this trial was extremely futile: a plan of a more formidable kind, a battering ram, was then adopted, which, likewise, in the onset, proved of no avail; but, upon its removal, and being directed in another position, that justly admired and very ancient structure yielded its majestic head to the force of the machine, in the afternoon of Thursday, the 24th of October. Its descent was awfully grand, and, to the lover of antiquity, grievous. Thus fell an edifice consecrated by ages, and rendered sacred by its association with some of the most important and interesting events in our local and national history.

* Subsequent to our account of the cathedral going to press, we ascertained as follows, from the kind communication of Mr. Austin, while occupied in our inquiries at Canterbury. "On the north wall of the cathedral was found one of the paintings of Conrad's Glorious Choir, which interesting discovery took place about four years back, during the progress of the repairs, after having cleansed away several coatings of white-wash, which had accumulated during a series of years. The subject of this rude design was the Siege of Jerusalem; while, on another compartment, not far distant, may still be traced, among several rude vestiges of the pictorial art, the Vision of St. Hubert, the stag being delineated with a large crucifix, issuing from between its antlers, whereon appears the figure of the crucified Saviour.

be true, this is an unanswerable objection to what is thus asserted.* Grymbald's is certainly a stone building, and arched; and prior to Lanfranc's coming by almost 200 years.

The crypts under the choir of Canterbury are exactly in the same taste; not that of the Normans, for theirs was plain, or very sparingly adorned; whereas his (if we may call them so) are profusely embellished with grotesque decorations of whim and fancy. It can hardly be supposed, therefore, that the same architect designed both the undercroft and superstructure of this choir; or that any builder would bestow a vast deal of time and expense in *extravagantly adorning the vaults*, under a building to be erected over them *in a very chaste and simple style*.

Mr. Battely says, "that from the time of Augustine, for the space of 340 years, he could not find, in any printed or manuscript chronicle, the least mention of the fabric of this church, so that nothing, it seems, remarkable did befall it worthy of record." Yet, certainly, a great deal might have befallen it, and also been recorded, whereof the memorials are now utterly lost and destroyed in the miserable state of warfare during that

* In Leland's *Collectanea*, we have the history and description of a vault under the ancient church of St. Peter, in Oxford, called "Grymbald's Crypt." Grymbald was one of those great and accomplished men whom King Alfred invited over to England, about the year 900, to assist him in the restoration of Christianity, learning, and the liberal arts. This crypt, or vault, is allowed to be of his building, and he is moreover said to have there erected a monument for himself, which, on some disagreement with the Oxonians, he caused to be removed to Winchester. Now those who compare the vault under the choir of Canterbury cathedral, with the description and prints given of Grymbald's Crypt, will easily perceive that the same designers and workmen could hardly have erected two buildings more strongly resembling each other than those in question, except that the edifice at Canterbury is larger, and more profusely decorated with a variety of fanciful ornaments; the shafts of several of the pillars being twisted, or otherwise varied, and many of the capitals in precisely the same grotesque taste as the four given in the print of Grymbald's fabric.

This leads us to a conjecture, that, as Lanfranc's arrival was about two hundred years subsequent to Grymbald's time, he might find those walls very fit to use in his grand repair of the church, and its offices, thereby saving a vast deal of time, labour, and expense. The windows of this old building he might have stopped up, and constructed new ones in whatsoever places, and under such forms, as were pleasing to his fancy, leaving the walls as we at present behold them, without paying attention to the irregular appearance they present to the view on the exterior even to this day. Such conjecture may not only account for these irregularities, but give an air of credibility to the assertion of Eadmer, "that the labour of Lanfranc was performed in the singularly short term of *seven years*."

period, and several years after, when the Danes ravaged our country with fire and sword, and Canterbury seems to have been a most distinguished object of their fury. Every thing combustible was burnt by them; the roofing of the cathedral they took particular pains to fire, and probably defaced the walls as much as time would permit. In addition to this, Eadmer states that "an accidental fire, about three years before Lanfranc's arrival, not only did infinite damage to the building, but still greater, in destroying the charters and muniments of the church;" with those, we may reasonably conjecture, whatsoever historical accounts the monks possessed, also perished.

But if Lanfranc, at his coming, found the disposition of the old offices so well adjusted as it appears to have been, by their undercroft still remaining, and some of their walls fit for his purpose, we can hardly imagine that one who had such great designs to execute, would be at the expense and trouble of pulling down and clearing away what might be of service in the grand undertaking he then purposed; thus we may account for his having completed so great a work in seven years.

We confess this is only conjecture; however, we submit the same, and the probability of the grounds on which we build our hypothesis, to the candid consideration of the reader.

The manner in which the numerous buildings of the priory, subsequent to the dissolution, were divided and distributed among the several members of the new foundation by Henry VIII. has already been described from a manuscript treatise, containing the orders of the chapter, as regulated in 1546. We shall, therefore, mention that, besides the improvements made from time to time, many have been effected to render them proper for the reception of families. This arose from the following fact, that long after the new establishment, and even to the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, it was customary for the members of the cathedral to inhabit, with their wives and families, within the precints, which was productive of much irregularity and scandal. In consequence of this, that princess, in the 3d year of her reign, issued an injunction to Archbishop Parker, to restrain and prohibit such mode of living, under pain of the forfeiture of all their ecclesiastical promotions. From that period, therefore, women and children were debarred from residing within the precincts, but lodged, with their husbands

and families, in different parts of the city; and the precincts of the abbey were long afterwards frequented by the clergy, as are now the colleges in our Universities, for the purposes of study, and to attend their ecclesiastical functions, being uniformly habited, while so occupied, according to their several degrees; after which, they again returned into the city, to lodge with their families. That regulation, however, was in process of time wholly abandoned, and the injunction disregarded, so that the members now reside indiscriminately with their wives and children in the precincts of what formerly constituted the monastery.

The houses of the several dignitaries are, generally speaking, large, handsome, and commodious; many have been rebuilt, and others improved, so as to afford complete accommodation to their owners, being for the most part possessed of high church preferments, as well as good private fortunes, who, when non-residents, let their dwellings to genteel families. The precincts are kept remarkably clean and neat, and the whole, being gravelled and planted with trees now grown to their full height, render the spot remarkably pleasant and desirable.

The environs of the church are abundantly provided with excellent water, flowing into a large reservoir in the Green court, and thence conducted by pipes to every mansion belonging to the members of the church. This supply arises from two springs near each other, about half a mile from the precincts at the upper end of the fields, called North Holmes, where they empty themselves into cisterns, under cover of two waterhouses. This water appears to have been conducted to the priory from a very remote period, and it also seems, from records, that due attention was paid by the monks to continue their right to the same, while passing through the grounds of their respective owners, until the stream attained the precincts of the monastery.

By a deed, under date of the 24th November, 37th of Henry VIII. the king discharged the dean and chapter from expending £200 per annum, as previously observed, for the support of certain scholars in the two Universities; and, for establishing certain changes of manors and premises in lieu of the same, he granted, in consideration that their water, which used to be conveyed from his park to the convent, had of late been spoiled by the deer repairing thither and soiling therein, that they should have the pipe that conveyed the stream from the park aforesaid

to the site of the late Augustine monastery for ever, and free liberty of conveying the water from the royal park to the cathedral at all times, without molestation, in as ample a manner as it had formerly been conveyed to the priory. Whatsoever might be the age of the above-mentioned aqueduct, remains of which were discovered many years ago, some vestiges of another of still higher antiquity were found in 1737, when a pavement, consisting of Roman bricks, was found, under which were numerous earthen pipes, each consisting of two pieces, as if slit asunder lengthwise, and two laid together, in order to form a tube or pipe. The length of each was seventeen inches and a half, the bore five inches, and the thickness about three quarters of an inch. In the design of Edwyn, so frequently adverted to, and supposed to have been executed between the years 1130 and 1174, although he carefully notices the mode of providing water, from rain, for the different parts of the priory, he does not refer to any supply from the North Holmes. Independently, however, of that drawing, an engraving of which has been published, there is another in the same MS., apparently the first rude sketch, whence it appears to have been his intention to shew the various courses of the water collected from the church roofing, as well as from the springs at North Holmes, of which they had not long been in possession.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

As the precincts of the former priory of Christ Church, together with the church itself, remained in the king's hands upwards of a year after the dissolution, he at length by his letters patent, dated April 8, in the 32d year of his reign, anno 1541, established the new foundation, consisting of a dean and twelve canons or prebendaries, with inferior members, and incorporated the same by the name of *the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, in Canterbury*. To that community he assigned the celebration of divine service, ordaining this church to be the mother church of the province, and the see of the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever. He also confirmed to this body all jurisdictions appertaining to the church, regranting them the same, with the site of the late priory, and all buildings, gardens, and places whatsoever, within

the precinct, circuit, and compass of the walls of the same, excepting the archiepiscopal palace, and the cellarer's hall and lodgings, subsequently accorded to the archbishop. At the same time, Henry VIII. ordained for them a body of statutes or canons, to the observance of which they were to be duly sworn; which code was particularly revised by Archbishop Cranmer; containing rules and precepts well drawn up, and adapted for the regulation of such a collegiate society, and the due attendance and decent performing of the sacred offices of religion, in a cathedral church of this description.

According to the foundation, the members of this cathedral consist of a dean, twelve prebendaries, six preachers (whose nomination depends upon the archbishop,) six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks or singing men, one of whom officiates as organist, a master of the choristers, being ten in number, a chapter clerk, two masters of the grammar-school, fifty scholars, twelve almsmen (nominated by the crown,) two virgers, and two vestry-keepers, with other inferior officers, such as bellringers, sexton, &c.

In the same year the king, by a dotation charter, dated May 26, endowed the dean and chapter with various manors, lands, rectories, and advowsons, partly belonging to the late monastery, as well as other suppressed religious institutions, which, although he subsequently, by some disadvantageous exchanges, forced upon them,* nevertheless, owing to the increased value of land, they at present produce a splendid revenue for the maintenance of this foundation, and the members thereof.

When Henry VIII. erected and founded the present and several other cathedral churches; about the same time, he stipulated that the deans and chapters thereof, should distribute alms yearly among indigent householders and poor people, to the amount £100 sterling. For the better carrying this into

* In his 37th year, Henry VIII. in particular, took to himself the Almonry for a Mint Office, and Canterbury College, in Oxford; six valuable manors in Essex, one in Buckinghamshire, and another in Kent; for *the whole of which* he gave in exchange the *single manor, rectory, and advowson* of Godmersham in Kent, valued at £80 11 0¾, the same being charged with a rental of £10 1 8 to the crown. Such were the *munificent* changes this monarch was *graciously pleased* to make with the church of Canterbury; a copy of which deed may be found in the Harleian MSS. No. 1197—19.

effect, the king, in his 37th year, anno 1545, granted a commission to certain bishops, to summon those deans and chapters before them, for the purpose of inquiring into the bestowing and ordering of the amount, &c., that, if they conceived the same could be better bestowed elsewhere, they had full power and authority so to order it. In the first year of Edward VI. a similar commission was directed to Sir Edward North and others; to be found in Rym. Fed. vol. 15, p. 134.

As the statutes or canons which the dean and chapter had received when incorporated, were susceptible, through various alterations in religious worship, of amendments, those were subjoined by Archbishop Parker, called his Injunctions, which were published in his Chapter house, October 7, A.D. 1573; and in that state the statutes of Canterbury continued, until the accession of Laud. The latter primate, having the royal licence, reviewed the same; and, after making numerous alterations deemed by him requisite, in order to render the Injunctions absolute and complete, he presented them to the king, who confirmed the whole, by his letters patent, under date the 3d of January, in the 12th year of his reign. Those statutes, which still continue in full force, the members of this church, on their entrance, are severally sworn to obey; and, by the same, they are, to the present period, in a great measure governed.

Before we proceed to enter upon a description of the dignitaries connected with the cathedral and monastery of St. Augustine, and those precincts exempted from the city liberty, we shall, as more intimately appertaining to the city itself, refer to some modern improvements, which either escaped our observation while engaged upon the subject, or were not then sufficiently descanted upon.

WESTGATE.

The prison at Canterbury, for felons as well as debtors of the city, has long been, at the Westgate, deemed very inadequate for the purposes to which it is applied. Foundations for a new jail, contiguous to the above, have, therefore, been laid; and, although it does not appear that the building proceeds rapidly, we sincerely trust the undertaking will be completed. While

occupied on the subject of this gate, it may be necessary to remark that, however unfit the accommodations it affords may be for the purposes of a prison, we conceive its antiquity should render it an object of veneration; whereas many of the inhabitants expressed their wishes to the writer, that the whole was levelled to the ground, as a most unsightly pile, disgraceful to the city. We cannot refrain from remarking that, however friendly we feel to the present rage for improvement, we nevertheless conceive that, in many instances, the hand of taste has been most wantonly exerted, and many venerable memorials destroyed, which might not only have been spared to gratify the antiquary, but served as an embellishment to the surrounding scenery. It was this conviction which prompted the writer to remark, on hearing complaints made of the want of traffic in the city of Canterbury, that the inhabitants themselves, by levelling, without due consideration, the vestiges they possessed, had left nothing but their cathedral to retain the inquiring stranger within the precincts of their walls. The improvements in Dungeon field, for instance, so munificently projected, and carried into effect by the late Alderman Simmons, might have been achieved without disfiguring the hill itself, and filling up the moat, rendering that labour of ages long gone by, a mere tea-garden mound, with an insignificant obelisk planted on its summit. To this may be added the final destruction of the picturesque remains of Ethelbert's tower, previously deprecated, after the falling of the major portion of those stupendous ruins, the same being effected under a plea that there was danger in suffering the remainder to stand. As a convincing proof of the futility of such statement, a battering ram was required, and eight days' labour bestowed to overthrow the monument in question, which might still, for ages, have defied the ravages of time, and stood a beacon to arrest the attention of the historian, the antiquary, and the lover of picturesque design.

At p. 149, in speaking of King's Mill, otherwise Eastbridge and Kingsbridge, it should have been remarked, that the structure in question no longer exists, a dwelling having been erected on the site, and the street in that part much widened.

CORN AND HOP EXCHANGE.

In consequence of the inconvenience which the farmers and millers of the eastern parts of the county experienced, in not having a place sufficiently large for the purposes of business, several of the most prominent characters of this part of Kent connected with the disposal of corn, met at the Guildhall, and discussed the practicability of erecting, by public subscription, a Corn and Hop Exchange, on the site of the old shambles, in St. George's. The plan was immediately adopted, and a subscription commenced, which, in a short time, amounted to many thousands; and, with the assistance of the Corporation, the building was completed, and public business transacted therein. The area under the Exchange is appropriated for the sale of fruits and vegetables, and farther on, in the direction of Burgate, stalls are placed for the sale of meat, &c. This alteration has been a great public improvement, if considered only in this point of view,—that High street and St. George's have thereby been cleared of the numerous stalls and baskets which had previously encumbered the way, to the infinite annoyance of the shopkeepers and foot passengers.

FISH MARKET.

The Corporation of Canterbury, desirous to keep pace with other improvements, and aware of the necessity for a new Fish Market, unanimously resolved to take down the old building, and erect a more commodious structure on its site. This plan was speedily carried into execution, and the architecture of the exterior, and disposition of the interior for the accommodation of persons keeping the market, are admirably calculated to satisfy, not only the vendors, but the inhabitants in general; at the same time, obviating a nuisance which had previously existed, to the annoyance of the olfactory organs of the public, in no small degree.

WATERWORKS.

In 1825 a Company was formed to supply the city with water, when the plan was immediately carried into operation; the paving of the streets being in consequence removed, and pipes for the conveyance of water laid down, not only in the city, but from the sites of dwellings. The old castle in Wincheap, where the engine necessary for the supply is erected, communicates with the river Stour, whence the supply is derived.

THE GASWORKS.

Canterbury had, for many years, been lighted by oil lamps in so imperfect a manner, that Alderman James Sladden Browne, a member of the Corporation, urged the necessity of illuminating the city with gas; and, after combating many difficulties, at length succeeded in carrying his plan into effect. Mr. John Gosling, in consequence, became contractor, who afterwards vested the concern in a Company, and the shares now produce a handsome premium. Many of the lanes which, before the introduction of gas-lights, were literally in darkness, are now brilliantly illuminated, as well as the principal streets.

THE RAILWAY.

Coeval with the period when the canal was projected from Sandwich to Canterbury, (vide p. 130,) a plan for the construction of an iron railway from Whitstable to this city, was alike contemplated; and a society of gentlemen immediately obtained an Act of Parliament for the furtherance of such plan. They in consequence formed themselves into a Company; and during the month of October, 1825, the railway was commenced, but, we are sorry to say, the undertaking does not proceed with that spirit which augurs its speedy completion.

THE THEATRE.

This place of public amusement, has, of late years, undergone considerable alteration, and now forms a handsome building, ranking among the many improvements which have recently adorned this ancient city. The front displays considerable taste, and the principal entrance is through a Grecian Doric portico, while above appears a niche, intended for the reception of a statue of Shakspeare. The windows are in the Egyptian style, with ornamental tablets above, and the interior is considerably improved by a new ceiling and black cornice. In the centre has been introduced an emblematical painting of Aurora; the fronts of the boxes have a green ground, with medallions of Cameos painted, the whole relieved by gold mouldings. The stage boxes are ornamented with brass trelliswork, lined with red cloth; and the proscenium, which is red, produces a very rich appearance.

THE CHALYBEATE WATERS.

The mineral waters of Canterbury have been discovered upwards of a century, but neglected of late years. The springs exist in an extensive nursery garden, near the west gate of the city, situated between the river Stour and one of its branches, flowing round the west side of the city wall. The lessee of the land was at considerable expense in rebuilding the wells, furnishing appropriate conveniences, and laying out the grounds for the comfort and recreation of subscribers, who resorted thither in great numbers during the season, commencing the 1st of May, and ending on the 30th of September.

The following account is given of these waters, by Dr. Moulins, in the Philosophical Transactions of 1700:

"As for its medical virtues, from the many and wonderful cures, I believe it to be one of the most excellent springs of the kind hitherto discovered in England. This well is very useful in diseases of the chest; namely, asthmas, coughs, rheums, and catarrhs; and has cured several persons given over of consumptions of the lungs. Most disorders of the stomach are remedied

by these waters, and they seldom fail in the cure of rheumatic gouty pains of the limbs, or other parts of the body, as well as in scurvy and melancholy distempers, jaundice, vapours, all obstructions, scabs, itch, &c. But in gravel, cholic, and green-sickness, it is a true specific; as also in inward ulcers, if not too far gone. A porter of Bolton, who had been with many doctors, and discharged from St. Thomas's Hospital as incurable, was healed of an ulcer in the bladder, by drinking this water three months in succession.

"In agues, this spring is beyond the bark. I have witnessed some obstinate cases not to be removed by that medicine, perfectly cured by this water; and some constitutions quite worn out by the frequent relapses of this distemper, again restored. It is also remarkable, that it agrees best with old, decayed, and weak constitutions. The water sits pleasantly upon the stomach, works off by urine very briskly, causes a good appetite, enlivens the spirits, and procures sleep. It is not binding, like some other chalybeates, but in general keeps the body open, and is productive of a gentle looseness that carries off the distemper."

It was thus the physicians of 1700 prescribed: but the difference between the moderns and ancients is great; as excessive faith in the efficacy of mineral springs has in a great degree subsided.

FOUNDATION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CANTERBURY.

Augustine, being arrived in England, A. D. 596, in the reign of Ethelbert, as before stated, and obtained a settlement in Canterbury, after converting that monarch to Christianity, who gave him his palace, repaired to France, and was there consecrated bishop at Arles. It, however, does not appear that he obtained that dignity under any specific title, but was rather deemed the apostle or universal bishop of this island at large. Subsequent to that, Pope Gregory, conceiving it requisite he should be vested with archiepiscopal authority, the pall and badge were forwarded direct to London, then reputed, at Rome, as being the chief city of this nation, wherein the patriarchal chair had been anciently established. This appears undeniable, for Geraldus Cambrensis states, that Augustine himself origi-

nally proposed to fix his metropolitical seat in the imperial city of London; but subsequently changed his mind; and so adroitly managed affairs with his holiness, that the archiepiscopal see, which had been established in London from the time of King Lucius, was, according to his desire, translated to Canterbury; and shortly after, A. D. 604, he provided for the episcopal chair at London, by consecrating Mellitus, one of the monks who had accompanied him to England, bishop of that see.

The cause of Augustine's preferring Canterbury to London, may be thus accounted for. The former city, according to Bede, was then the metropolis of the kingdom of Kent; and, in some respects, chief city of the whole nation; consequently, agreeable to the universal rule of the entire church. He had been hospitably received by Ethelbert, who had presented him with his palace, and, according to some historians, a church contiguous thereto: from sentiments of gratitude, therefore, to his royal benefactor, he might have been prompted to that election; added to this, however, there existed other powerful inducements, which doubtless did not escape the penetration of that adventurous ecclesiastic. Ethelbert was a prince crowned with the laurels of victory, having already subjugated all the Saxon kingdoms, with the exception of the inhabitants of Northumbria. London was under the sway of the East Saxons, where King Sebert, nephew of Ethelbert, reigned, subject to his will, in those districts: all of which, we may reasonably imagine, acted as powerful incentives for Augustine's erecting his archiepiscopal see in the metropolis of Kent.

What subsequently tended to confirm the archiepiscopal authority in Canterbury, was the renewal of paganism among the East Saxons, after the death of Sebert, which occurred in 612. At the period in question, Mellitus was banished from the see of London, and no other ecclesiastical dignitary appointed, until 654; so that whatsoever might have been the prior right of London to claim the archiepiscopal authority, no dispute concerning the same took place till the accession of Gilbert Foliot, after an interval of 550 years. Lawrence succeeded Augustine to the see of Canterbury, having been appointed thereto by the latter, previous to his demise, when the next successor to Lawrence was Mellitus, the expulsed bishop of London above mentioned. It does not appear that either of the two latter arch-

bishops received the pall, from Rome, investing them with power to exercise the archiepiscopal functions; or any papal letter, establishing their seat at Canterbury; they, nevertheless, enjoyed their dignities undisturbed by any opposition on the part of the see of London, respecting the primacy of the church of Canterbury.

Archbishops Justus and Honorius, who succeeded them, received the pall, and with it letters from the pope, to be seen in Bede; but there is not a word therein respecting the confirmation of the archiepiscopal dignity to this church. Justus, having applied to Boniface V. asserting his right to the primacy, is said to have received an answer couched in the following terms: "*We will and command you, that the metropolitical see of all Britain, be ever after in the city of Canterbury; and we make a perpetual and unchangeable decree, that all provinces of the realm of England be for ever subject to the metropolitical church of that place.*" Another rescript of Pope Honorius, to the archbishop of that name, under date 634, is inserted in Malmsbury, which, as well as the former, is omitted by Bede, a circumstance that does not tend to strengthen their validity. Other letters and decrees, however, in the *Decem. Scriptores* and Wilkins's Councils, are collected, and appear in a letter of Archbishop Lanfranc to Pope Alexander, concerning his primacy, on account of a contest between that prelate and the Bishop of York.

In the registers of the cathedral of Canterbury, are bulls from Popes Eugenius III. and Alexander III. to Archbishops Theobald and Becket, anno 1167, confirming the primacy to this see. The diploma of King Canute, under date 1018, is to the same effect, but the learned publisher, who inserted this document in vol. I. of the British Councils, p. 533, cautions the reader to peruse such charters warily, and to distrust their being counterfeits; as it was customary with the monks to forge documents of their rights by royal charters.

Notwithstanding such confirmations of the priority of Canterbury by papal authority, it was not tolerated without encountering very strong opposition, ultimately surmounting, however, every impediment. The first attempt to weaken the preponderance of the see of Canterbury, was by Offa, king of Mercia; who, in the first instance, was a great benefactor to this church, but afterwards, taking umbrage at the conduct of the

citizens of Canterbury, though unable to deprive them of their metropolitical chair, he contracted the boundaries of the archbishop's province, by procuring a pall for Eadulph, bishop of Lichfield, with the title of archbishop. This encroachment, Lambert, then primate, could not oppose, though his successor, Athelard, after the demise of Offa, regained his whole right, with the consent of Ceonulph, who had succeeded to the throne of Mercia.

The next contest with the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, was in regard to the extent of the provinces and primacy of this see, as the boundaries of the province were frequently invaded by the archbishops of York, under pretence that, when the whole island of Britain was divided into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, to the former had been assigned those bounds which it enjoyed until the reign of Henry VIII., while, to the latter, independent of what now remains attached to it, was allotted nearly the whole of Scotland, or Albania, which name it then bore. The bishops of the latter country, however, having their own primate, desisted from acknowledging obedience to the see of York, whereby that province had been greatly contracted, when compared with the boundaries of the primacy of Canterbury. For the purpose, therefore, of bringing the two sees to a nearer equality, the primates of York contested, though without success, that the dioceses of Lincoln, Worcester, and Hereford should be separated from Canterbury, and added to the see of York.

The disputes, however, between the archbishops, were more inveterate on the subject of the consecration of the primates of York by those of Canterbury, at the metropolitical church of the latter, as well as profession of obedience at their benediction, and the bearing of the cross by the primate of York, before the archbishop of Canterbury. Nevertheless, all attempts to invalidate the claims of the last-mentioned see, proved abortive, although the profession of obedience was by far the greatest point of litigation; kings, popes, and bishops, being engaged in the same, and the case pleaded at Rome as well as in England. The registers of Canterbury church abound in reports of this quarrel; there are, notwithstanding, in the archives, originals of the profession of obedience made by the primates of York to those of the see of Canterbury. The dispute respecting the

ceremonial of bearing the cross was, in 1353, ultimately arranged, after having continued 300 years, it being agreed that each archbishop in the other's province should, without molestation, have the cross borne up before him; and that the primate of York should send an image of gold, representing an archbishop carrying a cross, of the value of £40 sterling, to be offered at the shrine of Thomas a Becket; in compliance with which composition, in 1452, William Bothe, archbishop of York, sent, by Sir Thomas Tirel, such jewel to the church of Canterbury.

We have previously adverted to an attempt made by Gilbert Foliot, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry II., to transfer the patriarchal chair from Canterbury to London, and there reestablish the same. This was a bold effort, and made at a time when every thing conspired to favor the design, as Becket then lay under the king's heavy displeasure. Foliot appears to have been a man of indefatigable industry and undaunted courage, and managed his cause openly against the archbishop for seven years, siding also with Henry II. against Becket. Gilbert had been translated from the see of Hereford, to that of London, and at his removal had not renewed the profession of obedience to the primate of Canterbury, under which plea he appealed from the sentence of the archbishop, alleging that he was not amenable to his jurisdiction, and would undertake to prove the same, of which Becket heavily complained; and, in his charter concerning the liberties of his church, subsequently drawn up, he forbade, under an anathema, any one attempting to set forward a claim of that description in future.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Augustine, a monk of St. Benedict and abbot of St. Andrew's at Rome, arrived in Britain, A. D. 598, and having been hospitably received, with his followers, by King Ethelbert, in the Isle of Thanet, was conducted to Canterbury. By the united persuasions of this ecclesiastic and Queen Bertha, wife of the British monarch, who was herself a Christian, Ethelbert was converted, and with a multitude of his subjects, as it is

said, baptized; after which the monarch gave his palace at Canterbury for the residence of Augustine and his followers, and then retired, with his court, to Reculver, about seven miles from that city.

Having thus obtained an asylum, the reputed apostle of Britain sailed over to France, and was consecrated bishop at Arles, by Eleutherius, bishop of that see, but without being invested with a title to any specific church. On his return to England, he despatched emissaries to Rome, for instructions how to proceed; and, in 601, his messengers returned with the pope's answer, accompanied by a retinue of monks for the purpose of assisting him in converting the natives; and, in 603, Gregory invested Augustine with the pall, leaving the latter at liberty to fix the patriarchal chair wheresoever he might think it expedient.

Canterbury being the spot selected by the apostle, for the reasons previously assigned, he there founded two monasteries of the Benedictine order, the one dedicated to our Saviour Christ, wherein he erected the cathedral, and established his patriarchal chair; the other, situated at a small distance eastward, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, afterwards known by the name of St. Augustine's Abbey, being the burial-place appointed for the king and the succeeding monarchs of Kent, as well as for himself, and his successors to the see of Canterbury. In 604 Augustine ordained Mellitus and Justus, two of his favored followers, bishops; the latter to the see of Rochester, where he had prevailed on King Ethelbert to found a cathedral, and the former to be primate of London, where that prince had founded another church, for the purpose of converting the East Saxons to Christianity.

Historians differ as to the precise period of Augustine's death, some ascribing that event as early as 604, others as late as 613, though the year 605 is usually adopted, when he was buried within the monastery of Saints Peter and Paul, before mentioned, situated without the walls of the city.

Lawrence having been nominated by Augustine, previous to his death, became his successor, and strenuously laboured to inculcate the doctrines of Christianity, not only throughout the remotest parts of Britain, but also to the northernmost Scotch and

Irish. During the life of this primate, Ethelbert died, whose son and successor, Eadbald, professing paganism at the commencement of his reign, became an avowed enemy and persecutor of the Christians.

Archbishop Lawrence, in 613, on his return from converting the Scots and Irish, consecrated the church of the monastery at Canterbury, in the presence of King Ethelbert, who died three years after, and was interred beside his queen Bertha, in the portico of St. Martin. King Eadbald, being at length convinced of his errors, renounced paganism, and having been baptized by Lawrence, founded a church within this monastery, and dedicated the same to the Virgin Mary, to which he proved a munificent benefactor. Having presided over this see for five years, Lawrence died the 3d of February, 619, and was interred in the monastery of Saints Peter and Paul, near his predecessor. We are given to understand, from Weever, that this prelate wrote a learned book on the strict observance of the festival of Easter, as well as epistles to the bishops and abbots of the Scotch, Irish, and English churches, exhorting them to labour in the cause of the Christian faith.

Mellitus, previously mentioned, was first raised to the see of London, where he toiled to convert the East Saxons, and Sebert, their king, to Christianity; but, on the death of that prince, and his three sons, the people returning to paganism, Mellitus was expulsed from his see, and retired first to Kent, and thence to France. In less than a year, being invited back by Eadbald, but debarred from returning to his diocese, he remained at Canterbury, where he was entertained by Archbishop Lawrence, until he was himself constituted primate of that see. The pall used by Mellitus was the third, and last, of those sent over by Pope Gregory to his predecessor Augustine; when, having presided over this church for the space of five years, during which he discharged his sacred office with pious care and integrity, he died on the 24th of April, 624, and was buried in the church of his predecessors. From Bede, we are given to understand that this primate was very infirm of body, being afflicted with the gout, but possessed a vigorous understanding; and that he was noble by birth, but far more exalted in the endowments of his mind.

JUSTUS, a Roman by birth, and monk of St. Benedict, succeeded to the primacy, having been sent into England by Pope Gregory, in 601, to assist Augustine in replanting the standard of the faith in Britain. He was first constituted bishop of Rochester, and thence translated to the see of Canterbury; and, in confirmation of his metropolitical dignity, Boniface V. sent him the pall, confirming, to Justus, the primacy of this church. This ecclesiastic subsequently consecrated Romanus, bishop of Rochester, and Paulinus, whom he sent to York. He died, A. D. 827, and was buried in the monastery of Saints Peter and Paul, with his predecessors.

HONORIUS was next constituted archbishop, after the see had remained vacant eighteen months. He was by birth a Roman, being a venerable and learned man, and had been disciple of Pope Gregory the Great. Having been confirmed at Rome, he received the pall, with a letter appointing him to the primacy, when he returned to England, and was consecrated at Lincoln, by Paulinus, archbishop of York. It is said that this primate divided his province into 636 parishes, in order that he might more easily appoint ministers to particular congregations; though Selden imagines he only divided the province into bishoprics, and that the apportioning it out into parishes was the work of Archbishop Theodore, his next successor but one. Honorius enjoyed the chair 26 years, toiling in the cause of religion, and died A. D. 654, when he was buried in the same monastery as his predecessors. Capgrave asserts that he was canonized after his decease.

DEUSDEDIT, or *Adeodatus*, whose real name was *Frithona*, succeeded to the archbishopric, being the first Englishman translated to this see, and was consecrated by Ithamar, bishop of Rochester, at Canterbury, and received the pall from the pope. This primate was a learned and pious man, and acquitted himself faithfully in his calling, until the 14th of July, 664, when he died, and was buried in the porch of the church of Saints Peter and Paul. Pitseus states that he wrote Memoirs of his predecessors, and Capgrave mentions his canonization.

THEODORE, a Greek, being a native of Tharsus, in Cilicia,

after a vacancy of four years, was consecrated at Rome, in 668, in his 66th year, whence he proceeded for England, accompanied by Adrian, abbot of Thiridanum, near Naples, an African by birth, but a year and a half elapsed ere he arrived, without his companion, who was detained for a longer period. Theodore was a man of courage, sound sense, and profound erudition, being deeply skilled in Latin and Greek, as well as the customs of both those churches. This enlightened ecclesiastic was the first who duly exercised the functions of an archbishop, and to him all the clergy submitted; he extended his jurisdiction beyond the Humber, and being intrusted with legantine power over England, Scotland, and Ireland, visited all places, correcting every thing that appeared amiss. Among other practices, he in particular introduced auricular confession as essential to absolution. Through the astonishing influence of this primate, all the English churches were united under one discipline, parish churches erected, and provision made for the clergy throughout all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, by a tax levied in every village: by these, and other wise regulations of this prelate, one of the greatest men that ever occupied the patriarchal chair, the English church became one compact body, furnished with a competent number of bishops and clergy, under their metropolitan, the archbishop of Canterbury.

Theodore held three councils; at Hartford in 674, at Hatfield in 680, and at Twiford, in Northumberland, in 684; at the second of which, by desire of the king of Mercia, he divided his realm into five bishoprics. He was a great promoter of learning, and a patron of learned men; he also founded a school at Canterbury, previously adverted to, (p. 233,) and the practice of singing in churches, which had been previously only known in Kent, was through his means spread; in short, it was chiefly owing to the endeavours of this primate that learning so flourished throughout this island, as from a nursery, to render it a peculiar seminary of philosophy. He also conveyed from the continent a large collection of Greek and Latin books, the titles of some of which, as well as the acts of his primacy, are recorded by Archbishop Parker. Having occupied the patriarchal seat nearly one-and-twenty years, recorded as having been the most prosperous period for the English nation, he died the 19th of September, 690, very infirm, being in his 88th year, and was

buried with those who had preceded him. Pitseus states his having written a book concerning the former primates of this see, and among the Harleian MSS. No. 438-2, is a production of Theodore's, entitled *Liber Pœnitentialis*; he is also said by Capgrave to have been honoured by canonization.

Brithwald, an Englishman, was next inducted to this see, having been a monk, and then abbot of Glastonbury, subsequent to which he was abbot of Reculver, and then advanced to the patriarchal chair, the 1st of July, 692, and consecrated the year following by Bregwine or Godwine, metropolitan of Wales. He held a synod at Cliff, and another at Bacanceld, in 694, a third at Berkhampstede in 697, and, six years afterwards, a fourth with Alfred, king of Northumberland, in the domains of that prince, at a place called Onesturfield, or Osterfield, when Wifred, bishop of York, was again deposed. In the Saxon Chronicle it is stated that Brithwald caused written charters to be executed, confirming, to the church and clergy, their lands and privileges; and Spelman, Casaubon, and Somner agree, that the monasteries in Canterbury had no written charters or muniments anterior to his primacy. He enjoyed this see longer than any other dignitary of Canterbury, having remained thirty-one years and a half in the patriarchal seat, when he died the 27th of June, anno 731, and was interred with the other dignitaries of this archbishopric.

Tatwyn, a native of Mercia, and priest in the monastery of Brodun or Bredun, in that territory, succeeded as archbishop in June, 731, and was consecrated in his own church, by the Bishops of Winchester, London, Lichfield, and Rochester, subsequent to which he received the pall. This primate is highly commended for his love of religion and skill in explaining the Scriptures, and, having presided at Canterbury for 3 years, died 30 July, anno 734, being interred with his predecessors, in the church of the monastery of St. Augustine.

Nothelm succeeded to the see, having, according to Thorn, been an archpriest of St. Paul's church, London. He was consecrated in 735, and received his pall from the pope, and, dying Oct. 17, anno 741, was buried with those who had preceded him.

Cuthbert, having been translated from the see of Hereford, about the year 741, subsequently received the pall from his holiness at Rome. He was of illustrious parents, possessing severity of manners, and abounding in piety and virtue. In 747, by the council of Boniface, bishop of Mentz, Cuthbert held a synod at Cliff, near Rochester, for the regulation of the monkish fraternities ; Ethelbald, king of Mercia, being present and consenting to the same. He first procured the privilege of having cemeteries annexed to churches within the walls of towns, as it had been a law with the Romans, borrowed from the Greeks, that no one should be buried or burned within towns or cities. Having acquired this privilege, in 743, he procured that which rendered him most dear to his convent, namely, a licence from Eadbert king of Kent, and the pope, that the bodies of the archbishops previously buried in St. Augustine's, without the city walls, should in future be interred within his monastery of Christ Church. For this purpose, Cuthbert erected a chapel near the east end of the cathedral, dedicating the same to St. John the Baptist, ordaining, that it should be the burial-place for the future archbishops. He died 7th November, 758, and was inhumed accordingly.

Bregwyn acquired the patriarchal chair the ensuing year, being a native of Saxony, though educated in England. He was a man of great piety, and, having been consecrated, received his pall from Rome in 759 ; he died the 25th August, 762, and was buried in the new chapel founded by his predecessor.

Lambert, by others named Janbert, abbot of the adjoining monastery of St. Augustine, was promoted in 762, and received his pall from the pope. While abbot, he had twice applied to the convent of Christ Church, demanding the bodies of Cuthbert and Bredwyn for interment in the church of his monastery, as of ancient custom ; and, on the latter occasion, he presented himself with armed men, resolving to seize the corpse of Bredwyn by main force, in the event of his demand not being complied with. The monks, however, apprehending such might prove the case, had secured the body underground, and Lambert returned without success; whereupon, the convent of St.

Augustine appealed to the court of Rome, and prosecuted their cause with the utmost rigour. To terminate, therefore, this dispute, the monks of Christ Church elected Lambert for their archbishop, when their adversaries, out of respect to this primate, their former abbot, dropped all further proceedings. Under the dignitary in question, Offa, as before mentioned, being displeased with the citizens of Canterbury, erected a new archbishopric at Lichfield, and obtained the papal authority for Eadulph, bishop of that see, to annex, as a province to the same, the dioceses of Worcester, Leicester, Sidnacester, Hereford, Helmham, and Dunwich; so that there remained only to the primacy of Canterbury as its province, the sees of London, Winchester, Rochester, and Sherborne. On Lambert's death, which occurred the 12th August, 790, he disappointed the fraternity of Christ Church; for, perceiving his end approach, he expressly ordered, by will, that his remains should be conveyed to St. Augustine's for interment, where he was inhumed, with becoming pomp, in their Chapter house.

Athelard was elected during the same year, being a pious and good man, possessing great abilities. He had been first, abbot of Malmsbury, then bishop of Winchester, and was thence promoted to this see, and consecrated A. D. 793; after which, he received the pall from Rome. Through this primate, Offa became a great benefactor to the church, and, upon that prince's death, he persuaded Ceonulph, his successor, and Pope Leo III. to abolish the newly created archbishopric of Lichfield, and reduce the whole to its former state. In 798, he held a grand council at Baconcelde, where he presided, King Ceonulph attending; and, the following year, convened a second at Clovesho, in the presence of the same monarch. Having presided thirteen years, he died in 803, and was buried in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, within his monastery of Christ Church.

Wlfred, from the stalls of the monks or the archidiaconal dignity, was advanced to the patriarchal chair in 803, being consecrated by the pope, and receiving the pall during the following year. This primate, who, according to Bishop Godwyn and others, held the see about twenty-eight years, did nothing

worthy of record; whereas, if they had consulted evidences of benefactions bestowed on this church, they would have ascertained, that the gifts of this prelate far exceeded in number and magnitude the benefactions bestowed by any of his predecessors. The character of this prelate, as handed down by Gervas, represents him as having been a most prudent man, always acting with courage and resolution, boldly asserting the privileges of the church, and toiling for its prosperity. In 816, he held a council at Cealc-hythe; and in 821, presided at a synodal council with Beornulph, king of Mercia, which was held at Clovesho. During the primacy of this ecclesiastic, a distemper carried off all the monks of the fraternity, excepting five. Wlfred died the 30th August, 829, and was interred in the chapel of St. John, Christ Church.

Fleologild, or *Theologild*, succeeded, but only continued in the see a few months, as he died in 830, and was buried in the same chapel as his predecessor. This primate was replaced by another, named *Syred* or *Swithred*, who, dying before he had acquired full possession of the patriarchal chair, is not enumerated in the list of the archbishops of Canterbury.

Ceolnoth was elected the 27th August of the same year, who received his pall from the pope, and enjoyed the dignity thirty-eight years, the whole of which were marked by a series of incessant troubles and dangers, in consequence of invasions by the Danes. This primate introduced secular clerks, to assist the five remaining monks; and purchased the village of Chart, which he conferred upon the church, being a vast benefaction in those days. He died 870, and was buried in Christ Church, in front of the altar of St. Benedict, where his body remained after the re-erection of the same by Lanfranc.

Athelred, a monk of this church, succeeded, with the consent of Ethelred and his brother Alured, soon after Ceolnoth's death, and received the pall from the hand of the pope. He continued in this see nearly eighteen years, during which the country was assailed by storms and perils from Danish inroads. He consecrated two bishops of Landaff successively, and one of St. David's, in his own church; and restored five bishoprics

among the West Saxons, which had been left destitute of their bishops. Athelred died in 888, and was interred in the monastery of his own church. On the demise of this primate, King Alfred bestowed the archbishopric on Grimbald, then living in a monastic state at Winchester, of which he was subsequently abbot; but he positively refusing to accept the dignity, Plegmund was, by his recommendation, raised to the archiepiscopal chair.

Plegmund was elected in 890, being a native of Mercia, who had retired from the world to live a hermit's life. He was a man of liberal education, having acted as preceptor to the renowned Alfred. He was consecrated, and received the pall from Pope Formosus, at Rome, where he purchased, for a vast sum, the relics of St. Blase, which he bestowed upon his church. He died in 923, having presided thirty-four years, and was buried in the chapel of St. John.

Athelm, or *Aldhun*, bishop of Wells, and uncle to St. Dunstan, succeeded, and received the pall. Some writers assert, he had not been a monk, like his predecessors, though others entitle him abbot of Glastonbury. In 924, he crowned King Athelstane, at Kingston, and died the year following, when he was interred with his predecessors.

Wlfelm, bishop of Wells, was next elected, and received the pall from Rome. Matthew, of Westminster, states that he died in 934, and others, as late as 941, when he was buried in the chapel of St. John. He attended a famous synod, held at Greateley, at which were present, all the great and wise men Athelstane could collect, on which occasion, all the laws of that monarch were confirmed.

Odo, surnamed *Severus*, bishop of Sherborne, succeeded in 941, and received the pall. He was a Dane by birth, and is by some said to have been a soldier prior to his adopting a religious course of life. His parents, having in vain dissuaded him from embracing Christianity, turned him adrift, when he applied to Athelm, a nobleman of Alfred's court, who, being pleased with the youth's appearance, had him educated in Latin and Greek. Having embraced holy orders, through his own merits

and the interest of his patron, he became a priest before the age prescribed; he was shortly after consecrated bishop of Sherborne; and, on the death of Wlfelm, all eyes were directed towards this pious, learned, and valiant, bishop, as the fittest person to fill the patriarchal chair; who, although apparently fervent in his zeal, no longer restrained his aspiring spirit, which prompted him to exercise his power with a very high hand. On his promotion, in order that he might be the better received at Canterbury, he crossed the sea, and received the monastic tonsure abroad, whereby he was more acceptable to the monks of St. Augustine. In 945, he consecrated King Edmund, at Kingston; after whose murder, the following year, he crowned his brother Eadred at the same place, who received the diadem at his hands; and subsequently, he further consecrated, in the same town, Eadwin, the successor of Eadred.

Odo was a benefactor to the cathedral, which he new roofed; and, in 948, removed from Rippon, within its walls, the bones of Wilfrid, archbishop of York, who died in 711, that church having fallen down. His famous pastoral letter to the clergy and people, called the Constitutions of Odo, appeared in 943; added to which, there were many ecclesiastical canons, made in a grand council, held at London by King Edmund, the year following. Some writers place this prelate's death in 961, though it seems most probable he died in 958, when he was buried in his own cathedral. He was canonized after his decease, and is therefore usually denominated St. Odo.

Elsin, bishop of Winchester, next acquired this see, who had been the inveterate enemy of the deceased, and displayed his implacable hatred, by trampling over his grave. Having been named to the patriarchal chair by the king's authority, the monkish historians record him as an intruder. He was allied to the royal blood, and is said to have been extremely erudite. He perished with cold, while traversing the Alps in his journey to Rome, whither he was repairing to receive the pall; this event took place in 958-9, when his remains were conveyed by his attendants to England, and inhumed at Winchester. On the death of Elsin, Brithelm, bishop of Wells, was elected; but, feeling unequal to the task, he declined the same, and returned to Wells, where he died in 973, and was there buried.

Dunstan, bishop of London, succeeded in 960, and, with the unanimous consent of the church, repaired the same year to Rome, for his consecration and pall. He appears to have been of a noble family, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Glastonbury, of which institution he became abbot; and, being the favorite of King Edmund, that prince, for his sake, endowed it with many privileges. He was next promoted to the see of Worcester, and then to that of London. On the demise of Edmund, he stood higher in favor with his brother and successor Edred, to whom he was confessor and confidant, and employed all his influence to raise the fame of the Benedictine order of monks, of which he proved the most active and zealous patron. The conduct of Dunstan, while in power, rendered him odious to Edwin, who succeeded his uncle Edred, in 955; and his insolent conduct to himself and his beloved queen, Ediva, so inflamed the resentment of that monarch, that he stripped Dunstan of all his preferments, and drove him into exile. This banishment proved a severe blow to the monks, who were expelled to various monasteries, and the married secular clergy introduced in their place. Edgar, younger brother of Edwy, however, having instigated a successful rebellion against his ill-fated brother, usurped his territory north of the Thames, recalling Dunstan, to whom he gave the bishopric of Worcester, in 957; from which period he was chief adviser of that prince, who, on the death of Edwy, becoming sole monarch of England, soon advanced Dunstan to the see of Canterbury.

Having thus attained the primacy, and, being assured of royal support, the archbishop, with Saints Oswald and Ethelwald, began the execution of his long meditated design, of persuading the secular canons to abandon their wives, and take the monastic vows and habits. Finding his endeavours vain, he had recourse to force, and procured the royal commission to expulse married canons from cathedrals and monasteries, promising to assist with all his power. Thus influenced, the king, however profligate in other respects, was zealous in ecclesiastical affairs, and held many councils; one in particular at Winchester, in 975, when various church regulations were decided upon, particularly the sixty-seven, called the canons of King Edgar. The commission for expelling secular canons was executed with peculiar rigour; but, on the king's demise, in 975, it received a

check. The sufferings of the persecuted canons excited compassion, so that many nobles, espousing their cause, a partial restoration was effected.

Under Ethelred, surnamed the *Unready*, who succeeded his brother Edward, in 979, the English were so continually at warfare with the Danes, that they had no leisure to attend to ecclesiastical affairs, wherefore, the church history of that period is very barren of information. Dunstan, proving such a patron of monastic institutions, the monks, sole historians of those dark ages, have lavished unbounded praises on their supporter, who stands recorded as having been the greatest worker of miracles, as well as the most favored of heaven that ever existed. Having enjoyed the primacy for twenty-seven years, he expired May 19, A.D. 988, aged sixty-four, and was interred in the old cathedral, near the altar ; though Gervas says, in the undercroft.

After his decease, Dunstan was canonized for his alleged piety and miracles; consequently, his relics were held in such esteem, than Lanfranc, on rebuilding the cathedral, in the Conqueror's time, translated the corpse into the new fabric, and entombed the same near the high altar, whence the tomb afterwards derived the title of St. Dunstan's Altar. The wealth acquired by the monks of St. Augustine from offerings at this shrine, prompted the fraternity of Glastonbury, in the reign of Henry VII. to affirm, that they possessed Dunstan's remains, the same having been translated thither from Canterbury, in 1012, as stated in Capgrave's Life of this alleged saint. A shrine was in consequence raised at Glastonbury, so that the riches formerly accruing to the monks of Christ Church, flowed in to the fraternity of the former monastery, which so troubled the archbishop of Canterbury and his monks, that they resolved to open the tomb, when the scrutiny proved favourable to the latter. Archbishop Warham, therefore, who then presided over the see, sent letters to the abbot of Glastonbury, charging him to desist from any further boast, in respect to his monasteries being possessed of St. Dunstan's relics ; which injunction he was compelled to repeat ere the abbot would obey, so unwilling was he and his monks to forego the harvest they had for a period enjoyed. For a very curious and circumstantial detail of the opening of St. Dunstan's tomb at Canterbury, the 20th of April, 1508, see the Appendix to Somner, No. xxxviii.

Æthelgar succeeded to the archbishopric, in 988, having been a monk of Glastonbury, then abbot of Hide, whence he was promoted to the bishopric of Selsey, or, as it is now called, Chichester, and thence to the see of Canterbury; whereupon he proceeded to Rome and received the pall at the pope's hands. He continued primate for the short space of fifteen months, when, dying, he was buried in his own monastery, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist.

Siricius was next elected, who had been a monk of Glastonbury, then abbot of St. Augustine's, whence he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, and lastly elevated to the patriarchal chair. By the advice of this prelate, King Ethelred, anxious to rid himself of the Danes, had recourse to the baneful expedient of bribing those pirates with £30,000 to quit the realm, which ill-judged policy proved of the most pernicious consequence, as previously explained (p. 66,) in the early part of our History. Siricius, having presided four years, died in 994, and was buried in his own church.

Elfric succeeded in 996; a man of great sanctity, who had been bishop of Sherborne, before his translation to the primacy, by election in a synod, held at Ambresbury, when, repairing to Rome, he received the pall from the pope. This primate was a laborious compiler of sermons and homilies, having translated a great portion of the Scriptures into the Saxon tongue, and produced other tracts on divinity. From his sermon for Easter Sunday, often reprinted, it is obvious the English church had not then embraced the doctrines of Transubstantiation. He expelled the regular canons, who adhered to their wives, and introduced his monks in their place. He died in 1005, having presided over this see eleven years; and was first buried at Abingdon, but subsequently removed to his church, at Canterbury, and inhumed near the altar of St. John the Baptist.

Elphege was next installed, being a native of Gloucestershire, first monk at Deihurst near Gloucester, then prior of Glastonbury, subsequent to which he turned anchorite, and then became abbot of Bath, the church of which city he repaired. He was thence elevated to the bishopric of Winchester, and in

1006 to the see of Canterbury, when he journeyed to Rome, and received his pall from the pope. Having enjoyed his dignity six years, Elphege was cruelly stoned to death by the Danes, at Greenwich, April 19, 1012, after having destroyed the cathedral and city of Canterbury, and slaughtered the inhabitants. This primate was first interred in the church of St. Paul's, London, but his corpse was afterwards, by permission of Canute, in 1024 conveyed with great solemnity, by Archbishop Agelnoth, to Canterbury, where it was deposited in his own church. He was subsequently canonized, and had an altar appropriated to him, as appears from the statutes of Archbishop Winchelsea, wherein mention is made, speaking of the high altar, of two others adjoining, namely, those of Saints Dunstan and Elphege.

Living, bishop of Wells, was translated to this see, and received his pall at Rome. He consecrated Edmund Ironsides at London, who had been unanimously chosen king, as right heir, in opposition to Canute, whom he afterwards inaugurated in the same city. This primate was deeply involved in the calamities of those times, notwithstanding which he proved a benefactor to his cathedral, in lands and jewels, and repaired the roof, which had been fired by the Danes. Having presided seven years, he died in 1020, and was interred in his own cathedral.

Agelnoth, a monk of Glastonbury, succeeded the same year; who, from his noble extraction, but more particularly his humane disposition, bore the appellation of the *Good*. He visited Rome for his pall, and was honourably received by the pope, after which, on his return, he was consecrated in his own church, by the bishop of Llandaff and St. Davies, and, in 1037, crowned King Harold at London. Having kept the chair seventeen years, during which he repaired those ravages the church had sustained from the Danes, he died October 29, 1038, and was interred in his cathedral, being canonized after his decease.

Eadsin, chaplain of Harold, and bishop of Winchester, next acquired this see in 1038; and, although he continued primate for eleven years, he was uniformly a prey to bodily infirmities, and died October 28, 1050, being buried in his own church. In 1040 he consecrated Hardicanute, at London, after the

demise of Harold Harefoot, by the consent of the English and Danes. After that short reign, with Alfric, archbishop of York, and the bishops, in 1042, he crowned Edward the Confessor, at Winchester, or, according to other writers, at Westminster. Eadsin was, after his death, canonized a saint.

Robert, surnamed *Gemetricensis* from his birthplace, being of Norman extraction, succeeded in 1050. He was bishop of London, and in the confidence of Edward the Confessor, who appointed him to the patriarchal chair out of gratitude for favors received, while he had continued in exile. Having remained in this see two years, in 1052 he was ejected as a disturber of the nation's peace, and fled to Normandy, where he expired, and was buried in the abbey of Gemetica, where he had been elevated, and a monk.

Stigand, chaplain of King Edward, next succeeded to this archbishopric, in 1052. He had been chaplain of Harold, then bishop of Sherburne, and afterwards translated to Winchester, which, with the king's consent, he retained with this archbishopric, his predecessor being still alive. This primate was guilty of a flagrant irregularity, in using the pall of the former primate, and afterwards committed a still greater violation of the canon, in receiving his own pall from Pope Benedict, who stood excommunicated by the church of Rome. William the Conqueror having acquired the crown, deposed Stigand; and, so much did he apprehend from this prelate's disposition in regard to him, that, on his return to Normandy in 1067, he made Stigand accompany him; and, on re-landing in England, the prelate was, in the first instance, suspended by a papal interdict, and, in 1070, in a grand council, held by that despot's command, at Winchester, and in his own presence, degraded and deprived of the archbishopric, with the pope's consent, by his legate, and two presbyter cardinals, after which he was consigned to prison, where he died, and was buried at Winchester, with the king's consent, and it is also recorded with great solemnity.

If we may credit the assertions of the chronicler of St. Augustine's monastery, Stigand, with Egelsine, abbot of the monastery, preserved to the Kentish men their ancient liberties and

customs, when invaded by the Norman conqueror. William had never entertained a cordial affection towards Stigand before, and certainly felt much less at that proceeding afterwards; indeed, such proved his aversion, that he refused to receive the crown from him, preferring to have the ceremony of his inauguration performed by Alured, archbishop of York, although that prelate had consecrated and placed the diadem on the head of his rooted opponent, King Harold. To sum up the character of Stigand as briefly as possible, he lost his primacy because he was no bigot to the see of Rome; his liberty, for scorning to act the part of a traitor to his country; and his reputation with posterity, in not being one of the monkish fraternity.

Lanfranc, a native of Pavia, first prior of Bec, in Normandy, and then abbot of Caen, was summoned over by the Conqueror in 1070, on the deprivation of Stigand, and constituted archbishop June 4, 1071, after which he instantly repaired to Rome, and received his pall from the pope. This primate was as magnanimous in mind, and conducted matters as powerfully in the church, as the Conqueror did in the state; and, growing in high favor with the pope and the monarch, is said to have presumed thereupon, by treating his bishops with contempt, upbraiding them on the score of ignorance and inexperience. This dignitary effected wonderful things, not only for his own church, but that of Rochester, both which cathedrals he in a great measure re-erected, with the edifices appertaining to the two monasteries, as well as his own palace at Canterbury, furnishing both churches also with valuable ornaments. He appointed that the president over the monastery should thenceforward be styled prior, instead of dean, as before, and constituted successively, two bishops of Rochester, Ernest and Gundulph, both from Normandy; thus permanently establishing the monastic profession, until the dissolution of monasteries in England. He further endowed the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, and rebuilt the church of St. Albans, which he enriched with a variety of ornaments. He was munificent to the poor, expending yearly £500 in alms, a very considerable sum in those days; besides which, he erected and endowed the hospitals of St. John without Northgate, and St. Nicholas in Harbledown, both contiguous to Canterbury, and endowed them with sufficient reve-

nues. After the custom of foreign churches, he separated the revenue of the archbishop, from that of the monks no longer living with them in common, and also removed the sees of many bishops which had been previously situated in country villages, into cities. The archbishop of York thinking fit to contend with him, respecting the primacy, he brought the suit before the king, at Windsor, and, by the judgment of the pope's legate, there delivered, ascertained his right to the same. However, his most undaunted act was opposing Odo, the great bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, the king's half brother, who, having exercised more arbitrary power than even the Conqueror himself, by taking, from the churches of Canterbury and Rochester, lands and estates, Lanfranc contended with that puissant adversary, and, in a public hearing, before the assembled population of Kent, which lasted three days, obliged Odo to restore the same, consisting of no less than twenty-five manors. In such repute was Lanfranc with the king, that, when absent from the realm, he constituted him chief justiciary, and consulted him on all important occasions, a striking instance of which is exemplified on his wishing to seize his brother Odo, bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, when, fearing to offend the pope, Lanfranc advised William to apprehend nothing, but commit Odo to safe custody, adding that, in case the pope should call him to account for laying hands upon a bishop, his reply was that "he had not incarcerated the bishop of Baieux, but the earl of Kent, his own liegeman and subject." It is also affirmed, that Lanfranc persuaded the Conqueror to leave England to his junior son Rufus, with whom he sided; crowned him at Westminster, and subsequently, when the nobility armed against him in favor of his brother Robert, Lanfranc alone continued his unshaken friend, exacting, however, an oath from the king, that he should perform certain conditions then dictated to him. On this account, when William Rufus had succeeded, he bore such a rooted hatred to Odo, especially on the latter reproving him for breaking his oath, that he ungratefully forgot his services, and banished him the realm, in consequence of which he continued beyond sea, until, by the intercession of powerful friends, his return was sanctioned. Shortly after, this great man was attacked by an ague, whereof he died May 28, 1089, after occupying the see nineteen years, when he was buried in his own

cathedral, in the presence of the archbishop of York, &c.; subsequently, however, his body was removed to the altar of St. Martin, no trace being now left, or any monument or memorial remaining.

Lanfranc, during his primacy, held many councils, at different periods in London : in 1075, at Winchester; in 1076, at London; again the year following, and a fourth at Gloucester. As a proof of his learning, he is said to have amended the texts of the Scriptures and Testament, and he wrote several treatises preserved in the Harleian and Bodleian collections; he also performed many pious and good acts, accounts of which may be found in Parker, Godwin, and others. Capgrave asserts that he was canonized, and his anniversary celebrated by the monks with peculiar solemnity and the distribution of alms.

This prelate has been extolled by all English historians, as a man of wisdom, learning, and munificence ; of superior magnanimity of mind, coupled with unfeigned piety and universal goodness. It must, however, be recollected that he was a foreigner, highly favored by the Conqueror, as well as a monk, and that we receive his character from writers of that fraternity, who felt grateful for his unbounded favors; added to which, the inmates of monasteries were the only historians of that age, and never failed to panegyrise their benefactors in the most extravagant manner, more especially when belonging to their own religious order.

Anselm, a native of Aoust, in Piedmont, and abbot of Bec, in Normandy, was appointed to this see by Rufus, in 1093, after it had been unoccupied upwards of four years; for that monarch, who stands recorded for sacrilegious rapine, had, on the demise of Lanfranc, kept the see vacant, wasting its revenues, as well as many others; when, chancing to fall sick, and conceiving himself on the point of death, he named Anselm, then in England, to the archbishopric, though he is said, upon his recovery, to have repented not selling it at the best price. This primate, with reluctance, accepted the nomination, and was installed, without any ceremonials, by the archbishop of York, the 2d of December of that year, and received the pall from the pope's legate. So much had the revenues been despoiled and exhausted by the king, that this prelate found scarcely enough

remaining for his bare subsistence, and, for the first year struggled against poverty and every vexation, through the displeasure of Rufus; and, in consequence, the three following years were spent in banishment, during which he borrowed money for his maintenance. Henry, on coming to the throne, at the death of Rufus, was crowned by Maurice, bishop of London, Anselm being still upon the continent, shortly subsequent to which, the monarch recalled the prelate, promising to be directed in all things by his advice. Soon after the arrival of Anselm, he crowned Queen Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, at Westminster, who had espoused King Henry; and, in 1099, he established the festival of Whitsuntide, at Mortlake.

Two years after, Anselm held a grand council at Westminster, and soon after the dissention broke out between Henry and that primate respecting the investiture of churches, which continued with virulence, when the archbishop, having suffered various affronts, left the kingdom, and the monarch, in consequence, seized his revenues, which he held during four years. Anselm continued beyond sea till 1106, but, on the feast of the Assumption, the king chancing to visit Bec, in Normandy, where the prelate then resided, they were reconciled, and Anselm returned to England. Notwithstanding the archbishop's absence, and the appropriation of the revenues of the see to royalty, as before stated, incredible as it may appear, it is recorded that the cathedral of Canterbury was, in a great measure, rebuilt, and the choir which Lanfranc had erected, pulled down, and its reconstruction carried on with spirit, towards which Anselm is said to have contributed, by employing the stock of the church towards the same; in addition to which, Eadmer records, that what the prelate was unable to accomplish, his friends, Ernulph and Conrad, the priors, whom he had promoted to that office, effected. In the synod, convened at London, in 1102, Anselm forbade the marriage of priests, which Hen. of Huntingdon observes, had not been before prohibited. This primate, having languished from the effects of consumption during some months, died at Canterbury in his 76th year, A.D. 1109, and was interred in his cathedral, at the head of his predecessor, Lanfranc.

According to Malmsbury, the body was afterwards removed to the chapel of Saints Peter and Paul, on the south side of the high altar, which was subsequently named after him.

This prelate was of rigid manners, grave in conversation, abounding in piety and learning, and is said to have founded the nunnery of St. Sepulchre's, near Canterbury. He was author of fifty different treatises, many of which are in the Harleian and Bodleian collections. In the reign of Henry VII. 400 years after his demise, he was, by the procurement of Archbishop Morton, canonized on account of his piety and sufferings.

The see having continued five years vacant, Henry I. with his nobility and bishops, met at Windsor, on which occasion, the prior, and some of the monks of St. Augustine, were required to be present, the reason for the same being unknown. The king then intimated his intention of recommending Fabricius, abbot of Abingdon, for their metropolitan, but the clergy and some of the nobles proposing Ralph, or Rodulph, bishop of Rochester, obtained the royal consent, when the assembly, with the concurrence of the prior and monks, proclaimed him archbishop elect.

Ralph, bishop of Rochester, surnamed *De Turbine*, was preferred to the patriarchal chair, May 2, 1114, being five years after Anselm's death, and proved a very different character to his predecessor. He was consecrated July 3, anno 1115, and received the pall (which the pope forwarded in a silver coffer) in his own church, where he the same day consecrated Tegulf bishop of Worcester. Ralph having presided eight years and a half, died, worn out by sickness, on the 20th of October, 1122, and, according to Eadmer, was buried in the middle of the body of the cathedral, while others state in the south cross wing. William of Malmsbury, who was intimately acquainted with the defunct, speaking of this prelate, says, "he was a man eminent for piety and learning, generous and affable, but too jocular for the dignity of his station, whereby he acquired the title of *Nugax*, or the *Trifler*. It seems neither his temper nor the state of his health qualified him for this venerable post, and the important trust reposed in him, as he appears to have been satirically jocose, and ridiculously merry upon trifles, playing with men and words, which dangerous mirth was attended by a peevish and frequently morose temper, insomuch that he was either vexed himself, or annoyed others. This primate gave

one penny a day out of his manor of Liminge, to Harbledown hospital for ever; there is a long epistle from him to Pope Calixtus, complaining of the injuries sustained by himself and his church, from Thurstan, archbishop of York, as well as in defence of the see of Canterbury over that of York, to be found in *Decem. Scriptores*, col. 1735.

William Corboil, prior of St. Osyth, in Essex, succeeded to this see in 1122, and was, by the king's command, consecrated in his own church, by Richard, bishop of London, &c. He immediately after set forwards for Rome, together with Thurstan, archbishop of York, each on their own affairs; the king sending the bishop of St. David's and others, to assist the primate of Canterbury, in the event of any opposition. Upon their arrival, Corboil encountered strong obstructions, through the primate of York, in respect to receiving the pall; all of which being, however, removed by the mediation of the emperor and the king, through their ambassadors, the pall was conferred with great solemnity. At this ceremonial, the prelate in question complained aloud, to the pope, and in the hearing of the senate of the church of Rome, that, through the encroachments of the see of York, his church was manifestly injured, having, from its first bishop, possessed the primacy of all England, which he then earnestly solicited for his church. The archbishop of York, in reply, stated, that he had not been summoned there upon any such inquiry, and having no proper evidences to produce, respecting the rights of his church, it was impossible for him to enter into any discussion of the kind. The result was, the return of both primates, without the matter being further agitated at Rome; which was, however, afterwards investigated in the grand council of the nation, held at Westminster, in 1127.

Corboil returned, having acquired the title of Apostolic Legate throughout England, and crowned King Henry at Windsor, great contention existing between the two archbishops respecting the right of coronation and carrying the cross. A general council was then convened at Westminster, by Corboil; and, in 1130, he performed the new dedication of his cathedral, at Canterbury, with peculiar magnificence, in presence of David king of Scotland, and all the bishops; when the seal of this priory was renewed for the second time. He obtained of

King Henry, by his charter at Winchester, the constablieship of the castle of Rochester for ever, by the advice of his barons; and granted, that the bishops, his successors, should erect a fortification and tower, and the knights deputed to hold the same should have the keeping; nevertheless their feality, &c. He restored the nunnery in the Isle of Sheppey, destroyed by the Danes prior to the conquest; and a year before his death, rebuilt the church of St. Martin, at Dover; whither, just previous to his dissolution, he sent twelve monks of Christ Church, constituting a prior over them.

It was no small reproach to this primate, that he crowned King Stephen, contrary to his oath made to the Empress Maud; but he is represented as having recalled this action with so much sorrow to his mind, that he fell ill at Mortlake, and, being conveyed thence to Canterbury, in a horse litter, expired in his palace, December 19, 1136, having presided fourteen years over this see, and was inhumed in his cathedral. This primate appears to have been a weak man, easily led to forget the dignity of his station, and the obligations imposed upon him by his oath, which, in all probability, originated in the flattering promises of Stephen, at his coronation, as to his future intentions respecting the aggrandizement of the church of Canterbury, &c.

Theobald, abbot of Bec, in Normandy, was elected in 1138, after the see had remained vacant two years. He was chosen by Cardinal Albert, at a synod convened at London, and consecrated by the legate, in presence of the prior of St. Augustine's. Gervas, on the contrary, says, he was elected by the monks sent to London for that purpose, who announced their choice before the king, the legate, &c. He was consecrated by the latter, and, at the same time, received the pall in his own church, with the title of legate of the Apostolic see. This prelate crowned King Stephen, with his queen, at Canterbury; and, in 1146, repaired to the council, which Pope Eugenius had convened at Reims, without licence of the king; in consequence of which, all his goods were confiscated, and, on the other hand, his suffragans were suspended by the pope, as the monarch, having prohibited them, they did not make their appearance. On the return of Theobald to Canterbury, the king exasperated at his disobedience, hastened thither, when, no reconciliation being

effected, he was compelled to quit the realm, and remained expatriated until peace was restored between them. This primate again incurred the royal displeasure, in the 15th year of that monarch's reign, by refusing to anoint and crown his son Eustace, and, although force was resorted to, the archbishop continued resolute, and his goods were in consequence a second time confiscated. In the course of these dissentions, so determined was this prelate, that he passed an interdict on Stephen and the whole realm, and, profiting by the unsettled state of the times, proceeded to Norfolk, where he resided, until, through the interposition of the prelates, he was restored to royal favor, which he continued thenceforward to enjoy, and proved the great instrument in concluding the final peace at Wallingford, between Stephen and the Empress Maud.

In 1151, Theobald, in the character of legate of the Apostolic see, held a council at London, where Stephen and Eustace, his son, where present. On the demise of the former, he inaugurated Henry II. at Westminster, together with Eleanor, his queen, whom he had espoused after her divorce from Louis of France.

By the last will of this primate, he gave every thing, whereof he should die possessed, to the use of the poor; at the same time intimating, that he had nearly bestowed upon them all he had, simply reserving what was absolutely necessary for the exigency of his own languishing condition. Having presided over this see for twenty-two years, he expired of old age, the 18th April, 1161, universally beloved for the gentleness of his disposition, and was buried in his own church, at the end of the chapel of Holy Trinity, opposite the tomb of Lanfranc. On the demolition of this structure, however, in order to erect the present chapel, his remains were removed and deposited before the altar of Saint Mary, in the nave, and a marble tomb placed over them. Theobald was a man of great erudition, mild of manners, and remarkably affable; added to which, his charity being unbounded, he became the idol of all ranks of the community. Gervas says, he was a great enemy to his own monastery of Christ Church, which account coincides with the character generally recorded of this prelate.

Thomas Becket, the king's chancellor, succeeded in 1162, the see having been vacant about a year. This celebrated ec-

clesiastic was born in London, A. D. 1119, was the son of Gilbert Becket, a merchant, his mother Maud being by birth a Syrian.

His early education was imbibed at Merton, whence he proceeded to Oxford and became chaplain to Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury; after which, he studied at the Universities of Paris and Bononia, in the last of which seminaries, he acquired great proficiency in the civil law. On his return to England, he went to Oxford, and, being highly favored by the primate, was received into his family, and created archdeacon of Canterbury, &c. &c.; and lastly, through the earnest entreaty of the archbishop, was promoted to be Chancellor of England, in 1154. In that situation, Becket proved a complete courtier, and so far ingratiated himself with Henry II. as to become chief favorite and participator in all his amusements. The king was in Normandy when the death of Theobald took place, and he immediately resolved to instal the chancellor in this see, under the hope of governing the church of England through his means in perfect tranquillity. The Empress Maud, the king's mother, strove to dissuade Henry from his purpose, being supported in this attempt by the bishops and clergy, so that his nomination was retarded more than a year; yet, such was Henry's partiality to his favorite, that he continued deaf to all advice, and Becket was elected to the patriarchal seat, June 3, 1162, being forty-four years of age; after which he received his pall at Canterbury. No sooner did this enterprising and ambitious man find himself invested with the metropolitical dignity, than he suddenly changed his whole deportment and mode of life, and, from having figured as the most consummate courtier, became the austere and solemn monk. During the second year, without consulting the royal pleasure, he resigned the office of chancellor, which greatly irritated the king, who, previous to his return to England, in 1163, received so many complaints concerning this archbishop's severities, that he became sensible, when too late, of his having made a bad election. In consequence of this, when Becket waited upon his sovereign at Southampton, it was obvious, the amicable conduct formerly observed by the prince, was changed, of which Henry gave a more convincing proof, by compelling him to resign the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which was done, though with infinite reluctance. In April, 1163, Pope Alexander III. held a council at Tours, at which

Becket was honoured by every mark of respect, as the pope and cardinals were by no means ignorant, that vanity was the predominant passion of this prelate. At the interview in question, it is most probable, the archbishop was instigated by his holiness to stand forward the champion of the church and clergy; at all events, it is certain that, upon Becket's return, he began to prosecute his design with less reserve, which soon produced a complete breach between himself and the king. On that occasion, the archbishop vehemently maintained, that ecclesiastics were subject only to the laws of the church; in addition to which, he set forward claims to various rights, as belonging to the see of Canterbury, then withheld, which he peremptorily demanded should be restored. From those appeals, originated the long contest that ensued; when, to avoid the royal resentment, Becket fled beyond seas, where he continued until a feigned reconciliation took place. Fresh discontents soon arising, Henry obliged the primate to confine himself within the precincts of his church, where he continued in solitude, receiving accounts of insults offered to his adherents, and depredations committed on his estates; he nevertheless continued obstinate in his resolves, although convinced the struggle could not end without bloodshed, and that himself must become the victim of his pertinacity. Historians have said so much respecting this quarrel, that it would be superfluous to dilate upon the subject, it will therefore be sufficient to remark, that Becket put a final stroke to his former irritating acts, by concluding one of the sermons which he delivered in his cathedral, with a sentence of excommunication against Ralph de Broc his principal enemy, Robert de Broc, and nearly all the king's familiar attendants; pronouncing the same with extreme virulence in his tone and gesture. Shortly after that public insult offered to majesty, the archbishop of York, with the bishops of London and Salisbury, repairing to Normandy, threw themselves at the feet of Henry II. and implored his protection from the disgrace and ruin wherewith they were threatened by the archbishop. On that occasion, painting in vivid colours the violence of his proceedings towards themselves, and others against whom he had fulminated excommunication; the king, falling into one of those fits of passion to which he was liable, bitterly lamented that no one would deliver him from that turbulent

priest, or revenge the injuries to which he was so incessantly subjected. That ill judged exclamation, made a deep impression on the surrounding hearers, and more particularly on four courtiers, namely, Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Bryto, who secretly bound themselves by oath, either to terrify Becket into submission to his monarch, or slay him for his contumacy. Having laid their plan, they retired from court at different times, and taking contrary routes, to prevent suspicion, met near Canterbury, December the 28th, when they arranged their future mode of proceeding. On the ensuing morning, accompanied by a resolute body of men, they set forward, having coats of mail beneath their robes, stationing their followers in different parts of the city, to prevent any interruption from the citizens. Having adopted those precautions, the four knights first repaired unarmed to the archiepiscopal palace, where they found the primate in conversation with some of his clergy. A long silence having ensued, Reginald Fitzurse informed Becket, that they had been despatched by the king, who commanded him to absolve the prelates and others he had excommunicated, and then proceed to Winchester, in order to proffer satisfaction to the young monarch, whom he had sought to dethrone. A violent altercation forthwith ensued, during which, in the heat of argument, several hints transpired that, in the event of the prelate's obstinacy, his life would be in danger; notwithstanding which, he continued immutable and undaunted in his refusal. On the departure of the knights, the archbishop's friends blamed him for the rough and unguarded answers he had uttered, imploring him to make his escape; to which Becket's sole reply was, that he stood in no need of their counsel, well knowing what he had to do. Fitzurse and his three coadjutors, finding threats ineffectual, retired, and having put on their coats of mail, each being armed with a sword and battle-axe, returned in the evening, vainly seeking for the archbishop, who had been forcibly hurried into the church on their appearance, under a hope that the sanctity of the spot would deter the assailants from the commission of any deed of blood On entering the cathedral, the knights beheld the prelate on the third or fourth step, in the lower north wing, proceeding to the choir, when the foremost cried aloud, "Where is the traitor? Where is the archbishop?" Upon which, Becket, turning round,

descended the steps, exclaiming, "Here is no traitor; but here is the archbishop; here I am!" Immediately Tracy seized on the primate's robe, when a scuffle ensued, and, in consequence of the blows received, Becket's skull was fractured nearly in two, and his brains scattered on the pavement. Thus perished the haughty Archbishop Becket, on the 29th December, 1170, in the 53d year of his age, and the ninth of his pontificate. Vid. note, p. 185.

Thomas a Becket appears to have been a man of great talent, possessing consummate cunning, undaunted courage, and unshaken constancy, in prosecuting his designs, which were of the most pernicious tendency. On the other hand, he was vain, obstinate, and implacable; while his ingratitude to the king admits of no palliative, and has cast an indelible stain on his character. Few events in English history have created more noise than this assassination; and, although it must be allowed the deed was highly criminal, the death of Becket was very seasonable, and, in all probability, prevented infinite mischief and confusion. St. Thomas's, otherwise Eastbridge Hospital, in Canterbury, is said to have been founded by this prelate, whereas others conjecture its origin of much earlier standing. Several treatises, from the pen of Becket, are to be found among the Bodleian and Harleian MSS.

Henry II. felt such apprehensions from the thunders of the Romish church, that he appeared excessively shocked at the fate of Becket, and instantly despatched emissaries to the pope, to clear himself from being implicated in the deed. The ambassadors were very coolly received, nor could they procure the monarch's pardon, until their arguments were backed by a present of 500 marcs, and swearing, in the king's name, that he would submit to whatsoever judgment the church should impose; by which means Henry and the realm escaped the sentence of excommunication. Henry, on his return to England, in pilgrim's attire and barefooted, walked through Canterbury to Becket's tomb, where, having prostrated himself, he afterwards, in the chapter-house, submitted to the castigation of the monks; which, according to some writers, was administered with great severity. The following night he spent on the bare ground at the tomb, in fasting and prayer, and, having heard mass the following morning, departed with much appearance of joy, no

doubt in having passed through this disagreeable ordeal. We have before mentioned, a rumour prevailed that the intention of the assassins of Becket was to throw his body without the walls, in order that it might become a prey for the fowls of the air; the prior and monks, therefore, with the abbot of Bexley, who chanced to be there, after consultation, resolved to bury the corpse immediately; wherefore, stripping it of the haircloth and monk's habit, which the archbishop had uniformly worn, they clothed him in his pontifical dress, and placed his remains in a new stone coffin, which was deposited in the crypt, at the east end of the undercroft of the cathedral.

Miracles, we are then told, shortly after began to manifest themselves, which became the more prevalent, in consequence of Becket's having died in defence of the privileges of the church; wherefore it is little surprising that he soon acquired the reputation of a Saint, which was stamped by his canonization being proclaimed by a bull of Alexander III. dated March 13, according to our historians, in 1172; whereas, in the acts of the above-mentioned pontif, it stands at the commencement of the ensuing year. Crowds of all ranks, as before stated, soon flocked to the tomb of the reputed martyr, hurried thither through a frenzy of blind devotion; and, in the mean time, a new chapel, at the east end of the church, was prepared with all magnificence, so that, on the 7th of July, 1220, Saint Thomas was translated from his tomb, in the undercroft, to this splendid shrine, the ceremony being performed with great solemnity and rejoicings. The expences that accrued, in consequence of this pageant, at which the king was present, with Pandulph, the pope's legate, &c., entailed such a debt upon the see that Boniface, the fourth successor to the primacy from Archbishop Langton, under whom the ceremonial took place, was with difficulty able to discharge the same.

After the death of Becket, Henry II. granted licence to the prior and monks, to choose a successor, not recommending any person in particular. In this election, the disputes between the bishops and the prior ran very high, till the former agreed to compromise the affair, and act conjointly with the monks; to this, however, the fraternity would not accede, when the cause was referred to the king, who, notwithstanding, left the matter undetermined. In fine, as neither threats or entreaties could

prevail on the prior to abandon his exclusive right, the monks elected Robert, abbot of Bec, who refusing to accept the dignity, they made a second nomination of Richard, prior of Dover; when, to give some colour to their having jointly acquiesced in the choice, the bishop of London, in the names of his brethren, assented to the election by exclaiming aloud, "we elect Richard, prior of Dover," and he was proclaimed accordingly.

Richard, prior of Dover, was consecrated in 1174, the see having been vacant two years and five months; he was a Norman by birth, first a monk of St. Augustine's church, then chaplain to Theobald, afterwards prior of Dover, and ultimately raised to this see. Being the apostolic legate, in 1175 he held a council at Westminster, which was attended by two kings, and numerous bishops and abbots: and, in 1176, he is said to have given 1000 marks towards the foundation of London Bridge. He also proved a considerable benefactor to that of Rochester, as well as his own convent; and is the reported founder of the nunnery at Remsted in Sussex. This prelate, while residing at his palace at Wrotham, is recorded to have had a most terrific dream, and, on setting forward the ensuing morning, on his journey towards Rochester, the recollection of that vision struck him with such horror that he could not refrain from disclosing it to his attendants; and, immediately after, was struck with such a dread and chilly coldness that he was compelled to alight at Halling, a palace belonging to the see of Rochester, where he, in great torment, yielded up the ghost the ensuing day, being the 16th of February, 1184, having held the patriarchal chair ten years and eight months. He was honourably buried in the Lady Chapel of his own cathedral, where his remains were discovered about eighty years back.

Baldwin, bishop of Worcester, was next possessed of this see, after some altercation between the monks of St. Augustine, and the bishops, by whom he had first been named. He was elected in 1184, being a native of Exeter, but of mean extraction; he was first archdeacon of Totness, and then assumed the Cistercian habit in Ford Abbey, of which he became abbot, and then bishop of Worcester. In 1186 Baldwin was enthronized, and received his pall from the pope on St. Dunstan's day. By

endeavouring to found a college at Hackington, otherwise St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, he had continual dissentions with the monks of Christ church; and Gervas, then one of that fraternity, charges the archbishop with pouring his malice on them upon all occasions, and endeavouring to compass the ruin of their church.

In 1189 Baldwin crowned King Richard I. with great solemnity at Westminster, and attended him to Palestine, where he died at Tyre, during the siege of Acon, in 1190, where he was buried. Giraldus Cambrensis, who was personally acquainted with this prelate, states, that he was a learned and pious man, but of too mild and easy a temper, which incapacitated him from acting in a manner becoming the dignity of his station. He wrote a treatise entitled *De Sacramento Altaris*.

The monks, fully determined that the nomination to this see should remain entirely with themselves, no sooner ascertained the demise of Baldwin, than they constituted—

Reginald Fitz Joceline, bishop of Bath, archbishop, who took possession of the patriarchal chair, A. D. 1191. This prelate was a native of Lombardy, but only enjoyed the dignity fourteen days, as he died on Christmas eve of the same year, and was interred in the cathedral of Bath. On the demise of Reginald, the prior and convent proceeded to a new election immediately, when they nominated Hubert, bishop of Sarum; a few years after which, the contest between the monks and bishops as to elections in future, was terminated, in favor of the former, by a bull of Pope Innocent III. dated 1206, after that controversy had been long prosecuted with vigour on both sides.

Hubert Walter, bishop of Salisbury, elected in 1193, was born at West Dereham, in Norfolk; he was first dean of York, and then promoted to the see of Salisbury, when he attended Richard I. with Archbishop Baldwin to the holy land, where he signalized himself by his skill in military affairs. Soon after the return of Richard from captivity, he crowned that monarch at Winchester, A. D. 1194, and subsequently King John, at Westminster, in 1199, and again, with his last wife Queen Isabel, in 1201. Hubert had been constituted chief justiciary in 1194, being then governor of all the dominions of King Richard in

England and Wales, which office he resigned in 1196, but was re-appointed to the same, as, two years after, he presided in that capacity at Westminster, and was, in 1199, raised to the chancellorship, in both which stations he conducted himself as a wise, able, and faithful minister. It is to this dignitary we stand indebted for the first regulation in the assize of bread, as well as for our weights and measures of wine, oil, corn, &c. He encompassed the tower of London with a wall and moat, and effected other great public works, for which he could never have paid, had not the revenues from his secular appointments contributed to augment his income. Hubert also continued the erection of the chapel at Lambeth, left unfinished by his predecessor; but, when on the point of its completion, in 1199, he was compelled to pull it down, by a papal bull obtained at the instance of the monks of Christ church, who were jealous of a new foundation for seculars so near the archiepiscopal palace. Incensed at this conduct on the part of the monks, the prelate then turned his mind to the place of his nativity, and, in consequence, built at West Dereham, in the county of Norfolk, an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, from Welbec, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. This prelate held a council at Westminster; he also recovered for his church, Saltwood, Hythe, the castle of Rochester, the see of Geoffry de Ros, namely the service of five knights fees, and the homage of the earl of Clare for Tunbridge castle, all which had been claimed by Becket, being the cause of such dissentions between that primate and Henry II. as before mentioned. Having presided over this see for twelve years, Hubert died at his manor of Fenham, July 13, 1205, and was buried in his own cathedral, under a window in the south wall, being one of the most ancient monuments now preserved therein. This prelate was a liberal benefactor to his church, possessing a high spirit, the most consummate resolution, and unshaken firmness in the management of state affairs; his wisdom was profound, and no dignitary ever proved himself a more ardent lover of his country, though he was better skilled in secular than ecclesiastical affairs. He was profuse in his mode of living, unbounded in his hospitality to strangers, and contributed munificently in supporting the poor. On the death of this prelate some altercation ensued respecting a successor, as the Pontiff did not approve of the election made by the monks, when the

latter humbled themselves to the Romish see, whereupon the pope commanded them to enthrone Stephen Langton, a prelate firmly attached to the interests of his holiness, who was elected accordingly.

Stephen Langton being chosen by a few monks at Rome, was consecrated at Viterbo by the pope, in 1207. He was of an ancient family in Leicestershire, having been educated at Paris, where he was held in high estimation by the French monarch for his erudition, and, on that account, raised to the chancellorship of Paris, and subsequently created cardinal by the title of *Saint Chrysogone*. The English monarch, aware of these circumstances, and the king of France being his inveterate enemy, was highly displeased, and forbade the archbishop elect to enter the realm, which interdict he persisted in, notwithstanding the menacing letters of the pontiff, upon which his holiness put the king and realm under an interdict, persuading all the other European princes to wage war against him, and promising to the French sovereign the realm of England, in the event of his undertaking to invade it. The abject humiliation of John is too well known to need recapitulation; and, however unwilling that prince was to admit the prelate, he was compelled to acquiesce, when Langton pursued his enmity towards John with the most persevering malice, leaguing with his enemies, and siding with the pope and prelates against his prince. The submission of John, who resigned his kingdom to the Romish see, and issued a mandate for the payment of 15,000 marks to the archbishop, &c. is a convincing proof of the state to which the ascendancy of the pope and the clergy had then reduced the royal authority in this country.

Although Knyghton states that Henry III. was, on the demise of his father King John, crowned at Gloucester, in 1217, by Guallo, the pope's legate, in presence of the archbishop of Canterbury; nevertheless, M. Paris, who wrote at the period in question, together with Walsingham, who flourished towards the close of the reign of Richard II. take no notice of that prelate's having been present, which they could not have omitted in case such had been the fact. In 1220, however, that monarch was again crowned at Westminster, when the solemnity was performed by Langton, in presence of Pandulph, the pope's

legate, and the clergy and nobility. There is little more to add respecting this primate, excepting his having changed the parish church of Ulcomb into a collegiate church, and that, in 1220, he translated Becket's body from the undercroft, to the shrine prepared for his remains, in the upper part of the church, which solemnity entailed the enormous debt on the see before adverted to.

Having presided twenty-two years, Stephen Langton died at his park at Shinden, July 9, 1228, and was buried in his own church in the chapel of St. Michael, where his unostentatious tomb still remains; and, in consequence of the chapel being afterwards pulled down, and rebuilt on a smaller scale, the cenotaph is now partly within, and partly without, the wall of the structure, which crosses the centre of the chapel.

Of this prelate there is preserved a Commentary on the Scriptures, and other tracts in the Bodleian collection, added to which, he is stated to have divided the Bible into chapters, as they appear at present.

After the death of Langton, Walter Evesham was elected by the monks, but, through the intervention of the king, that nomination was annulled by the pope, and Richard Wethershed raised to the patriarchal chair, which nomination was confirmed by his holiness.

Richard Wethershed, surnamed the *Great*, chancellor of the church of Lincoln, and dean of St. Paul's, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, by Roger, bishop of London, in April 1230, Henry III. and a vast concourse of nobility and clergy attending. This prelate is stated to have been graceful in person, mild, learned, and eloquent, but remarkably tenacious respecting the privileges of his church. Having a great dispute with Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, which was referred to the decision of the pope, this primate repaired to Rome, and, on his return, was seized with a sudden illness at St. Gemma, and dying there, was interred in the church of the Minor Friars. As several of this prelate's attendants expired at the same time, it is conjectured that he met his death by poison. He left behind him several treatises concerning the sacrament, and other tracts on subjects of divinity.

After the monks had elected three persons to fill the patri-

archal chair, all of whom were rejected by the pope, his holiness at length fixed upon Edmund, treasurer of the church of Sarum, who was, in consequence, declared archbishop elect.

Edmund de Abingdon, so called on account of the place of his birth, became possessed of this see in 1234, and was consecrated in April of the same year. He was the son of Edmund Rich, of that town, and bred at University College, Oxford; when, having applied himself to preaching in the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester, he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, and made treasurer to the king. Two years after his appointment to the archbishopric, he solemnized, in his cathedral, the marriage between Henry III. and Eleanor his queen; subsequent to which, having accused the pope's legate, then in England, of bribery and extortion, he made the pontiff his enemy, and at the same time fell under the royal displeasure. Although this prelate had great disputes with the members of his convent, he defended their privileges with peculiar earnestness, and when he saw the church oppressed by the pope, and the king conniving at the same, without the possibility of redressing those injuries, he retired beyond seas to Soissy, in Pontiniac, A. D. 1240, in order to pass the residue of his days in voluntary exile. Having presided eight years over this see, he died of a consumption, through too severe abstinence in the November of the above year, when his heart and entrails were inhumed at Soissy, and his corpse at Pontiniac. This pontif was a man of severe and rigid habits; wherefore, in the 7th year after his demise, he was, by Pope Innocent IV. at the council of Lyons, enrolled among the catalogue of saints: at which period, Louis the French king caused his remains to be translated to a more honourable tomb, bestowing a shrine upon the same, enveloped in gold and silver, and embossed with precious stones, whereat miracles were reputed to be wrought, wherefore he received the appellation of the Blessed St. Edmund.

This ecclesiastic re-established the nunnery at Remsted, in Sussex, previously founded by Archbishop Richard, and dissolved by the prelate Hubert, owing to the iniquitous lives of the nuns. Edmund left behind him a treatise on Living Piously, still preserved in the Bodleian collection.

Boniface, provost of Beverley, was next enthroned in the patriarchal chair by the prior and monks in chapter, receiving no interruption from the king, the pope, or the bishops, A. D. 1241, and confirmed two years after, although his consecration did not take place until the year 1245, or his enthronization till four years afterwards. This prelate was a native of Savoy, and the son of Peter, duke of that principality, uncle to Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III. being then procurator of the church of Burgundy. He caused a good hospital to be erected at Maidstone, subsequently converted into a college by Archbishop Courtney.

According to Bishop Godwin, Boniface perfected the stately hall of the archiepiscopal palace at Canterbury, by which, however, must be inferred, his having defrayed the expenses of its erection only, as this primate was in the habit of boasting that he had raised the edifice in question, — thus expressing himself, "my predecessors built this hall at a vast expense, they did well, I own; but they expended no money on this edifice, excepting what they borrowed: I seem, indeed, to be truly the builder, because the debts have been discharged from my funds."

Boniface, through his haughty behaviour, having rendered himself obnoxious to the citizens of London, retired for personal security to his palace at Lambeth, which edifice being in a ruinous state, he in three years caused the whole northern side to be erected, comprising the library, cloisters, guardchamber, chapel, and the structure now known as the Lollard's tower. Having enjoyed this see twenty-six years and a half, this prelate died at the castle of St. Helena, in his native country, Savoy, A. D. 1270. The writers of that period represent Boniface as having been a comely personage, but cruel, haughty, and insolent; by no means erudite, and extremely oppressive. He was, in consequence, universally detested; and, had he continued in London, might have been murdered by the citizens; notwithstanding these defects, however, it must be allowed, that this primate was a great lover and benefactor to the poor.

Archbishop Boniface proved one of the rare examples of a free election made by the monks of Canterbury; but when, upon his demise, the fraternity chose William de Chillenden, their subprior, the pope pronounced him unworthy that high dignity,

and, in the plenitude of his authority, created Robert archbishop, whom the monks accordingly acknowledged.

Robert Kilwardby became primate, A. D. 1272; he was by birth an Englishman, and studied first at Oxford, and then at Paris, being a very erudite scholar, of which he left many monuments. When promoted to this see he was a Dominican monk, of which order he had been appointed provincial in England. He was consecrated archbishop the 26th of February of the above year, by the bishop of Bath, and some time after had his temporalities restored to him in a very particular form and manner, as may be seen in Prynne's Rec. vol. iii. p. 121, &c.

King Edward I. being in the Holy Land on the demise of his father Henry III. landed at Dover in 1274, and the Sunday following was inaugurated at Westminster, with his Queen Eleanor, by the archbishop of Canterbury, in presence of Alexander, king of Scotland; John, earl of Brittany, &c. This prelate was subsequently enticed by Pope Nicholas III. to repair to Rome, for which purpose, in 1227, he was created cardinal by the title of Cardinal Ostia, and promoted to the bishopric of Portsea; when he vacated the primacy of Canterbury, conveying with him to Italy 5000 marks sterling, and died at Viterbo, as some conjecture from the effects of poison, and was there inhumed, having enjoyed the archiepiscopal dignity for the space of six years. This primate, by his gentle persuasions, appeased the citizens of Canterbury, who sought to be revenged on the monks of Christ church, for having refused their assistance towards a fine imposed by the king upon the city, on his meditated expedition into Wales. He also built a monastery in London, called the Black Friars, for his own order, and another of the same description at Salisbury. Robert was a man of wisdom, erudition, and piety, and wrote much in the early part of his life, but confined his studies wholly to preaching, and the duties appertaining to his see, after he had acquired the same. According to Pitseus, his writings were numerous, many of which are in the Bodleian and Harleian collections, as well as in the libraries of Bennet, Peter-house, and Babiol Colleges.

On the vacancy of this see, the monks unanimously appointed Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, the king's chancellor, to succeed, in conformity with the royal pleasure; whereas, the

pope, by his bull, named Peckham archbishop, and although Edward importuned Robert to accept the appointment he, being already very rich, persisted in relinquishing his claim to the dignity; so that the king, chancing at that time to need the pope's favor, connived at the appointment of Peckham by his holiness.

John Peckham, or *Pecham*, a Franciscan friar, was nominated to this see in 1279, being a native of Sussex, and of a private family, having been educated in the abbey at Lewes, in the same county. He then repaired to Oxford, and subsequently entered the Franciscan fraternity; and, in order to acquire additional knowledge, visited Paris, where he applied himself so diligently to study, under St. Bonaventure, that he acquired the reputation of a philosopher and divine. He then returned to Oxford, and succeeded the famous doctor and friar Thomas Bungay, in the chair of chief professor of the schools there. Having taught for some time, he again visited Paris, and read publicly, being admitted to the dignity of D.D. as he had previously been at Oxford. During his continuance in France, he became deeply versed in the canon law, and, being summoned to England, was appointed provincial master of the English Franciscan province, in which character he repaired to the general chapter of that order, held at Padua. He then visited the Italian Universities, and ultimately Rome, where, on account of his erudition, he was noticed by Pope Nicholas III. who made him reader of his palace, and judge of his court, which offices he continued to fill, till his appointment to this see.

Peckham was most graciously welcomed by King Edward I., then in France, in treaty with the French monarch; and delivering to him the papal letters, ratified the same, when he was consecrated March 6, 1279. In the year 1282, he founded a college at Wingham, in Kent, endowing the provost and canons with a sufficient maintenance; after which the city of Canterbury had a violent controversy with this primate, respecting the limits and liberties of their respective jurisdictions. In 1289, King Edward, with his queen and children, &c. were magnificently entertained, in the monastery of St. Augustine; and while there, on the 14th August, the monarch commanded that the archbishop should be invited to dine with him on the following

day. Peckham accordingly presented himself at the monastery gate, but the monks denied him admission, having the cross borne erect before him, lest such circumstance might be prejudicial to the rights of their monastery. The fraternity, however, offered to admit the prelate, upon his subscribing an acknowledgment, that his coming in such a manner was by the special invitation of the king. This the primate would not accede to, and, on the monarch's command, returned back indignant, and the ensuing day quitted Canterbury. In 1279, almost immediately after his arrival from France, the archbishop, having summoned his suffragan bishops to Reading, celebrated a provincial council; and the constitutions there enacted may be found in the British Councils, printed by Wilkins and Spelman, as well as in Prynne, p. 230. Edward, however, so highly resented those proceedings of the prelate that, in a parliament held shortly after, he convened the archbishop for his delinquency, and the constitutions of Reading were publicly abrogated. Peckham, notwithstanding, manifested no fear, convoking his suffragans, in the 8th year of Edward I. to a council at London; which so greatly incited the monarch's jealousy that he commissioned two of his officers to appeal against every thing that should be done there contrary to his crown and dignity. The meeting was, therefore, postponed until the ensuing year, when a council was held at Lambeth, whither Edward despatched that memorable writ, commanding the ecclesiastics, on their oath of fealty, to continue faithful to himself and his crown, under pain of forfeiting their temporalities. How far the primate and his bishops were from obeying the mandate, appears by the canons then made, and the undaunted letter sent to the king, in answer to his prohibition. In the 11th year of the same reign, Peckham passed through Chester, in his route to Wales, where he was opposed by the bishop of St. David's, who stoutly upheld his church's rights, denying the authority of the primate of Canterbury to visit his cathedral, alleging that he himself ranked metropolitan there.

This prelate is represented as having been a man most stately, both in gesture, words, and external demeanour, yet meek of soul, and of a liberal mind. He was profoundly versed in the civil and canon laws, and wrote many tracts on divinity, and comments on the Scriptures. He governed his see with great

care, and, in all his misunderstandings with the king, defended the rights of his church with persevering resolution. Peckham is represented as having been a father to the orphan, the distressed, and the poor, whom he defended, protected, and uniformly relieved, many instances of which stand recorded in Harpsfield. Having presided fourteen years, he expired at Mortlake, the 8th December, 1292, and was interred in his own cathedral, on the north side of the martyrdom, next to the tomb of Archbishop Warham, where his figure, in pontificalibus, carved in wood, and at full length, still remains; it has, however, been doubted by many, whether the sculpture in question was originally intended for this monument.

Robert Winchelsea, s.t.p. was elected in 1293. He was of indigent parentage, and received his education at the grammar-school of Canterbury, whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, and became archdeacon of Essex, prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and of Leighton manor. in the church of Lincoln, and was then preferred to be chancellor of that University. Winchelsea was advanced to the archiepiscopal dignity by the unanimous consent of the monks, to whom the king accorded his licence for that purpose. Having been consecrated at Rome, he returned in 1295; and, prior to his inthronement at Canterbury, immediately decreed those ordinances for the rule of his church, still bearing his name, to be found in Spelman, printed at length. Having been consecrated in his own church, he performed the like ceremony for the bishop of Landaff, on the same day; the king, however, did not appear inclined to restore the temporalities appertaining to the archbishopric, having detained them in his own hands for nearly two years, as if the see had still been vacant. In 1299, Winchelsea, in his own cathedral, solemnized the marriage of Edward I. and Margaret the French king's sister; the nuptial feast, according to Stow, being held with great pomp, in the hall of the archiepiscopal palace. This prelate subsequently incurred that monarch's displeasure, who, having made extraordinary demands upon the clergy, the archbishop procured a papal bull, prohibiting the ecclesiastics from giving further aid, without licence from the see of Rome. Edward, highly incensed, seized the possessions of the archbishop, and many other church

dignitaries, until their redemption of one half, by yielding up to him the other moiety, which was acceded to by all, except the primate and a few others. The king then granted letters of protection to those who had compounded with him, but retained every thing belonging to the archiepiscopal see for twenty-one weeks, when, through the earnest prayer of the bishops in behalf of the primate, he restored the whole, under hopes of his future loyalty. Through the prelate's obstinacy, however, this amity was of transient duration; wherefore, Edward being again displeased, banished the archbishop from his realms, seized his temporalities, prevailing on the pope to suspend and cite him to appear at Rome, which the archbishop obeyed, and hastened thither. In this state, affairs continued nearly two years, when the death of Edward I. occurred, and on the accession of his son, the latter obtained a papal bull in favor of the archbishop, who returning to England, his liberties and revenues were restored; which verified the words of the prelate, frequently uttered during his disgrace, "that adversity could do no harm, where iniquity did not predominate."

On the demise of Edward I. in 1308, the archbishop was at Rome, where he continued for a year, the coronation of Edward II. with his queen, in 1309, being performed, at Westminster, by the bishop of Winchester; by commission, as some assert, of the archbishop, while others affirm that the inauguration of that monarch was by papal authority. In the 1st of Edward II. A.D. 1307, the archbishop held a council, when decrees were passed concerning the governance of the church and clergy; indeed, this primate uniformly supported all ecclesiastical privileges, and drew out new statutes, as well for the maintenance of his own church as the hospital of Harbledown. This prelate was a man of great resolution, as appears from his conduct during the dissentions that took place between himself and the king. He was liberal and munificent to the poor, to whom the ample fragments from his table were daily apportioned out at the gate of his palace. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, when corn was dear, he distributed 2000 loaves to the indigent, and when cheap, 3000; added to which, upon solemn festivals, he gave money to 150 needy persons; while, to the infirm, aged, women in childbed, and all such as could not appear at his gate, he sent alms, bread, and fish or flesh, according to the season; a full

account whereof, may be found in the writings of Archbishop Parker, Bishop Godwyn, Stow, and others.

Having enjoyed the patriarchal chair for nineteen years, Archbishop Winchelsea died, at Oxford, universally lamented, on the 11th May, 1313, and was interred beside the choir, near the upper south wing; no monument now remaining, although there formerly existed a very splendid tomb, which, on account of the oblations there offered up by religious votaries, was, at the time of the Reformation, destroyed. The character of this prelate, as handed down, is very favorable; he appears to have been affable, prudent, and equitable, in the exercise of his jurisdiction. He was equally devout and studious, diligent in preaching and expounding the scriptures; the only shade, therefore, which appears to have dimmed the lustre of his reputation, was a restlessness and turbulence of disposition, which he manifested in his disputes with King Edward I. Independent of his bounty to the poor, previously mentioned, he supported young scholars at the University, who displayed talents above mechanical employments. He was moderate in his desires, temperate in all enjoyments, and a striking example of regularity, in every stage of his life; grave without moroseness, and cheerful without levity. Though free from ambition himself, he entertained the highest regard for merit and learning in others, disposing of all church preferments upon such as proved deserving; and neither expending his revenues in pomp and luxury, nor hoarding them up, to establish a sounding name or create family dignity. Finally, it may be said of this primate that he displayed so many virtues and eminent qualifications, both as a man and an ecclesiastic, that he may rank at least with the greatest prelate that ever enjoyed the patriarchal chair of Canterbury. Not long after Winchelsea's decease, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, petitioned the pope for his canonization, on account of his exemplary life, and the miracles said to be wrought by him; however, it appears the pope delayed his acquiescence, until he had received replies to various questions forwarded to England; in which uncertain state the affair remained till the death of the earl, in 1326. Although application was subsequently made to the Romish see, it does not appear, that this prelate was ever canonized a saint, notwithstanding which, however, he was esteemed such by the multitude, mention being

made, for several years, of offerings tendered at his tomb, on which account, as before mentioned, it was demolished at the Reformation.

The see having been vacant nine months, the convent elected Thomas Cobham, dean of Salisbury, a native of Kent, who, on account of his erudition, was styled *Bonus Clericus;* however, at the king's desire, the election was rendered void, when Walter was appointed, without regard to the previous nomination by the monks.

Walter Reynolds, or *Reginald,* as we sometimes find it written, bishop of Worcester, was translated from that see to the archbishopric, in 1313. He was the son of a tradesman, at Windsor, and became chaplain to Edward I. and subsequently, although a man of slender acquirements, appointed preceptor to his son, afterwards Edward II. His early ecclesiastical preferments were, to the state of a prebend of St. Paul's, London, and the rectory of Wimbledon, in 1298, which he resigned, on his advancement to the see of Worcester, in 1308. Being bred a complete courtier, he was more distinguished for politeness than integrity; in fact, had he flourished at a period when he had been less tried, he would probably have enjoyed a fairer reputation after his death. On the accession of Edward II. he became that monarch's especial favorite, and was by him appointed to the chancellor and treasurership. Under semblance of a mild disposition, the archbishop concealed an abject spirit, which manifested itself in his want of courage and fidelity when his royal benefactor was assailed by distress; on which occasion, the prelate manifested not only a want of duty, but practised the greatest perfidy towards that unfortunate monarch.

To the monastery of Christ Church, this primate was a considerable benefactor, having appropriated to the use of the monks the manor of Caldicot, and the wood of Thorolt, near Canterbury. To the nuns of Davington, who, according to Harpsfield, were French women, he prescribed ordinances in that language; he also amerced the abbot of St. Bertins, at St. Omers, for leasing out, without his privity, the fruits of Chilham parsonage, belonging to the priory of Throwleigh. He was also a good benefactor to the hospital at Maidstone, founded by his predecessor Boniface, as well as to Langdon Abbey, in this county.

This prelate crowned Edward III. in 1326, at St. Peter's, Westminster, and having presided over the see for fourteen years, died the 16th November, 1327, at Mortlake, according to Weever, of grief and anger, in consequence of the pope's behaviour towards him; when he was interred in his own cathedral, in the south wall, his effigy being now much defaced.

Simon Mepham, s.t.p. was chosen in 1327, by the monks of Christ Church, with the king's consent, who solicited the pope in his behalf, by letter dated the 20th April, 1328. Notwithstanding that, his holiness raised some objections to his confirmation, and designed to appoint another primate: the monarch then entreated that, in such case, Henry, bishop of Lincoln, might be chosen. The pope, however, being well feed, consented, and Mepham was consecrated by him at Rome. This primate was a native of the parish bearing his name in this county, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, being afterwards promoted to prebendal stalls, at Landaff, Chichester, and St. Paul's, London, as well as rector of Amstall, in Kent.

Soon after his return from Rome, in 1331, he held a council, at which the rubric of the principal festivals was settled; and, the same year, he commenced a metropolitical visitation, and proceeded through the southern dioceses without opposition; however, on approaching the west, the bishop of Exeter appealed, and the primate was not permitted to enter the church of that city, being opposed by a multitude of armed men. A long controversy existed between this archbishop and the monks of Christ church, related in the Chronicle of Thorn, in which the monks had the advantage, but the primate, not submiting to the sentence pronounced by Icherius, the pope's delegate, he was deemed contumacious; whereupon he retired to Mortlake, being the last primate who resided there, laying under a sentence of excommunication, nor was he buried until absolved by the abbot of St. Augustine's; that harsh judgment, however, being reversed by his successor.

Having sat in the patriarchal chair five years, four months, and seventeen days, during which he enjoyed but little quiet; Mepham fell sick, owing to incessant troubles, and died at his palace of Mayfield, the 11th of February, 1333. His body being conveyed to Canterbury, was subsequently interred in the

cathedral, under a tomb of black marble, on the north side of St. Anselm's chapel, where it still remains. The executor of this prelate, was one Lawrence Falstaff, who gave £50 to the convent of Christ church, to purchase forty shillings yearly for the celebration of his anniversary. This archbishop was a learned man, and is said to have rebuilt the church of Mepham, in which parish he was born, as previously observed.

John Stratford, ll.d. so called in consequence of the place of his birth, was next chosen, a.d. 1333. He had studied at Oxford, and became prebend of the cathedral of York, and archdeacon, as well as prebend, of Lincoln. He was subsequently raised to the see of Winchester, and thence preferred to the primacy. On the death of Edward II. a.d. 1327, the Spencers and their adherents having been brought to condign punishment, an inquisition was held as to what could be adduced against this dignitary, when nothing appearing, it was merely noted that, when the king had been forsaken and betrayed by his other counsellors, John Stratford continued faithful to him. That rigid honesty gained him the favor of Edward III., who, on passing with his forces into Flanders, appointed this archbishop his subjusticiary, investing him with the care and government of the realm during his absence. In the 8th of Edward III. anno 1335, he was confirmed chancellor, and, on the 6th of June, of the following year, the great seal was delivered to his keeping; the trust of chancellor being again renewed on the 28th April, 1341. At length, however, through the evil suggestions of some enemies, he fell under the monarch's weighty displeasure, but so clearly demonstrated his innocence, that he was readmitted to the privy council, and ever after shared the smiles of his sovereign. This prelate was a man of great erudition, and particularly versed in the civil law; his fidelity was not to be shaken, and he uniformly proved himself an able servant of the crown. In his state employment, the disinterestedness he displayed was almost unparalleled. He traversed the channel thirty-two times in the public service, and performed numerous journeys towards Scotland, for all which he never received more than £300 from the king's exchequer; he is equally recorded as having been an able politician, a disinterested patriot, and a most exemplary metropolitan. His charity

was unbounded, multitudes were also fed from his board, and he generally relieved, with his own hands, thirteen people thrice a day; added to which, he erected a fine college at Stratford on Avon, the place of his birth, which he amply endowed. He was gentle and merciful, rather too lenient to offenders, and abounding in pity towards the poor and necessitous. In the earlier part of his life he had experienced vicissitudes, and severe treatment, but, in his decline, he enjoyed peace and tranquillity. Having presided over this see fifteen years, he fell ill at Maidstone, and being conveyed to Mayfield, in Essex, died, and was buried in his cathedral, on the south side of the high altar, beside the choir, near where the steps of St. Dunstan's altar formerly stood, beneath a tomb of alabaster, with his effigies at full length, *in pontificalibus*, but without any inscription. Among the Harleian MSS. are several letters from this prelate to the abbot of St. Augustine's; also his treatise entitled *Commentarius de Deo*, as well as a provincial letter in the Bodleian library. After the demise of John Stratford, the prior and monks of Christ church elected Thomas Bradwardin, but the pope thought fit to appoint—

John Ufford, ll.d. chancellor of England; was elected archbishop, a. d. 1348. He was brother of Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He became prebend of Wells, then dean of Lincoln, and lastly lord chancellor of England, an office he held when promoted to the archbishopric, which he only lived to enjoy six months and four days, as he died the 18th of July, 1349, without having been consecrated or confirmed; at which period, such a plague prevailed in England that, according to Walsingham, nine men out of ten perished. This prelate, being conveyed to Canterbury, was secretly interred during the night, in the cathedral, by the north wall, in the martyrdom, close to the wall of St. Thomas Becket. John Ufford is said to have died intestate, and his brother Andrew, archdeacon of Middlesex, was sued for dilapidations by Archbishop Islip, the next incumbent but one, to the value of £1101, which he was sentenced to pay, although Ufford had presided over the see for so short a period.

Thomas Bradwardin, s.t.p. was elected a second time,

in 1349, by the prior and monks, but the pope, disregarding their nomination, constituted him archbishop by his papal power. He was a native of Heathfield, in Sussex, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, having subsequently a prebendal stall conferred upon him. This prelate was the most famous divine and theologian of his day, and thence by the pope named *doctor profundus;* he was a good and pious churchman, and had been recommended by Archbishop Stratford to the king, as a personage in every way qualified to become his successor. Bradwardin was that monarch's confessor, in the fulfilment of which office he often reproved the prince with becoming freedom, as he was, in that quality, compelled to attend on his person both at home and abroad, yet never interceded for any remuneration; and, when the king restored the temporalities of his see, he saluted the prelate by the title of *Father.*

The fatigue occasioned by the archbishop's journey to Rome for consecration, brought on a fever, whereof he died soon after his arrival in England, December 18, 1349. He was removed from Lambeth, where he had expired, in a mansion belonging to the bishop of Rochester, to his own cathedral at Canterbury, and was buried in St. Anselm's chapel, by the southern wall. Independent of his abilities as a divine, this primate was a sound philosopher, a good mathematician, and a general scholar in all the liberal sciences, as the writings he left behind him plainly demonstrate; but he was, above all, to be admired for uprightness and sincerity in his life and conversation.

Simon Islip, ll.d. succeeded, in 1349, by the election of the monks, the pope's approval, and the concurrence of the king; he was, however, consecrated by a papal bull. It is reported that his name was derived from the place of his nativity, situated in Oxfordshire, his education having been acquired at Merton college, Oxford, where he became doctor of the canon law. He subsequently held the two prebendal stalls of Welton, in the church of Lincoln, being vicar and official to the bishop of that see, and then preferred to the archdeaconry of Stow. On acquiring the patriarchal chair, in 1349, he was canon of St. Paul's, London, dean of the arches, privy counsellor, secretary, and keeper of the privy seal to Edward III. which offices he filled with so much zeal and integrity as to gain the royal favor, a

circumstance that induced the monks to nominate him to the archbishopric. This primate, in his visitations, was particularly rigid with the clergy, and obtained a papal bull for levying a tax upon the ecclesiastics of his province, of four-pence in the mark, towards his support; he, however, went still further than his commission authorised, by extorting a tenth from the clergy of his diocese. In 1363 he founded and endowed Canterbury college in Oxford; restored and annexed to his convent, for the use of the almonry, the parsonages of Monkton and Eastry, which Archbishop Baldwin had alienated; and, with this prelate's concurrence, Buckland parsonage was also made over to the priory of Dover. To recover the impoverishment of this see, Islip lived with great frugality the whole of his life, and, when enthronised, dined in private, that he might not incur the expenditure attendant upon that feast. Maidstone Palace having been left unfinished by John Ufford, he undertook the completion of the same, and, for that purpose, pulled down the ancient fabric at Wrotham, and, as before mentioned, sued the administrators of Archbishop Ufford for dilapidations, &c. Having presided over this see for sixteen years, he expired at Mayfield, in Sussex, April 26, 1366. By his will he made several bequests to the monastery of Christ church, having ordered his funeral to be private, and attended with the least expense possible; wherefore he was inhumed at midnight, near the upper end of the nave of the cathedral. This prelate wrote a treatise entitled *Speculum Edwardi tertii,* preserved among the Harleian MSS.

Simon Langham, bishop of Ely, was translated from that see, November 4, 1366, to the patriarchal chair. He had been monk, prior, and abbot of Westminster, and then inducted to the see of London, but, previous to his consecration, was, in 1361, nominated bishop of Ely. He had officiated as lord treasurer, and, in 1363, was raised to the chancellorship, at which period all the great offices of state were in the hands of the clergy. In 1368 this primate was created a cardinal presbiter of the Romish church, by the title of *Sti Sixti,* when he vacated this archbishopric, and repaired to Rome, a step he is said to have repented, wishing to be reinstated to the see of Canterbury, but without success. Langham died at Avignon, the 22d of July, 1376, of an attack of the palsy, and was interred in the church

of the Carthusians in that city, having founded that institution. He was, however, three years after, by his own appointment while living, conveyed to Westminster, and buried in the Abbey church there, of which he had been abbot, as above mentioned, and proved himself a liberal benefactor. His remains were deposited on the north side of the choir, where he reposes under a handsome tomb sculptured in alabaster, presenting his effigies at full length, in the pontifical costume.

From the character of this primate, as handed down, he appears to have been a great and wise man, fully adequate to sustain the dignity of the several stations in church and state, which he had been called upon to fill. In private life he was affable, humble, temperate, and munificent, and, although stigmas were endeavoured to be cast upon his memory, they appear to have been the result of malice, as he was held in the highest veneration by the monks of Ely, as well as those of Canterbury, who were anxious to elect him a second time as their archbishop, after his nomination to the dignity of cardinal, above adverted to.

William Wittesley, ll.d. bishop of Worcester, was translated to the see of Canterbury on the 11th of October, 1368. He was a native of Huntingdonshire, and nephew of Archbishop Islip, at whose charge he received his education at Oxford, and became doctor of the common law; he then proceeded to Rome to acquire experience, whence, being summoned home by his uncle, he became his vicar general, then archdeacon of Huntingdon, &c. After this he was inducted alternately to the sees of Rochester and Worcester, and from the latter raised to the archiepiscopal dignity.

Having suffered from the effects of a procrastinated disease, this primate died at Lambeth, June 5, 1374, after presiding five years over this see. He was buried, according to Hasted and Batteley, in the south side of the upper part of the nave of Canterbury cathedral, whereas Gostling states that "the latter writer was certainly mistaken, when he mentioned the tomb over against Islip's, as that of Wittesley, for the figures on this were plainly those of a man and his wife."

William Wittesley was esteemed a man of sound erudition, and an eloquent preacher, which appears from two sermons in Latin, delivered at the synods convened by that archbishop.

On the demise of this prelate, the monks chose their former archbishop, Simon Langham, then a cardinal at Rome, who repented having abdicated this see. The king, however, was so highly incensed at their nomination, that he contemplated their expulsion from the monastery; however, the pope interposing, the monarch was pacified, who named, for archbishop,—

Simon de Sudbury, bishop of London, who was promoted in May, 1375, having derived this appellation from the place of his birth, his father's name being Tybold. This ecclesiastic had studied the canon law in France, after which he became chaplain to Pope Innocent VI. and auditor of the Rota, at Rome. Returning to England, he was made chancellor of Salisbury, and then bishop of London; and, on the 20th of October, after being raised to the patriarchal chair, he accompanied the duke of Lancaster for the purpose of negociating a peace between England and France, but did not succeed; when, upon his return, he was inthronised with great pomp in his own church, the earl of Stafford officiating as high steward at the festival. This primate crowned King Richard II. and was raised to the chancellorship on the 30th of January, 1380. Being wise, learned, eloquent, merciful, and generous, he was universally revered; and, while bishop of London, erected the east end of St.Gregory's church, in Sudbury; also founding and endowing a college on the very spot where his father's residence had stood. During his primacy he proved a great benefactor to the city of Canterbury, having erected Westgate, with the greater part of the wall thence to Northgate, called the long wall. In remembrance of that great undertaking, the mayor and aldermen were accustomed once a year to repair to the tomb of this prelate, and pray for the repose of his soul; in order to prevent which superstition, his epitaph was torn off, when the change of religion took place under Henry VIII. In addition to the above, Sudbury also built the two lower cross wings of the cathedral, and pulled down the nave, intending to re-erect it at his own cost, all which would have been effected, as well as greater undertakings, had he not fallen a sacrifice to the rebels under Walter Hilliard, otherwise Wat Tyler, on the 14th of June, 1381. On that melancholy occasion, this primate, with Sir Robert Hales, master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was barbarously mur-

dered upon Tower Hill, some time after which his corpse was conveyed to his own cathedral, and honourably inhumed under a handsome tomb, on the south side of the choir and the altar of St. Dunstan, above that of Archbishop Stratford.

William Courtney, ll.d. bishop of London, was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity in 1381. He was fourth son of Hugh, earl of Devonshire, educated at Oxford, and first promoted to the prebendal stalls of Wells, Exeter, and York; and, in 1369, made bishop of Hereford; at which period he was chancellor of that university. Thence he was translated to the see of London in 1375, his last promotion being to this archbishopric: added to which, he filled the important post of Lord Chancellor, being confirmed in that dignity, November 9, in the 5th of Richard II.

This prelate was a dignitary of elevated mind, and liberal disposition, ever jealous to rescue ecclesiastical jurisdictions from the secular power, and an implacable enemy of Wickliff and the Lollards. Archbishop Courtney, during the turbulent reign of Richard II. behaved with great prudence, opposing the usurpations of the pope over the prerogatives of the crown, and even commanding the clergy to arm for the defence of the kingdom, when threatened with an invasion by the government of France. He converted the hospital at Maidstone, originally built by his predecessor Boniface, into a college for secular priests; he also repaired the church of Meopham, confirming the same to the use of the almonry, and added five scholars to Canterbury College, Oxford. He likewise procured of Richard II. four fairs for the use of his church; and was a munificent benefactor to the priory as well as his cathedral, in the beautifying which he expended large sums. This prelate died in his palace at Maidstone, on the 31st of July, 1396, having presided over this see nearly twelve years, but, in regard to the spot where he was interred, a contrariety of opinions has prevailed, some conceiving his shrine to be placed at the foot of that of the Black Prince, in Canterbury cathedral, while others state, that, according to the desire expressed in his will, he was interred in the cemetery of his collegiate church at Maidstone.

Thomas Arundel, son of Robert, brother of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry

Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, was the next primate appointed, who succeeded to the archbishopric in 1396. Having obtained the archdeaconry of Totness, he was next preferred to the see of Ely in 1373, being only in his 23d year, notwithstanding which he governed his church upwards of fourteen years in the most praiseworthy manner, proving a liberal benefactor to the same, as well as that of York; to the archbishopric whereof he was translated in 1388, and thence to the patriarchal chair of Canterbury, on the 25th of September, 1396. He was inthronised with great splendor, on the 18th of February ensuing, in presence of King Richard II. being the 19th of that prince's reign, when he relinquished the office of Lord Chancellor, which he had held for some years previous. Before the close of 1397, having forfeited the royal favor, this primate's goods were confiscated, and in twelve months after he was attainted of high treason in parliament, and sentenced to be banished, when he journeyed to Rome, where the pope was desirous of translating him to the see of St. Andrew in Scotland, constituting Roger Walden archbishop in his place, but Arundel would not consent.

On the imprisonment of Richard II. in the tower of London, this primate returned to England, and was present to lend his aid in deposing that prince, being one of the chief instruments in placing King Henry IV. upon the throne, who, in conjunction with the archbishop of York, he subsequently crowned. In 1407 he was appointed chancellor, but resigned that dignity at the expiration of three weeks; he was, however, subsequently reinstated, and continued to hold that post in the 13th year of the same reign. It appears probable that James I. of Scotland was in the custody of this primate at Croydon palace, a charter of that prince being dated from the place in question, which edifice Arundel repaired, and erected the guardchamber there. This primate proved very active against the Lollards, having the commission to try Sir John Oldcastle as a heretic, and he also excommunicated the famous Wickliff, after his decease, who had been educated at Canterbury College, Oxford, and died in 1384.

Having presided over this see seventeen years, this prelate died February 20, 1414, of a swelling in his tongue, which incapacitated him from eating, drinking, or speaking, for some time previous to his death. He expired at Hackington, otherwise St. Stephen's near Canterbury, having commanded that his

body should be inhumed in the tomb he had caused to be built in the nave of his cathedral. He bestowed many benefactions on his church, and, among others, contributed 1000 marks towards rebuilding the nave, &c ; he also gave to this church his volume containing all the books of St. Gregory. The chantry and monument of Archbishop Arundel have long been removed, the former having remained until the suppression under Henry VIII. when it was pulled down, and the materials sold, the revenues of the chantry being appropriated to that monarch's use. This primate enjoys the reputation of having possessed a good natural capacity, which was well improved by study, and a thorough knowledge of the world, he was also endowed with courage and activity sufficient to qualify him for the dignities to which he was elevated both in church and state.

Roger Walden, the king's treasurer, was, at the desire of Richard II. constituted archbishop in 1398, at which time Arundel was in banishment at Rome; for it was a prevalent custom during those periods of civil discord, that when one party predominated, the bishops of the opposite faction were degraded to lower stations, in opposition to their wills, which was the case in the present instance. Henry, duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. having the following year possessed himself of the throne, Walden was rejected and Arundel restored, although the former had been consecrated and duly inthronised, and performed all the archiepiscopal functions. Walden subsequently lived as a mere private individual for five years, when the pope, by a bull of provision, under date December 10, 1404, constituted him bishop of London.

Henry Chicheley, ll.d. chancellor of the church of Salisbury, and bishop of St. David's, was next appointed to this see, in 1413. He was a native of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, and educated at New College, Oxford; and, at the former place, founded and endowed a collegiate church and hospital, having also obtained from the king a grant of several privileges for that town. He was an excellent scholar, and a strenuous promoter of learning and learned men, having erected a college at Oxford, which he dedicated to St. Bernard, that novices of the Cistercian fraternity might be instructed in the arts and

sciences, that institution being subsequently called St. John's College. He equally founded the magnificent college of All Souls, intending the same as a maintenance for his own kindred in preference to all others, and, by his statutes, directed that successive members should be sworn to the strict observance of that injunction. He also conferred liberal donations on the two Universities, and promoted the completion of the divinity schools in Oxford, not only by his own munificent contributions, but by zealously recommending the same to the ecclesiastics and peers in parliament assembled, from whom he thus procured considerable sums.

In the 2d of Henry V. attempts being made to encroach upon the possessions of the church, Chicheley prevented the same, by impressing on the mind of that martial prince his right to the French crown, promising, in the name of the clergy, supplies for prosecuting the war, which proposal being readily embraced by the aspiring Henry, the church revenues were once more preserved by that prelate's sagacity. Chicheley was a man of undaunted courage and resolution, which were displayed upon every requisite occasion: he enriched his cathedral with ornaments of immense value; repaired and stored the library with books, of every description; and erected a portion of the steeple at the south-west corner of the nave, since called, from him, the Chicheley, as well as the Oxford, steeple. At the palace of Lambeth, in 1434, he in a great measure rebuilt the great tower at the western extremity of the chapel, usually called the Lollard's Tower, first constructed by his predecessor Boniface, as before mentioned. We are given to understand, from the work entitled Antiquities of the British Church, that Pope Martin V., in 1428, created Chicheley a cardinal presbiter of the Romish see, under the title of St. Eusebius; but Bishop Godwyn doubts the assertion, and with apparent reason, as in the monumental inscription, rehearsing all his titles, nor in the Catalogue of Cardinals, by Onuphrius, is any mention made of such dignity. The mistake probably originated in another Englishman, named Henry, having been so created by that pontiff at the period in question, being Henry Beaufort, the famous bishop of Winchester, who was created by the title of St. Eusebius. Chicheley, in his latter days, laboured under the infirmities of old age, wherefore, he requested, by letters

sent to Pope Eugenius, in 1442, permission to resign the archiepiscopal dignity, recommending John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, as his successor. He, however, kept possession of the patriarchal chair, until his death, which took place the 12th April, 1443, after having presided twenty-nine years. This prelate was wise, bountiful, and stern in the administration of justice, the greater portion of his wealth being expended in establishing a well-merited reputation in the world, by the foundations previously mentioned. He was a great encourager of learning in the interests of religion, and rescued men of science from the difficulties incidental to a slender income; finally, this prelate may be justly ranked as one of the greatest and best men who adorned the age in which he flourished. Archbishop Chicheley lies in the north side of the choir of Canterbury cathedral, beneath a sumptuous tomb, whereon appear his effigies in the pontifical costume, having the inscription around inlaid on brass, &c.: (vid. p. 196.)

John Stafford, ll.d. bishop of Bath and Wells, was, in 1443, translated thence to the see of Canterbury. He was born at Hook, in the parish of Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, and a descendant of the ancient family of Stafford established there. He received his education at Oxford, whence he became an advocate, and subsequently vicar general, to Archbishop Chicheley. Being in favor with Henry V. he was preferred to the deanery of Wells, and to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, then raised to the council, and made privy seal and treasurer of England. After the premature death of the king, he obtained the bishopric of Bath and Wells, over which he presided with consummate wisdom for eighteen years, and was then translated, in 1443, to the patriarchal chair. He also officiated as lord chancellor for eighteen years, being a longer term than that dignity had ever been before enjoyed; when worn out with the duties of that important post, he resigned the same into the king's hands. Having remained nine years as primate, during which term he rebuilt the grand hall of Croydon palace, this worthy ecclesiastic died in his dwelling, at Maidstone, on the 5th July, 1452, and was interred in his own cathedral, in the martyrdom.

John Kempe, ll.d. succeeded to the primacy in 1452.

He was a native of Wye, in the county of Kent, and born at Ollantigh in that parish, the seat of the knightly family of the Kempes, in 1380. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, when he acquired the deanery of Durham; was afterwards made vicar general of the archbishop, and subsequently, by Henry V. after his conquest of Normandy, chief justiciary of that province; all which preferments he enjoyed at the same time. The king also held this prelate in such high esteem that he was frequently employed in embassies and state affairs of the last importance. In 1419, he was raised to the see of Rochester, being also privy seal and privy councellor; thence, in 1421, translated to Chichester, and subsequently, during the same year, to the see of London. In 1425, he acquired the archiepiscopal chair of York, and, in 1452, was translated to that of Canterbury, during which year he received his pall at Fulham, by the hands of Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, the son of his brother, and was inthroned the 11th December following, at which time he filled the post of lord chancellor, an office this primate twice enjoyed. He was equally created cardinal on two occasions, first in 1439, by the title of St. Balbina, and then by the name of St. Ruffina.

He founded a college in the church of Wye, above mentioned, for secular priests, and a grammar-school adjoining, for the instruction of youth, endowing both with ample revenues. He only lived to enjoy the primacy for eighteen months, when he died at Lambeth, in April, 1454, and was buried in his own cathedral, on the south side of the choir.

This prelate was charitable, above all, to schools of divinity, and Merton College, Oxford, in remembrance of which, a particular day was appointed, by the fellows of the University, in memorial of him and his nephew, the bishop of London, on which occasion they were honoured with the envied title of the two Macænas of that University. Archbishop Kempe also beautified the church of Southwell, and, lastly, endowed the college of Wye, in this county.

Thomas Bourgchier, or, as the name is usually written, *Bourchier*, s.t.p. bishop of Ely, succeeded to this archbishopric in 1454. He was second son of William Lord Bourgchier, earl of Ewe, brother of Henry, earl of Essex; and received his

education at Oxford; then acquired the deanery of St. Martin's, London, during which, he was, in 1435, elected bishop of Worcester, the ranking A.M. and chancellor of that University. His next promotion was to the see of Ely, which being, however, in opposition to the king's wishes, another was appointed in his place. He was, notwithstanding, again named to that bishopric, and translated without opposition, in December 1443; and, in 1454, raised to the patriarchal chair, wherein he was confirmed the 22d August, and magnificently inthroned at Canterbury, the 26th of the ensuing January. In 1445, the office of chancellor was confided to him, which he resigned four years after, and, in 1465, was created a cardinal, under the title of St. Cyriacus. Shortly after this prelate had acquired the see of Canterbury, he purchased the manor of Knole, at Sevenoke, in Kent, appropriating the same to the archbishopric, and expending large sums to render the mansion a fit palace for himself and successors. In 1461, he inaugurated Edward IV., and, four years afterwards, united that prince to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and the ensuing year, entertained the monarch and his queen most sumptuously at his palace at Canterbury. In 1483, when the executors exhibited the king's will to this primate, he sequestered all the goods of that prince, and took into his custody the great and privy seals as well as the royal signet. The year following, he crowned Richard III. and subsequently, after the death of that prince, at the battle of Bosworth field, united Henry VII. to Elizabeth, of York. Having enjoyed the episcopal dignity fifty-two years, thirty-two of which he had presided over the see of Canterbury, he died at Lambeth palace, the 30th March, 1486. By his will, this primate made various bequests in costly jewels and money, to several churches and institutions, and was interred on the north side of the altar of his own cathedral. This primate encouraged learning, having, according to Stow, established five schools in London, and it is further added that, through his means, the glorious *Art of Printing* was first introduced into this country, towards the establishment of which he contributed 300 marks, being, of itself, an act that confers eternal glory on his memory.

JOHN MORTON, LL.D. was promoted to the primacy in 1486, who stands recorded, by our historians, as a singular in-

stance of fidelity, in reference to his monarch, Henry VI. never having forsaken that ill-fated prince throughout all his adversities, nor, when even deposed and abandoned by every other former adherent. This noble constancy so highly endeared him even to Edward IV. that, after the decease of Henry, his successor used every means to gain him to his side, and having succeeded, he not only received him into favor, but made him his intimate and private adviser; such being the confidence created in the royal breast, the result of his former integrity. This prelate was born at St. Andrew's, Milborne, in Dorsetshire, the first rudiments of his education having been acquired at Cornabbey, and subsequently at Baliol College, Oxford. In 1447, he became chancellor of that University, then moderator of the school of civil laws, and in 1453 head of Peckwater Inn. He afterwards acquired the prebendal stalls of Fordington and Wathrington, in the church of Sarum; in 1473, we find him master of the rolls and rector of St. Dunstan's, in the West London; in the year following, archdeacon of Winchester, and in 1478, bishop of Ely.

On the death of Edward IV. having been appointed one of that monarch's executors, he was so watchful for the safety of his infant son, Edward V. and his brother, that, when the duke of Gloucester sought to supplant them, the bishop was purposely removed, it being known that no threats could intimidate, no bribes corrupt, or specious promises allure him to barter his integrity. Under the pretence therefore of heinous crimes laid to his charge, this splendid example of probity was consigned to prison until the coronation of Richard; after which, Morton was committed to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, at Brecknock, where he is reported to have contrived the union of the house of York and Lancaster, by the alliance of Henry, earl of Richmond, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. Having effected his escape, the prelate fled to Flanders, where he remained until Henry VII. had ascended the throne, whose especial favor he afterwards acquired.

In 1486, Morton was translated from the see of Ely to the patriarchal chair of Canterbury, and confirmed by the pope on the 6th October of the same year. He was afterwards made legate of the Apostolic see; the year ensuing, lord chancellor, and on the 20th September, 1493, created a cardinal, under the

title of St. Anastasia. The natural endowments of this famous churchman were improved by various branches of learning, which procured him, under Henry VI. a seat in the privy council, being alike renowned for genius, experience, and secrecy, three of the most requisite qualifications to make a shining statesman. That he was great and good, stands recorded by all our historians, so that, if learning and religion did not pre-eminently flourish during his administration, that circumstance is more attributable to the times when he lived, than originating with himself. He expended his ample revenues in a manner suitable to his rank and dignity; he was uniformly munificent to the needy, and, upon his death, bequeathed large sums for pious purposes. He died of a quartan ague, at his palace of Knole, the 12th October, 1500, aged eighty, and was buried in his own cathedral. His bequests were numerous, and the obituary of Christ Church honourably makes mention of his benefactions to the cathedral, among which, he particularly contributed to the new work of the Angel steeple, now called Bell Harry tower, &c. &c.

Henry Dene, or *Deny*, s.t.p. was promoted to this see in 1500, having been prior of Lanthony, in Wales, and bishop of Bangor, to which see he proved an excellent benefactor. He was particularly employed by Henry VII. in negociations, and in 1494, constituted chancellor of Ireland, and justiciary of that kingdom. On his return thence, he was raised to the see of Sarum, and afterwards to that of Canterbury. On the 13th October, 1500, he officiated as lord chancellor, and having presided over his church two years, in the course of which he was never inthroned, died at Lambeth, the 15th February, 1502, and was inhumed, according to his will, in the martyrdom of his own cathedral.

William Warham was constituted archbishop of Canterbury, in 1503, being translated thither from the see of London. He was of an ancient family at Walsanger, in the parish of Okecliffe or Okely, in Hampshire, where he was born, and first educated at Wickham's college, Winchester. He then repaired to New College, Oxford, where he became fellow, doctor of laws, and then practised as advocate in the arches. In 1448, he

officiated as moderator in the school of civil law, and, taking orders, had the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire. Having then received various other promotions, ecclesiastical and civil, in 1493, he was made chancellor of Wells, then master of the rolls, and being sent ambassador to the duke of Burgundy, concerning Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, he conducted himself with such wisdom, that after his return, the king, in 1502, made him bishop of London, keeper of the great seal, lord chancellor of England, in which office he succeeded Archbishop Dene, as well as to this archbishopric, and became legate of the see of Rome. The entertainment given by Warham, at his palace at Canterbury, on his inthronization, on the 9th of March, 1504, was magnificent in the extreme. At the palace in question, Henry VII. in his 24th year, resided as the archbishop's guest, where he executed his last will, dated April 10, 1509, whereby he founded one anniversary mass in Christ's church, and another in St. Augustine's monastery. It was Warham's intention, on the site of the ancient palace, to have erected a sumptuous edifice, but a difference arising between himself and the citizens of Canterbury, he relinquished the idea in disgust, and bestowed £33,000 on the palace at Otford, formerly a mean edifice. At the commencement of 1506, he was unanimously elected to the chancellorship of the University of Oxford, and on the accession of Henry VIII. held the great seal for seven years. Through the ill treatment of Wolsey, the primate at length resigned that office, as the interest of the latter then predominated so much with Henry and the pope, that, during the cardinal's administration, he ranked little more than the shadow of a metropolitan. However, being a man of principle and ability, he could not witness the overbearing insolence and profligacy of Wolsey, without complaining to the monarch, which made the prelates inimical to each other during the residue of the cardinal's career, or until the period of his death.

This archbishop understood the interests of his country and the canon law as well as the best proficients of his day, and encouraged learning and merit. He stands commended by Erasmus for humanity, erudition, piety, and honour, who concludes his panegyric by stating, that he was a most perfect and accomplished prelate. Warham benefited the University of

Oxford, by finishing St. Mary's church and the divinity school; he also gave many books and MSS. to All Souls' and New College, as well as to that of Wickham, near Winchester; and, in 1519, greatly contributed to Lambeth church. Having presided over this see twenty-eight years, he expired the 3rd August, 1532, at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, in the residence of Archdeacon Warham, his kinsman. He was buried in a small chapel, built by himself for that purpose, on the north side of the martyrdom in his own cathedral, where he is represented *in pontificalibus;* and in this chapel founded a chantry for the celebration of mass to insure the repose of his soul; which, together with the priory, was suppressed by Henry VIII.

Having thus attained the period of the Reformation, comprising, from Augustine, the first primate of this see, to Archbishop Warham, no less than sixty-nine catholic metropolitans of Canterbury, we should esteem ourselves guilty of injustice, when considered in the light of faithful historians, did we not offer a few words on the subject of the foregoing biographical sketches. We beg leave to premise that our doctrine is that of the established church, unpolluted by any rancorous prejudices in regard to the tenets professed by others, and under such impression, we beg leave to offer the following observations.

On glancing over this ample list of ecclesiastical dignitaries, it is impossible for the most casual observer not to allow the preponderance that exists in the scale of religious, moral, and pious acts, when opposed to conduct and sentiments of an opposite nature. Throughout this extensive catalogue, how few prelates stand recorded who have debased their sacred calling; we contemplate, as it were, a galaxy of virtue and talent, and feel internal pride that our country should have produced, throughout such a succession of generations, so many exalted patterns of probity and learning. In short, the causes for reprehension are found so scanty when compared with the motives inciting to praise, while the long race of dignitaries flourished who ennobled this see, during the annals of our catholic progenitors, that the reflexion cannot fail to raise an exulting glow in the bosom of every lover of religion, piety, learning, and truth.

Thomas Cranmer, s.t.p. was elected in 1532, being a

native of Arlaiston, in Northamptonshire, born the 2nd of July, 1489, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. After acquiring the first degrees in that University, on the death of Archbishop Warham, Henry VIII. aware of the importance that must result from confiding the archiepiscopal dignity to an individual of quiescent disposition, considering the designs he then meditated, sent for Cranmer, who was in Germany, acquainting him with the intention he had of advancing him to the archbishopric, and requiring his return for that purpose. Having acquiesced, although with some reluctance, the prelate accepted the promotion, and was consecrated in the chapel of St. Stephen's, in the palace at Westminster, having previously made a solemn vow, that the oath he was about to take to the pope, should not bind him from acting in conformity with his duty to God, the church, and his king. This primate, who was greatly instrumental in forwarding the Reformation under Henry VIII. and prosecuting the same under Edward VI. was advised, on the accession of Mary, to make his escape to the continent; he, however, only retired to Kent, remaining a few days at his palace of Beaksborne, whence he removed to Ford, where he received a summons to appear before the privy council, at Westminster. Having obeyed, Cranmer was committed prisoner to the tower, and afterwards conveyed to a place of confinement, in Oxford, where, being brought to a public disputation with members of the Catholic persuasion, concerning the real presence in the sacrament, he was ordered for trial. Through the queen's implacable hatred, in consequence of her mother's divorce, in which Cranmer had been a principal accessory, added to the inveteracy of his enemies, he was, in the first year of Mary's reign, attainted of high treason; his archbishopric sequestered; and, although the queen subsequently pardoned the alledged treason, he was degraded, excommunicated, and doomed to death, as an heretic. Being, in consequence, surrendered up to the secular power, he was burnt at Oxford, on the 21st March, 1555, aged 67, being the 23d year of his primacy.

This prelate was learned in the canon and civil law, but defective in his style, which was diffuse and unconnected. He was open of heart, which disqualified him from an association with courtiers; and his temper abounded in affability, gentleness, and ease. He was moreover benevolent, condescending,

and inoffensive, and at the same time timid, which frequently prompted him to comply with the measures of his sovereign, when the most valuable rights of his church were to be surrendered. For this he has been reprehended by most historians, nor does the servility he adopted admit of extenuation. He died, leaving one son; and, in the 5th of Elizabeth, an Act passed for the restitution of the children of Thomas Cranmer.

Among the Harleian MSS. are preserved five books on the Eucharist, written by this prelate; his reform of the ecclesiastical laws; a renunciation of the papal authority and submission to Henry VIII.; his discourse respecting Cardinal Pole's finding so much favor at Rome; letters on a variety of subjects, and many papers relating to himself, the king, and other dignitaries.

Reginald Pole, a cardinal, and related to the blood royal of England, was elected in 1555, and consecrated the day after Cranmer's execution at the stake. He was fourth son of Sir Richard Pole, Knt. of the Garter, cousin german to King Henry VII. his mother having been the Lady Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, youngest brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton castle, in Staffordshire, and reared in the monastery of Carthusians, at Shene, in Surry, whence he repaired to Magdalen college, Oxford, and became fellow of Corpus Christi, in the same University. He was first promoted to a prebendal stall in the church of Salisbury, and in 1557 admitted to that of Knaresborough, as well as the deanery of Wimborne, Dorsetshire.

Being sent abroad by Henry VIII. he remained seven years at Padua, associating with learned men, during which time, the king appointed him to the deanery of Exeter, and on the abolition of Catholicism, commanded his return, but Pole refusing, was, in 1536, deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments. To replace those losses, Pope Paul III., May 22 of the same year, created him a cardinal, and sent him ambassador to the emperor of Germany and king of France; subsequent to which, he was made legate and sat in the council of Trent; he was also twice nominated to the papal chair, but, disapproving the proceedings, the election was lost. Disappointed, he then retired to Verona, where he continued until the accession of Mary,

who invited him over to England, in order to superintend church affairs. This prelate soon after landed, with the title of legate from Pope Julius III. on the 22d November, 1555, his attainder having been reversed in parliament, by the first act of Mary. Pole arrived privately in London two days after, as, the Papal power being as yet prohibited, he could not be publicly received in that capacity. Queen Mary, however, with the consent of parliament, being soon reconciled to the Romish see, the cardinal repaired with much solemnity to the house, and, in a long speech, gave plenary absolution, when he took out a licence under the great seal for his legantine power. He was then ordained priest, having been previously in deacon's orders, and on the 22d March of the above year was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, by Heath, metropolitan of York, in the church of the Franciscan friars, the queen being present, and on the 25th, received the pall in Bow Church, London. On the 31st, he was inthronized by proxy, Mary having furnished for his reception the palace of Lambeth, at her own charge, where she afterwards honoured him with her presence on more than one occasion. In the following October, he was named to the chancellorship of the University of Oxford, and soon after, according to the assertions of some writers, equally appointed to that of Cambridge, subsequent to which, he governed his see in a manner that has entailed upon him the praise and admiration of posterity. Towards the close of Mary's reign, Pope Paul IV. having imbibed a dislike towards this primate, in consequence of the gentleness of his proceedings, revoked his commission as legate, citing him to appear in person at the court of Rome; and, further, to strip him of all authority in England, he gave the cardinal's hat to William Peto, a famous Franciscan friar, of Greenwich, constituting him *legate a latere*, and also investing him with the bishopric of Salisbury.

The queen strenuously supported the archbishop, who was not inactive, having dispatched Ormaret, his friend, to Rome, to represent his conduct and the state of religion in England, while the queen interdicted the newly appointed legate from entering the realm, or enjoying the see, whereto the pope had raised him. The result was, that in consequence of Mary's firmness, and the pope being aware that in case he persisted England would again be lost to Rome, he condescended to relax

and became outwardly reconciled to the primate, informing Ormaret that he was satisfied the archbishop had been calumniated. This dignitary was of middling stature, comely of person, and his mien expressive of nobility, combined with winning gentleness, that ensured universal respect and affection, added to which, his piety was unaffected, his integrity unimpeachable, and his learning of the most substantial kind.

The divisions which then reigned among the protestants, and their neglect of church discipline, inclined this ecclesiastic to think that religion could not be supported without the possession of power, equivalent to that exerted by the pope, in which supposition, however, he was wholly governed from conscientious motives. His conduct throughout was noble and exemplary, and had he flourished under a pontif less haughty, as well as a queen not so much swayed by bigotry, his measures might have proved fatal to the cause of the Reformation. His conduct in regard to those deemed heretics, was gentle, being a constant opposent to the stake and the sword; yet, his attachment to the Romish see bordered on superstition. Finally, to sum up the character of Archbishop Pole, he was a man of unblemished probity and virtue, and possessed of mental endowments that were never surpassed by any of his predecessors. This primate died the 17th November, 1558, immediately after the queen's dissolution, having presided in the patriarchal chair two years and nearly eight months, forty days after which, his body was with great pomp inhumed in his own cathedral, on the north side of Becket's crown, his monument still remaining, being a plain tomb, with this laconic inscription, *Depositum Cardinalis Poli.* It is somewhat singular that no other archbishop of this see, subsequent to the Reformation, should have selected Canterbury cathedral as a place for interment, wherein so many illustrious examples repose. From what motive this conduct has originated, we are unable to define, particularly as it was the spot appointed, during so many centuries, for archiepiscopal sepulture.

In Wood's Ath. vol. I, p. 122, is an account of the books and treatises penned by this prelate, as well as the various lives existing of him, written by different persons.

Mathew Parker, s.t.p. succeeded to this see in 1559.

He was a native of Norwich, educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and under Henry VIII. promoted to be one of the royal chaplains. He was next made tutor to Princess Elizabeth, then prebendary of Ely, and in 1544, master of the above-mentioned college. Under Edward VI. he was appointed chaplain to that monarch, who raised him to the deanery of Lincoln, &c. &c. Under Mary, he was deprived of all his preferments, and lived a retired life, whereby he escaped the untimely fate of so many other church dignitaries. On the accession of Elizabeth, Parker was summoned from his obscurity, and raised to the primacy, though not until after the dignity had been refused by several other churchmen. His consecration was performed with great solemnity in Lambeth palace, December 17, 1559, free from all the ceremonials practised by the Romish church. This prelate governed his see with the strictest integrity, adhering to all its doctrines and discipline, which entailed upon him the ill will of many of the Puritans. He in part repaired the archiepiscopal palace of Canterbury, which had been for the most part destroyed by fire; and after entertaining Elizabeth and her court at Croydon for seven days, repeated a similar festival at Canterbury, during that queen's progress in 1573. This primate performed many charitable acts, and was a great benefactor to various institutions at Cambridge; he also founded grammar schools at Stoke Clare, in Suffolk, and Rochdale, in Lancashire, &c. He greatly encouraged learning, and especially promoted literature that tended to illustrate the history of his country. In the regulation of his family, he most laudably employed those who were not entrusted with the management of his revenues or household affairs, in painting, engraving, illuminating, transcribing MSS. and binding books; and having erected the library of Corpus Christi, otherwise Benne't College, deposited therein volumes to a very large amount; among which, his manuscripts relating to the reformation and church history, have proved of infinite utility to subsequent historians. This primate published new editions of the works of Matthew Paris, Matthew of Westminster, and Walsingham, together with the four gospels in the Saxon tongue; and, shortly prior to his decease, completed the lives of his predecessors, who had enjoyed the see of Canterbury, under the title of *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, &c.

Archbishop Parker was a religious and learned divine, particularly modest in manners and behaviour, deeply versed in English History, and an indefatigable collector of ancient MSS. which had been scattered abroad at the dissolution of the monasteries, all of which he presented to the college, where he had acquired his education. He was charitable, and a brilliant ornament to the places which gave him birth and education, whereto may be added, that neither ambition or avarice tarnished his fair fame.

Having enjoyed the patriarchal chair fifteen years and five months, this prelate died at his palace at Lambeth, the 17th May, 1575, his bowels being interred, according to his desire, in the Duke's chapel there, and his body in the chapel of Lambeth palace.

Edmund Grindal, s.t.p. was elected to the see of Canterbury in 1575. He was the son of William Grindal, Gent. of St. Bees, in Cumberland, and was first scholar and subsequently fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, a.d. 1538; two years after which, he proceeded a.m., and in 1544 had the college title for orders. He was chosen Master in 1548, then b.d. the ensuing year, as well as Margaret professor. He was next chaplain to Bishop Ridley, which prelate promoted him to be one of the king's chaplains; and in 1552, he was advanced to a prebendal stall at Westminster. On Mary's accession, he fled, with many others, on account of his religious tenets, into Germany, whence there exists a letter from him to Ridley, dated from Frankfort, in 1555.

According to Camden, Grindal was a religious and grave man, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, having returned from banishment, was first promoted to the see of London in 1559, in 1570 translated to that of York, and thence to Canterbury in five years after. He at first acquired much countenance from the queen, but, being accused of favoring the conventicles of the turbulent ministers, whereof his enemies took advantage, he lost the smiles of royalty, and was ordered by Elizabeth to keep his house, during which period, the bishops of his province interceded with the queen in his behalf. It was about that period this prelate became blind, and so remained for two years prior to his demise, when, having sat in the patriarchal chair nearly

seven years and a half, he expired the 6th July, 1583, aged sixty-four, at his palace of Croydon, and was interred in the middle chancel of that church, a handsome monument being raised to his memory, whereon his effigies are sculptured at full length, in doctor's robes. The small wealth of which this primate died possessed, was for the most part bestowed on the foundation of a school at St. Bees, his native place, and for the advancement of learning in both Universities.

There exist several letters in the Harleian MSS. from and to this ecclesiastic, among the latter are found communications of Ridley, Archbishop Zanchius, and Bullinger; also of John Fox and of Grindal, to that celebrated man, containing his remarkable defence of prophesyings, and his speech while under the queen's displeasure, &c. &c. The archbishop left behind him the character of a good natured, friendly, inoffensive, man; a learned and useful prelate, a pious divine, and a most amiable example of every Christian virtue.

John Whitgift, s.t.p. bishop of Worcester, was next preferred to the see of Canterbury, on the 24th September, 1583. He was a native of Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, where he received his preliminary education, at Saint Anthony's school, and subsequently at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under the celebrated Martyr, John Bradford, and then became fellow of Peter House. In 1569, he was master of Pembroke Hall, and after being raised to various dignities, filled the office of vice chancellor of Cambridge on two occasions, and was subsequently public professor of divinity to the Queen. After various elevations, this ecclesiastic was, in 1577, consecrated bishop of Worcester, and the ensuing year, vice-president of the marches of Wales. On the death of Archbishop Grindal, during whose disgrace Whitgift had been importuned to accept the see of Canterbury, with the consent of the former, which he uniformly refused; this prelate was promoted to that dignity in 1583, as previously observed; two years after which, he was sworn of the privy council. Queen Elizabeth, signifying a wish that Whitgift should accept the chancellorship of England, and the University of Oxford, having equally nominated him chancellor of that body, he declined both those dignities, recommending Sir Christopher Hatton to fill the same, upon

whom they were in consequence conferred. Archbishop Whitgift presided over this see twenty-seven years and five months, and died at Lambeth, 28th February, 1603, at the age of seventy, and was interred at Croydon. This primate founded and endowed, in 1596, an hospital and a grammar school at Croydon, and was in other respects munificent in his various contributions. This prelate was learned, of a bold spirit, and possessed all the qualifications of mind required for his exalted calling. He was quick of ability, good natured, peaceable, and a universal scholar; and, had not disputes ran high at that period on the subject of conformity by the Puritans, no one objection could have been started as to his character by the most inveterate of his adversaries. The palace of this primate was a species of academy, where young gentlemen received instruction in languages, mathematics, and universal education; added to which, besides the indigent scholars supported in his household, he provided many in the Universities with exhibitions, whom he encouraged in proportion to their merits and necessities. He was generous, his establishment princely, and his retinues so considerable, that he once journeyed to Canterbury with 500 horsemen, of whom 100 were his own domestics. Independant of his benevolence to the poor, he founded the institutions at Croydon, above recorded; encouraged all learned men; and Stow, the historian, found him a gracious patron, in consequence of which, he dedicated to this prelate his famous annals of Elizabeth.

Whitgift wrote a treatise in defense of church government, and his letters to Theodore Beza, dated 1593, may be found in Battely's Appendix. Among the Harleian MSS. are a series of statements by this great churchman, respecting the Papal incroachments; added to which, are many papers on other subjects, and a variety of treatises in the Bodleian collection.

Richard Bancroft, s.t.p. bishop of London, was, in 1604, promoted to the see of Canterbury. He was a native of Farnworth, in Lancashire, educated at Christ College, and afterwards at that of Jesus', in Cambridge. He was first prebendary of Dublin cathedral; then rector of Faversham, in Cambridgeshire; next, prebendary of Durham and Westminster, treasurer of St. Paul's, London, and canon of Christ church,

Canterbury. On the 8th of May, 1597, he succeeded to the bishopric of London, and in 1608 became chancellor of Oxford University; and thus, by degrees, acquired the highest church preferment in this realm, having been esteemed an ornament of every station he had been appointed to fill.

Sir John Harrington, speaking of the advancement of this prelate, says, that Queen Elizabeth specially favoured him on account of his writings against the Genevising and Scotizing ministers, of which King James had also heard; so that Bancroft became a favorite of both those potentates, as well as the state. The same writer also informs us, that, in the disputations held at Hampton Court, James found this ecclesiastic so learned and resolute in argument, that he took a strong fancy to him, wherefore, passing by the bishops of Winchester and Durham, he selected bishop Bancroft to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. Lord Clarendon, when treating on the subject of this primate's death, vol. i. p. 68, states, "at this time happened the never-enough-lamented death of Dr. Bancroft, that metropolitan who understood the church excellently, and had almost rescued it out of the hands of the Calvinian party, and very much subdued the unruly spirit of the non-conformists, by and after the conference at Hampton Court, &c." This celebrated divine died of the stone, at Lambeth, on the 2d of November, 1610, aged 67, and was interred in the parish church there, within the rails of the altar, where a memorial of him now exists. He wrote a work entitled "Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within the Island of Great Britain, under Pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbyterial Discipline;" and, in 1593, another publication appeared, called "A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline." In the Harleian Collection there exists MSS. and letters from this primate, as well as his will, No. 7043-8, whereby it appears that the foundation of the Lambeth Library was due to him, which his successors have so nobly augmented, more especially Archbishops Abbot, Sheldon, Tenison, and Secker; the collection at present comprising an immense assortment of rare and valuable printed works, as well as manuscripts.

George Abbot, s.t.p. bishop of London, succeeded to the patriarchal chair April 9, 1611. He was born at Guilford, in

Surry, A.D. 1562, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1597, he became master of University College, and two years after was promoted to the deanery of Winchester, and subsequently to that of Gloucester. In 1609 he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and soon after translated to the see of London, and thence to Canterbury, as previously observed. During the primacy of this ecclesiastic, he unfortunately chanced to kill a gamekeeper by accident, when in the act of shooting a deer in Bianhill Park, Hampshire, the estate of Lord Zouch; which so weighed upon his mind, that, for the residue of his life, he uniformly kept the anniversary with the strictest fasting, humility, and prayer. In 1627, the first of King Charles's reign, Abbot being accused of remissness in his government of the church, and favoring puritanism, was inhibited by that monarch from proceeding on his metropolitical visitations; he was also confined to his mansion at Ford, in this county, his commission being granted to the bishops of London, Durham, and others; the following year, however, he was reconciled to the king, and ordered to resume his seat at the council board.

This primate enjoyed the see twenty-two years, in the course of which he expended vast sums in building and endowing an hospital at Guilford, his native place; he also erected a stone conduit at Canterbury, which proved of great benefit to the inhabitants. He died at Croydon, August 4, 1633, aged 71, and was inhumed in the Lady chapel, in Guilford church, where a monument exists, whereon his effigies are sculptured at full length, *in pontificalibus*.

The character of this primate has been very differently drawn by members of the opposite factions, who then disorganized the state: Clarendon, for instance, after speaking of him as a morose adherent of the doctrines of Calvin, sums up his detail in the following words: "had Archbishop Bancroft been succeeded by any man who understood and loved the church, that infection which had been kindled in Geneva, would easily have been kept out, which could not afterwards be so easily expelled; but Abbot brought none of this antidote with him, and considered the Christian religion no otherwise than as it reviled and abhorred popery, and valued those men most, who did that most furiously; for the strict observation of the discipline of the church, or the conformity to the articles or canons established, he made little

enquiry, and took less care." This character, as handed down by the noble historian, should, however, be credited with caution, as party zeal then hurried men to extraordinary lengths in the characters they delineated of friends or foes. In opposition to Clarendon's assertions, we have to particularise Bishop Godwin, Ant. Wood, Mr. Coke, and Dr. Welwood, who speak of this primate in the most honourable terms; while Dr. Warner, who took infinite pains to investigate the character of this ecclesiastic, thus concludes his statement: "it is not to be wondered at, that a prelate of Abbot's principle should have little credit in the court of two such kings, who were carrying the prerogative above the law, to the destruction of civil and religious liberty; neither will that stain upon his memory remain in the least to his discredit, with those who are lovers of their country, and of our present happy establishment in church and state."

This primate was author of several treatises, the titles and contents of which will be found enumerated in Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' who makes very honourable mention of those productions.

William Laud, s.t.p. bishop of London, next succeeded to this primacy, A.D. 1633. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, and was first educated at a school there, whence he was sent to St. John's College, Oxford, where he became fellow, divinity reader, and president. He was preferred to the vicarage of Stamford, in Northamptonshire, and then inducted to North Kilworth, Leicestershire, which he exchanged for West Tilbury, in Essex. He became chaplain to Dr. Neal, bishop of Rochester, in 1608, who proved a sincere friend, as it was through his good offices he was indebted for his subsequent rise in life. In 1609 he became one of the king's chaplains, and dean of Gloucester in 1615; two years subsequent to which he exchanged the livings in Kent and Essex, received from his patron Dr. Neal, for the rectory of Ibstock, in Leicestershire; and, through the same channel, was advanced to the see of Lincoln. In 1620 we find Laud installed prebendary of Westminster, and the following year bishop of St. David's, with permission to retain the presidentship of St. John's College, and the rectory of Ibstock, *in commendam;* he, notwithstanding, resigned the former the day previous to his consecration. In 1625 he was made

deputy clerk of the closet, and on Candlemas day following, officiated at the coronation of Charles I. as dean of Westminster, by royal appointment, in lieu of the bishop of Lincoln, then out of favor. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, made dean of the chapel royal, the ensuing year privy counsellor, and, in 1628, raised to the bishopric of London. In 1633 he was elected to the chancellorship of Oxford, when he drew up statutes for the regulation of that university, which were recommended by the king, and received by that body. During the same year he was sworn chancellor and privy counsellor of Scotland, the king being then about to be crowned at Edinburgh; he was also elected chancellor of Dublin University, and, on the 19th of September, raised to the metropolitical see of Canterbury. A short time prior to this translation, a person of avowed ability, and empowered to perform the ceremonial, tendered Laud a cardinal's hat; that offer being repeated a fortnight after, of both which, as well as his refusal, he immediately acquainted the king.

At the commencement of the rebellion, this prelate fell under the displeasure of the factious commons, and suffered imprisonment nearly four years, on an impeachment of high treason. His trial continued five months, the undaunted primate delivering a defence which occupied more than twenty days. When condemned to death, it was with difficulty the commons could be prevailed upon to change the sentence of hanging to decapitation, which, as being a bishop, privy counsellor, and first peer of the realm, manifested the rancour of his enemies. His behaviour on the scaffold was truly magnanimous, and conferred upon him more lasting honour than all the other circumstances of his life: he was decapitated on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645, aged 71, receiving the fatal blow with meekness, courage, and cheerfulness. Great multitudes attended his interment, which took place in the chancel of Allhallows, Barking; but, in 1663, they were removed to Oxford, and buried in St. John's College Chapel, in a small vault near the high altar.

The temper of Laud was impetuous, and his principles so firmly attached to the church of England, that he held all sectarians in aversion. He was too much the advocate for high prerogative, and having so much the ear of the king, had, unfortunately for himself and his master, too many opportunities of exerting it.

His enemies have alledged that he favoured catholicism, a statement utterly false; it must nevertheless be owned, that he introduced ceremonies into the service too much resembling those of the Romish church, while his mind was tinctured by superstition, as appears in many parts of his diary.

To speak dispassionately of this prelate, it may be remarked, that he possessed sufficient virtues and brilliant qualifications to have rendered him equally beloved and respected in a private station, and more peaceable times; as he was regarded in a contrary point of view, during that reign of civil commotion and religious fanaticism.

Archbishop Laud was munificent in his benefactions, particularly to the University of Oxford, which, independently of lands, was enriched by invaluable literary and manuscript stores. Shortly after the death of this primate, a narrative of his commitment, trial, and execution, was published by his implacable enemy, William Prynne, wherein appears as little regard to truth and christian charity, as there had been justice or mercy manifested in pronouncing and executing the sanguinary sentence. The envenomed pen of that acrimonious opponent, however, failed in its intent to stab the prelate's reputation in the minds of all cool and unprejudiced readers. Laud wrote the "History of his Troubles and Trial," during the period of confinement in the Tower, which was, some years after, published by Mr. Henry Wharton, who has annexed a preface, whereto a supplement was subsequently added.

William Juxon, s.t.p. bishop of London, succeeded to the primacy, September 20, 1660, after the see had continued fifteen years vacant, by the abolition of episcopacy, and the overthrowing of church and state. This prelate was a native of Chichester, of good family; he received his education at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1613. He was first student of Gray's Inn, but afterwards, taking orders, in 1609 obtained the vicarage of St. Giles's, Oxford, &c. While a fellow of St. John's College, he became the intimate friend of Laud, whom he succeeded in the presidentship, a.d. 1621. He was then promoted to the deanery of Worcester, being one of the king's chaplains, and, in 1632, at the instance of Laud, became

clerk of the closet. The ensuing year he was elected bishop of Hereford, and dean of the royal chapel; but, previous to consecration, was translated to the bishopric of London, chosen privy counsellor; and, in 1635, constituted lord high treasurer: all which preferments were due to Dr. Laud. As no ecclesiastic, since the reign of Henry VII. had enjoyed the latter post, great envy was excited among the courtiers, it being the most beneficial of any charge under the crown, with the exception of the great seal. Juxon resigned the treasurership in 1641, a short time prior to the king's breach with his parliament, and wholly attended the duties of his see, continuing high in the confidence and favour of his royal master, whom he attended during his sufferings, being also present on the scaffold at his execution. This prelate then retired into privacy, at Little Compton, in Gloucestershire, until the restoration of Charles II. when he was raised to the metropolitical dignity, being, however, so aged and infirm that it was with infinite difficulty he could perform the offices of that exalted station. Having presided somewhat less than three years, this primate expired at Lambeth, June 20, 1663, aged 81, when his corpse was conveyed with particular solemnity to Oxford, and interred in the chapel of St. John's College, near the altar. He erected the great hall of Lambeth Palace; and, the books of the library having been dispersed by the fanatics, this prelate made a demand of them, when they were restored to his successor. He equally repaired the palace at Croydon, and augmented the livings of many parishes in his diocese. He was liberal in his donations to St. John's College, Oxford, as well as to the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral, London, and to that of Canterbury. Archbishop Juxon was a pious good man, and a person of primitive sanctity, patient in temper, moderate in his desires, and universally beloved for his benevolent qualifications. Although a divine of abilities and learning, there is nothing extant of his writing, except one sermon.

Gilbert Sheldon, s.t.p. bishop of London, was the next occupant of the patriarchal chair, being elected August 11, 1663. He was a native of the parish of Stanton, in Staffordshire, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and removed thence in 1622 to All Soul's College, where he became fellow and warden, at which period he was a canon of the church of Gloucester, and

soon after one of the king's chaplains, &c. The steady attachment of this divine to the royal cause was so well known, that he was not only sequestered from all his preferments, but imprisoned at Oxford in 1648. On obtaining his release, he retired into privacy, till the approach of the restoration, when he received many appointments, among which, on the translation of Dr. Juxon to the primacy, he was raised to the see of London; and, on the death of that primate, advanced to the metropolitan chair of Canterbury. He was also elected chancellor of the University of Oxford, but never installed. Some writers state that this primate regulated his church with prudence and integrity, while others most severely blame him, for having, in conjunction with Lord Clarendon, tolerated all the severities practised against the nonconformists. He was, in reality, a man of very exalted principles, as regarded church and state affairs, which his sufferings during the civil war, and under the commonwealth, had not tended to abate. He was a great example of charity and public benefactions, for encouraging learning, among which were his erection of the theatre at Oxford, the library at Lambeth, and £2000 subscribed towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's. He also gave large sums to Oxford, Cambridge, and Canterbury, the whole amounting to no less than £66,000. For some years prior to his decease, he retired to Croydon, where he lived in private, until his death, which occurred November 9, 1697, when he was inhumed in the church of that town, near the tomb of Archbishop Whitgift, where a sumptuous monument exists, with his effigies in pontifical costume, executed in the most masterly style. Of this prelate one sermon is extant in print, and in the Harleian Collection are preserved two vols. of familiar letters to and from him.

William Sancroft, s.t.p. dean of St. Paul's, was advanced to the archiepiscopal chair on the death of Sheldon, and consecrated January 27, 1677, in the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster. He was a native of Fresingfield, in Suffolk, and born in 1616; when, having imbibed the first rudiments of his education at St. Edmundsbury, he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, being chosen fellow in 1642, but seven years after ejected for refusing the engagement. He then repaired to Rome, of which city he was an inhabitant,

at the period of the restoration of Charles II. when he returned to England, and soon acquired the chaplaincy of the bishop of Durham, &c. In 1664 he was raised to the deanery of York, and, on the demise of Dr. Barwick, removed to that post in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on which event he diligently applied himself in repairing that structure, which had suffered much from the dilapidations of the puritans. When destroyed in the calamitous fire of 1666, he contributed £1400 towards the re-erection of the church, independent of what he collected by solicitations; added to which, he rebuilt the deanery, and greatly contributed to the encrease of its revenues. In October, 1668, he was constituted archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1677 quite unexpectedly elevated to that see. He attended Charles II. when upon his death-bed, on which occasion he is said to have exhorted that monarch with great freedom. He was nominated the first in the commission for managing ecclesiastical affairs, by King James II. A.D. 1686. Two years after, this primate, and six other ecclesiastics, were committed to the tower, and tried for a misdemeanor, in having set forth their reasons for not causing the king's declaration for liberty of conscience to be published in churches; when they were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation. Sancroft, accompanied by eight bishops, then waited upon James, who had requested the assistance of their advice, when, among other things, they most strenuously exhorted the king to annul the ecclesiastical commission, desist from the exercise of a dispensing power, and to convene a free and regular parliament. On the abdication of James II. this prelate concurred with the peers in a declaration to the Prince of Orange, for a free parliament to secure the laws, liberties, properties, and in particular the church of England; yet, notwithstanding that measure, on the arrival of William at St. James's, the archbishop would not attend, and after William and Mary were firmly seated on the throne, himself and seven other bishops refused to acknowledge the then established government, from a conscientious regard to the allegiance previously sworn to James II. The result was a suspension of this primate on the 1st of August, 1689, and deprivation the 1st of February ensuing. The archbishop remained at Lambeth Palace till the 23d of June, being determined not to quit until ejected by a course of law; and a few weeks after he retired to

Fresingfield, and lived in privacy until his demise, which took place November 24, 1693, aged 77. He was privately buried, according to his own desire, in the church-yard of that place, where a monument was erected over his remains.

Archbishop Sancroft was a man of prudence and unsullied integrity, of which he gave an undeniable proof by relinquishing the high dignity he possessed, rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience. He was liberal in his charities to Emanuel College, Cambridge, while the sums he disbursed in gifts for benevolent purposes, during his life, amounted to £18,000. Although of acknowledged erudition, this dignitary published but little; among the Harleian MSS. there are numerous letters to and from him, and other miscellaneous productions; and in the Bodleian library is preserved a vast multitude of papers and MS. collections, which, on the archbishop's decease, devolved to his nephew, at whose death they were purchased by Bishop Tanner, who bequeathed them as above-mentioned.

John Tillotson, s.t.p. dean of St. Paul's, was, upon the archbishopric being pronounced void, on the ejection of Sancroft, raised to the same. He had been dean of Canterbury, but vacated the post on his nomination to that of St. Paul's, London. On this celebrated ecclesiastic being raised to the latter deanery, the king notified his intention of elevating him to the archiepiscopal dignity, in case the then primate incurred the sentence of deprivation, and that event having taken place, the dean was nominated and installed the 31st May, 1691, being countenanced by many of the leading nobility. Archbishop Tillotson, however, did not long enjoy this elevated station, as, on the 18th November, 1694, he was seized with a sudden indisposition, while officiating in the chapel at Whitehall, which malady increasing, terminated in a dead palsy, that closed his earthly career on the 23d of the same month; his speech having been so affected by the violence of the attack, that the only sounds he was heard to articulate, were to this effect, that, "he had no burthen on his conscience."

Universal regret attended the death of this prelate, whose talents, humility, benevolence, charity, and moderation, commanded general esteem. His loss was no less deplored by the

king, who eulogized the departed primate, by stating, that, he had never known an honester man, or been blessed by a sincerer friend. It would be superfluous to descant on the works of this divine, whose sermons are confessedly calculated to interest the heart and convince the understanding. His opposition to the tenets of Catholicism, certainly led him to venture some unguarded assertions, which were afterwards alledged against him by his enemies with uncharitable rancour.

In February, 1664, he had espoused Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Peter French, by Robina, youngest sister of Oliver Cromwell, and by her he had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, both of whom died before him. King William displayed his bounty to the widow of the archbishop, according to the promise made in case of his death before her. The primate had forseen the heavy expense incidental to his taking possession of the see, which, combined with his generosity, so greatly impoverished him, that his debts must have remained unpaid had not the king cancelled the first fruits. Archbishop Tillotson left nothing to his widow but the copy of his posthumous sermons, that produced 2,500 guineas. King William at first granted her an annuity of £400, which he subsequently increased by £200 more, and both those sums she enjoyed till her death, in January 1702; the monarch being so anxious that the pension should be paid with regularity, that he uniformly called in person for the amount quarterly, and remitted it to her himself. This primate was interred in the church of St. Laurence Jury, London, on the left of the altar, where a marble monument exists to his memory.

Thomas Tenison, s.t.p. bishop of Lincoln, was raised to the metropolitan dignity, and inthronized at Canterbury, the 16th May, 1695. He was the son of the Rev. John Tenison, b.d. rector of Mundesly, in Norwich, and was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, the 29th September, 1636. Having been placed at the free school of this city, he was, in process of time, sent to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and, in 1657, took the degree of a.b.; in four years after, that of a.m.; and in 1662, became a fellow. He at first studied physic, but, taking orders, obtained the curacy of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge, and having regularly risen to preferment, was by

Charles II. in 1680, presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, being at the same time one of his majesty's chaplains. Shortly after the revolution, he became archdeacon of London, and in 1692 was consecrated bishop of Lincoln; two years subsequent to which, he acquired the metropolitical chair of Canterbury, and, having enjoyed the same upwards of twenty years, died at the palace of Lambeth, the 14th December, 1715, and was interred in the chancel of Lambeth church, where a monument records his memory. The munificence of this primate was remarkably extended, and he adorned his high station with exemplary piety, being further endowed with such a happy temperament, as enabled him to steer the affairs of the church steadily through the violent storms with which the passions of contending parties agitated the state.

Although when considered as a writer, the style of this primate was both heavy and inelegant, he nevertheless, in 1670, gave a public specimen of his erudition, by sending forth the creed of Malmsbury Hobbs, which he examined in a feigned conference between that sceptic and a student in divinity. During the controversy between the adherents of Protestantism and Papacy, in the reign of James II., he also published several pamphlets; and, in 1679, issued his *Baconiana*, &c.

William Wake, s.t.p. bishop of London, next succeeded to the primacy, in 1715. He was son of William Wake, Esq., of Blandford, Dorsetshire. At the age of fifteen, he was admitted a student of Christ Church, Oxford; and in 1682, went, as chaplain to Lord Viscount Preston, to the French court, and on his return became preacher of Gray's Inn. After the revolution, he was appointed deputy clerk of the closet, and one of the king's chaplains. Being subsequently promoted to various dignities from 1689, he was, in 1705, consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence, on the death of Tenison, he was, by that primate's recommendation, raised to the see of Canterbury, in which he continued upwards of ten years, and died at Lambeth palace, the 24th January, 1737, aged 79. He was interred in a private manner, in a vault of Croydon church, and to his memory a tomb was raised in the chancel of that edifice. As a writer, this prelate displayed so much erudition, as even to excite the admiration of Pope Clement XI. who regretted, that an eccle-

siastic of such acquirements, should not have graced the Catholic church. His liberality and benevolence to the lowliest objects in distress, were unbounded. He expended large sums on the palaces of Lambeth, Croydon, &c. and, by his will, bequeathed his library and coins to Christ Church, Oxford, being valued at £10,000.

John Potter, s.t.p. bishop of Oxford, was preferred to the patriarchal chair immediately after the death of his predecessor. He was son of Mr. Thomas Potter, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and born in 1674, being put to school in that town, where he made such astonishing progress in Greek and Latin, that he was, at fourteen years of age, sent to University College, Oxford, and after being preferred to various degrees, was, in 1704, appointed chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, upon which, he went and fixed his abode at Lambeth. In 1706, he became one of the queen's chaplains, and the following year was promoted to the chair of regius professor of divinity, as well as to a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1715, he was translated to the see of the latter city, and in January 1737, on the demise of Archbishop Wake, promoted to this archbishopric, over which he presided ten years with high reputation, when, being attacked by a lingering malady, he died the 10th October, 1747, aged seventy-four, and was buried in the vault of Croydon church, where a tomb was raised to his memory in the chancel.

The career of Archbishop Potter was uniformly marked by piety, beneficence, and study; he was strictly orthodox, and a steady guardian of the rights of his church. This ecclesiastic was a learned and very voluminous writer, his productions having completely established his fame in the republic of letters, both at home and abroad, as he held a constant correspondence with Grævius and numerous other foreigners, renowned for science and erudition.

Thomas Herring, s.t.p. bishop of Bangor, was promoted in 1747. He was a native of Walsoken, in Norfolk, and born in 1693, being first instructed at the school of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, and in 1710 admitted at Jesus College, Cambridge; from which period, having been inducted to various degrees, in 1737 he acquired the see of Bangor. In 1743 he was raised

to the archbishopric of York, and four years after acquired the primacy of Canterbury. While dignified by those elevated stations, this benignant ecclesiastic conducted himself towards his former friends with the same ease and courtesy as he had done previous to his exaltation. His love for his country, at a period of real danger and difficulty, was only equalled by his devotion and reverence for religion, added to which, he was candid and moderate towards those who differed from him, either in political or religious tenets. He expired at Croydon (where he usually resided, having completely fitted up the palace there,) on the 13th March, 1757, and was interred in the vault of the church in that town, on which occasion, none but the paupers attended his funeral, having also forbidden the erection of any monument, though a memorial was subsequently raised in the chancel. We cannot do better than close this biographical sketch by a quotation from Dr. Jortin, who thus describes the character of Archbishop Herring: "He had piety without superstition, and moderation without meanness; an open and liberal way of thinking, a constant attachment to the cause of sober and rational liberty, both civil and religious. Thus he lived and died, and few great men passed through this malevolent world better beloved and less censured than he."

By his will, this prelate made numerous charitable bequests to a large amount, and, as a writer, his printed sermons contain proofs of that purity of religious sentiment which had been his uniform practice while living.

Matthew Hutton, s.t.p. archbishop of York, succeeded to the metropolitan chair of Canterbury in 1757, being lineally descended from Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was a native of Marske, in Yorkshire, born the 5th January, 1693, and educated at the free school of Rippon, whence he repaired to Cambridge in 1716, and the year following was elected fellow of Christ's College. Through the interest of the duke of Somerset, after having been inducted to various good livings, he was, in 1730, presented by that nobleman with the valuable rectory of Spofforth, in Yorkshire, at which period, he was also appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1736, he attended George II. to Hanover; subsequent to which, having been created canon of Windsor, and prebend of

Westminster, on the promotion of Dr. Herring to the see of York, he was appointed to that of Bangor, November 13, 1743; and, on the promotion of the latter primate to the archbishopric of Canterbury, succeeded him in the metropolitan chair of York, December 10, 1747. The year following, he was appointed lord high almoner, and, on the demise of Archbishop Herring, succeeded to this see, wherein he was confirmed on the 27th April, 1757. This primate died at his residence, Duke-street, Westminster, never having inhabited Lambeth palace, on the 19th March, 1758, aged sixty-five, his death being the result of over abstinence from food during a procrastinated attendance in the house of peers. He was buried in a vault of Lambeth church, March 27, a monument to his memory having been erected on the south side of the chancel.

Thomas Secker, ll. d. succeeded to the archiepiscopal chair, being a native of Sibthorp, Nottinghamshire, in which village he was born in 1693. He was educated at a private school, and having displayed great aptitude at learning, was, at the age of twenty-three, undecided respecting the tenets he should profess, his father having been a dissenter. In 1716 he applied himself to the study of physic in London, and the following year visited Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Albinius, afterwards professor at Leyden, Father Montfaucon, the great antiquarian, and other persons of note, as well as Mr. Martin Benson, subsequently bishop of Gloucester. Mr. Secker quitted France in August, 1720, having resolved to take orders in consequence of a recommendation of M. Talbot to his father the bishop of Durham, in his behalf. Having acquired his degrees, and entered himself a gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, he in December 1722 was ordained deacon, and shortly after, priest, by bishop Talbot, in St. James's church, being also appointed one of his chaplains, and before the end of the year that dignitary promoted him to the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring. In consequence of the patronage of the bishop of Durham, and a close alliance with that family, in December, 1734, Dr. Secker received notice, that it was the king's pleasure he should be translated to the see of Bristol, whereto he was consecrated at Lambeth chapel the following month. He was in 1737 constituted bishop of Oxford, and in

1750 made dean of St. Paul's, through the recommendation of lord chancellor Hardwick. Having officiated as prelate over the see of Oxford for twenty years, on the death of Archbishop Hutton this ecclesiastic was promoted to the metropolitical chair of Canterbury in 1758. This primate uniformly patronized every institution tending to the advancement of morality and religion; he was beneficent to the poor, liberal in affording contributions to all establishments tending to promote education and useful pursuits, and, above all, a friend to such as were not strictly of the established church, conceiving them to be a conscientious and valuable class of men, with the most eminent of whom he kept up a correspondence.

This prelate for the most part resided at Lambeth, where he expired the 30th of July, 1768, in his 75th year. He was buried, according to his own request, in a covered passage leading from a private portal of the palace to the north door of Lambeth church; and, although he desired that no monument should be raised to his memory, such memorial was subsequently erected. This primate in his will bequeathed numerous sums of money to colleges, hospitals, charities, &c. and left behind him, both in print and MS. ample proofs of his ability, when considered in the light of an able divine and a scientific literary character.

Frederick Cornwallis, s.t.p. was preferred to the archiepiscopal dignity a. d. 1768; he was seventh son of Charles, fourth Lord Cornwallis, and born the 22d of February, 1713. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and, after a series of promotions, was, on the 8th of February, 1750, consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and on the 28th of November, raised to the deanery of St. Paul's. On the demise of Archp. Secker, this prelate was promoted to the see of Canterbury, over which he presided nearly fifteen years, and died the 19th of March, 1783, aged 70, after a short illness, at Lambeth Palace, when he was buried in St. Mary's Church, in the grave of Bishop Thirlbye, whose body was found entire, a monument having been raised to his memory on the south side of the chancel. If the learning of this primate was not profound, he possessed what was far more sterling,—a purity and benevolence of heart, which, combined with affability of deportment, acquired

him universal love and veneration. During the riots in 1780, Lambeth Palace was exposed to the attacks of the infuriated rabble, the rioters having imbibed an opinion that this primate was an advocate for catholicism; wherefore, on the 6th of June, part of the mob previously assembled in St. George's Fields, repaired to the archiepiscopal palace, reiterating cries of *No Popery*. Having thundered at the gate, which was secured, and receiving no answer, the multitude retired, but with assurances of returning the same evening. The archbishop, alarmed, was prevailed upon to abandon his residence, and therefore, for greater security, removed from place to place, and ultimately sought refuge at Lord Hilsborough's seat, Westerham, where he continued secreted until the commotion had subsided.

John Moore, s.t.p. bishop of Bangor, was the next occupant of the see of Canterbury, wherein he was installed, April 26, 1783. He was a native of the city of Gloucester, and received his education at Pembroke College, Oxford; and, having been recommended to the duke of Marlborough, was entrusted with the education of that nobleman's two younger sons, whom he accompanied to Rome. In 1761 he had one of the prebendal stalls of Durham conferred upon him, and in May 1763, became a canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently obtained the rectory of Ryton, and on the 20th of September, 1771, was installed dean of Canterbury, four years after which he was raised to the see of Bangor, and thence translated, as before observed, to the metropolitical chair.

This primate, while occupying the first station in the church, avoided all other activity but that which was dictated by christian piety, and the spiritual avocations incidental to his high calling. He scarcely interfered in political affairs, or adopted any steps tending to inflame the minds of the dissenters on the one hand, or alarm the advocates for orthodoxy on the other. After a very severe illness, this dignitary died at his palace at Lambeth, December 18, 1804, in the 74th year of his age, and was interred in a vault under the communion table of Lambeth Church.

There are extant two printed sermons delivered by this prelate, one preached before the House of Peers on the 30th of January, 1771, and the other on the Fast Day of 1781.

Charles Manners Sutton succeeded to the metropolitan dignity on the 12th of February, 1805, and was inthronized on the 21st of the same month. He was a branch of the Ducal family of Manners, descendants from the sister of King Edward IV. His father was Lord George Sutton, and Charles, the subject of this memoir, was born February 17, 1755. He received his education at the Charter House, whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where in 1777 he took the degree of A.B. After holding various livings in succession, he was, in 1791, made dean of Peterborough, and on the death of Dr. Horne, the year following, elevated to the bishopric of Norwich, when, relinquishing his other livings, he accepted, in lieu of the same, the deanery of Windsor, which introduced him to the particular notice of his late majesty George III. On the demise of Archbishop Moore, there were three competitors to succeed him :—Dr. Tomline, supported by Mr. Pitt; Dr. Stuart, who claimed on a promise which had been made to him when he accepted the see of Armagh; and Dr. Sutton, enjoying his Majesty's especial favor. The king's *congé d'elire* having been issued, the latter dignitary was in consequence promoted as above mentioned. His grace was a steady opponent of the catholic claims, but regarded those of the protestant dissenters in a different point of view, giving his vote against Lord Sidmouth's Bill in 1811; and, on the recent settlement of those claims, he gave them his vote by proxy. This prelate was a man of mild but imposing presence, and his elocution unaffected; his learning was accurate, his knowledge comprehensive, and his judgment sound. Notwithstanding his powers as a preacher, he only published two of his sermons, the one delivered in the House of Peers, on the Fast Day in 1794, and the other before the Society for propagating the Gospel, in 1799. His grace died on the 21st of July, 1828, in his 76th year, leaving a family of thirteen children, of whom only two are males, his eldest son, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, being now Speaker of the House of Commons. The remains of this primate were removed from Lambeth Palace, to Addington Church, in Surry, with very little parade, where they were interred in the presence of several members of his family.

The present occupant of the patriarchal chair of Canterbury

is Dr. Howley, late bishop of London, who was inthronized by proxy, on Thursday, 28th of August, 1828. The ceremony took place in the cathedral of Canterbury, where the Rev. Dr. Wellfit acted as proxy for his grace, and the Rev. Dr. Russel as proxy for the archdeacon.

At the close of the first lesson, the archdeacon's proxy descended from his seat, and led the archbishop's proxy, attended on each hand by a prebendary, to the archiepiscopal throne, where he seated him, when the archdeacon's proxy read the form of induction. They then proceeded in the same order, the archdeacon's proxy going immediately before the representative of his grace to the marble chair behind the altar, where the latter being seated, Dr. Russel repeated the form above alluded to. The service being concluded, the latter ecclesiastic proceeded with the vergers to the dean's stall, and conducted the archbishop's proxy, attended by the prebendaries, &c. in procession to the chapter-house, where he placed him in the dean's seat. Dr. Russel then administered the oath to the archbishop's proxy, to maintain the rights of the church inviolable, &c. when the prebendaries, preachers, schoolmasters, minor canons, &c. all promised obedience to his grace the archbishop.

The performance of the ceremony only occupied about two hours; whereas, the expense which would have been incurred, in the event of the inthronization of the primate having taken place in person, would, it is said, have amounted to £30,000 and upwards.

We here close the biographical sketches of the primates of Canterbury, from the year 603, when Augustine was raised to that dignity, until the present period (1828,) during which term there have flourished sixty-nine catholic archbishops in succession, and the seventieth in the person of Cardinal Pole, who succeeded Cranmer. Of the protestant dignitaries, including the present metropolitan Archbishop Howley, the number amounts to twenty.

Having annexed a short notice at the termination of the biographies of the catholic primates, we beg leave to direct the reader's attention to the uniform piety exemplified in the conduct of our protestant dignitaries, which may well compete with the meritorious deeds of their predecessors of a different persuasion.

It may perhaps be remarked, that, subsequent to the reformation, such vast sums have not been expended as during the reign of catholicism; at the same time it should be remembered, as frequently before remarked, how this see was impoverished by Henry VIII. and two of his progeny, thus incapacitating the protestant dignitaries from emulating, if not eclipsing, the magnificence of those who flourished before them. It will be sufficient to record the conduct of the late Dean Percy, now bishop of Carlisle, who, we have every reason to believe, expended more than the revenues of his deanery, in repairs and embellishing the venerable cathedral; in order to form an estimate of what would have been accomplished, had the funds appertaining to this see been equal to what they were in the days of our forefathers.

THE PROVINCIAL JURISDICTIONS AND ANCIENT AND MODERN PREROGATIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

The province of this metropolitan see at present comprehends the sees of twenty-one suffragan bishops, while, in the dioceses of Rochester, Winchester, London, Norwich, Lincoln, Chichester, and Oxford, with one in the diocese of Chester, within the province of York, the churches amount to about eighty-three in number. This primate is, moreover, the patron of numerous benefices; three prebendaries in the church of Canterbury; as well as the archdeaconry; having, besides, the nomination to the various offices appertaining to the ecclesiastical courts within his jurisdiction. He has, besides, the right of confering ecclesiastical benefices in his province, which, by lapse of time, devolve to his collation, or become subject to him through other means.

This dignitary, by long usage, has the privilege of collating to certain benefices, &c. in different dioceses within his province, called options, which does not terminate with the primate's death, but may be devised as chattels, to whomsoever he thinks fit, and, as such, appear alienable afterwards by the possessor of the same.

Independently of the sees above enumerated, in ancient times, the archbishop of York and the prelates of Ireland, together

with the clergy of the provinces of Normandy, Gascony, and Aquitaine, were all subject to this archbishop, as their metropolitan. He has equally two concurrent jurisdictions, the one as ordinary, and the other as superintendant throughout his province, to correct and supply the defects of the different ordinaries. Several courts also belong to his jurisdiction, namely, the arches, the prerogative, the audience and consistory, at Canterbury, all annexed to their provincial jurisdiction; very ample accounts of which prerogatives may be found in the Appendix of Battely:—the Anglia Sacra, vol. I, p. 88, and Wilkins's Councils, v. III, p. 8.

At a very remote period, the primates of this see had the privilege of coining money, some pieces being still preserved in the cabinets of collectors, minted in Canterbury, as early as the time of the Saxons. In the reign of Athelstane, A. D. 928, the coinage was subjected to a new regulation, that monarch assuming to himself the exclusive privilege; thus putting an end to every innovation injurious to the state and dignity of his crown. In the regulations, as laid down by that prince, all places where mints were tolerated, are specified; whence it appears, that seven existed in Canterbury, whereof two appertained to the archbishop. Some changes, however, took place under subsequent monarchs, which it would be superfluous here to enumerate.

The archbishops of Canterbury have long discontinued to exercise the privilege of visiting their province, but a visitation is usually held every fourth year, which is conducted with a pomp suited to their elevated station and dignity. This may be accounted the only remaining ceremony that displays any of the grandeur resorted to by the metropolitans in ancient times.

Many disputes were occasioned by this primate's claiming the right to visit the two Universities, when it was, in 1636, solemnly argued in council, and determined in the archbishop's favor, the broad seal being affixed thereto, and the king directing his letters the same year to Archbishop Laud, authorising that ecclesiastic to visit the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

PALACES AND CASTLES APPERTAINING TO THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

INDEPENDENT of the venerable archiepiscopal palace at Canterbury, the gift of Ethelbert, king of Kent, to Augustine, numerous other stately edifices and castles appertained to this see, situated on the principal estates, being as follow: Wrotham, Maidstone, Otford, Knoll in Sevenoke, Charing, Aldington, Saltwood, Tenham, Gillingham, Wingham, Ford, and Beaksborne, all in this county, with the palaces of Lambeth and Croydon, in Surry; and those of Mayfield and Slindon, in Sussex. These were, for the most part, stately residences, fit for the reception of such an exalted dignitary and his numerous retinue; and, although preference was frequently given to particular residences, the primates nevertheless were accustomed to visit most of them indiscriminately, during their progresses. This originated in the rentals of those manors being generally paid in kind, owing to the scarcity of money; so that the various necessaries of life, &c. were consumed upon the spot by the archbishops and their suites, frequently comprising knights, esquires, and other attendants, to the number of 2 or 300 on horseback, while they continued there; their families remaining in those mansions, during the residue of the year. The palaces above enumerated continued in possession of the primates until the reign of Henry VIII. who, regarding those stately edifices with a jealous eye, by degrees stripped the primacy of a portion; the same conduct being pursued by Edward VI. while Queen Elizabeth dispossessed the see of all that remained, excepting the palaces of Canterbury, Ford, Beakesborne, Croydon, and Lambeth, the latter being the only one now left standing.

OF THE ELECTION OF AN ARCHBISHOP AND TO WHOM SUCH RIGHT APPERTAINED.

ACCORDING to the ecclesiastical canons, this privilege was formerly vested in the prior and chapter, confirmed by the concessions of various monarchs, papal bulls, and uniform practice;

though they were incessantly opposed, and such elections, in numerous instances, pronounced as null and void.

King John, in the 16th year of his reign, by royal charter, granted a free election of prelates in all cathedral and conventual churches for ever, throughout England; this being confirmed by numerous bulls from the see of Rome, all of which are preserved in the archives of this church. The above liberty was in particular observed by Henry VI. who, on the demise of Archbishop Kempe, granted, on the petition of the monks, licence to elect a new primate without recommending any one himself to that dignity.

The above, it must be observed, was a particular instance, as it usually occurred, that the solicitation of the monks was acquiesced in, accompanied, however, by a recommendation of some particular dignitary by the sovereign. To avoid such infringement, the prior and fraternity, in most instances, hastened to make a previous election, yet they were in general forced to proceed to a second nomination, conformably with the royal pleasure. Another opposition equally powerful, which the monks had to contend against, was on the part of the suffragan bishops, who protested that the true right to elect a metropolitan, was vested in themselves only, or, at all events, in conjunction with the prior and members of the monastery. Through the application of the latter to the see of Rome, the monks, however, acquired the ascendancy, after this dispute had continued a century; Pope Innocent III. in 1206, pronouncing a definitive sentence as regarded that controversy. However, the admission of those papal bulls of provision proved a greater grievance to the monks than the previous opposition of the bishops, as the popes, by that means, assumed to themselves the right of election, wherefore, until the Reformation, although a few primates were nominated by the fraternity, the archbishops, generally speaking, acquired their dignity through papal authority, as may be seen from the preceding biographical sketches of the primates of Canterbury.

Subsequent to the Reformation, the following has been the mode pursued: On the vacancy of the see being notified, a *congé d'élire*, or licence to elect, is issued under the great seal, directed to the dean and chapter, wherein is a recommendation, from the king, of the individual fit to be elected, that

document bearing the royal signature. A chapter being then convened, one of the prebendaries, or a minor canon, is also nominated to become a candidate, equally with the dignitary so recommended; this being mere matter of form, as the individual named by his majesty invariably receives the unanimous suffrage of the chapter; in confirmation of which, from the period of Henry VIII. no person, set up as an opponent, has ever been known to gain a single voice in his favor. The royal confirmation succeeds in due course, when the newly elected archbishop is consecrated by two bishops, generally at his own chapel in Lambeth palace.

OF THE PRIMATE'S CONSECRATION AND INTHRONIZATION.

THE archbishop was usually consecrated the Sunday subsequent to his confirmation having been notified, when the solemnity was performed by a cardinal, appointed by the pope for that purpose. In former times, another ceremony was required, without which, the primate could not exercise his power, or assume the archiepiscopal title. This consisted in his receiving the pall, being a badge of the plenitude of his power, which was, after earnest petition, usually given soon after consecration.* The use of this appendage was only allowed on solemn occasions, called apostolical privileges, in which, however, they were inferior to the pope, who reserved to himself the honour of assuming the pall at all times and wheresoever he pleased. A provision was also made, that no primate should lend his pall, or transmit it to a successor, it being stipulated, that the same should be carried with him to his grave, and himself interred therein.

On the arrival of the bull of confirmation, the archbishop appeared in person before the king, and, placing his hand upon his breast, took the oath of fidelity; whereupon, the monarch

* The cost of procuring this appendage must have been considerable, if we may judge from an account handed down by Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, who states, that an archbishop of Mentz was forced to pay no less than 27,000 florins for his pall. The form of petitioning for this insignia of authority, the delivery of the same, and the oath taken by the primate, may be found in the Appendix of Battely, as well as in Fox's Acts, &c.

ordered the writ for the restoration of all the temporalities of the see to the newly raised dignitary. The prelate, on gaining his church, was received with infinite pomp, after which, the greatest solemnity followed, being his inthronization in the patriarchal or metropolitical chair, formed of grey marble, in three pieces, (whereas Gervase, according to Battely, describes it as consisting of one stone,) carved in pannels; the seat being solid from the pavement. In this throne the archbishop, or his proxy, is placed with much ceremony, as soon after the election as may conveniently be, the members of the church in procession attending. This solemnity is called his inthronization, whereby his grace is put in formal possession of the metropolitical dignity, with the authority and profits appertaining thereto.

In former times, this ceremony was attended with much more solemnity and magnificence than at present; the king, the princes of the blood, with many others of the highest rank, spiritual and temporal, being invited, and entertained in a manner little inferior to the royal banquet at a coronation, either in the plenty and variety of the dainties prepared, or quality of the noble persons, attending as great officers in right of manors held of the archbishopric, who repaired with numerous retinues in order to the due performance of their respective services. For example, the duke of Buckingham, as lord high steward, presented himself with a train of no less than 140 horses, the day before Archbishop Warham's inthronization, to inspect the palace, and see that nothing should be wanting to the splendor of the approaching solemnity, as Mr. Battely informs us;* who in his Appendix gives an account of the feast itself, with the variety and expence of the provisions furnished on that occasion.

The place where this chair now stands is in Becket's crown, at the east end of the chapel of the Holy Trinity.

At the termination of the solemnity and the dismissal of the

* The duke of Buckingham (the high steward) attended as lord of the castle of Tunbridge; Lord Coniars and Mr. Stranguish performed the office of panterer for the manors of Whyvelton, Semir, &c.; Lord Badlesmere that of chamberlain for the manor of Hatfield; the son and heir of Roger de Mereworth not being knighted, Sir John Bluet (by appointment of the lord steward) executed the office of carvêr for the manor of Caryton, as Sir Gilbert Owen (for the same reason) did that of cup-bearer for Roger de Kirkby, lord of the manor of Horton.

great officers attending, the number of the primate's household depended on the state he thought fit to assume; generally speaking, however, his retinue was conformable to his rank, his revenues being princely; wherefore, the officers of his palace greatly resembled those of royalty. Of late years, and as proved the case with the present Archbishop Howley, the primates have been inthronized by proxy, attended with very little ceremony. On the day appointed, the archbishop or his proxy, attended by the members of his church in procession, is placed in the patriarchal chair, when the proper instruments are read aloud, and obeisance made by those officiating, to their primate; who is thus put into formal possession of his metropolitical dignity, with all the revenues, profits, and immunities appertaining to the same, which concludes the ceremonial of the day.

OF THE PRE-EMINENCE AND PRIVILEGES APPERTAINING TO THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

In former times, the metropolitan of England, among other privileges, was invested with perpetual legantine power, being entitled *Apostolicæ sedis legatus natus*, as perpetual legate of the pope. Being well aware of the great power vested in the archbishops, as concerned the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in this country, the pontiffs, fearful lest they might be led to exercise the same, for their own exclusive benefit, took care to denote that all their power was derived from the Romish see. Therefore, although the legantine mission was then esteemed a special dignity, it was, truly speaking, an infringement of the metropolitan prerogative, which, of right, appertained to the see of Canterbury. Although at the reformation the title of legate was abrogated, nevertheless by the statute the archbishop continued invested with every prerogative he had previously claimed in virtue thereof, provided the same was not contrary to the established laws of the realm. It is on this account the primate to the present day is empowered to confer degrees in the several faculties of law, physic, and divinity, in the same manner as they are given by the Universities. Such elevated rank was the archbishop held to assume, that the whole of

England was, in a manner, reputed his diocese; the bishop of London ranked his dean, in the college of bishops, whose office was to convene councils; the bishop of Winton was his chancellor, the bishop of Lincoln officiated as vice-chancellor, the bishop of Sarum his precentor, appointed to commence the service when he was present, the bishop of Worcester acted as chaplain, and the prelate of Rochester as cross-bearer; added to which, this primate strenuously contended for the same obedience from the metropolitan of York, as he himself was called upon to pay to the pontiff of Rome.

The title of this ecclesiastical dignitary is, *Primate and Metropolitan of all England,* styling himself *Providentia Divina Cantuar Archiepiscopus;* whereas other bishops merely write *Permissione Divina.* As, when attending the general councils, this archbishop was placed above all others invested with the same dignity, a favor conferred by Pope Leo X. so in parliament, &c. the primate assumes precedence after the royal family, as first peer of the realm, having the privilege of qualifying eight chaplains, whereas a duke is restricted to six. The metropolitan of Canterbury is uniformly of the king's council, and, it being necessary to consult him upon all important occasions, especially where the church is concerned, he is frequently summoned to attend with the confidential ministers of the crown; and, as archbishop, is constantly elected president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British Museum, &c. &c.

Among the rights formerly exercised by this dignitary, was the privilege of nominating to the see of Rochester, that bishop doing homage to him for the temporalities of the same. He claimed the honourable office of anointing kings and queens of his realm; placing the diadems on their heads and administering the coronation oaths. Royal nuptials were for the most part solemnized by the primates then presiding; when they exercised the sacerdotal function of blessing the rite; an office they claimed as belonging to this see. The privileges of crowning, marrying, and christening the kings of England and the royal family, are still exercised by the archbishops of Canterbury. The monks of Christ Church have recorded, that the king and queen are the *speciales domestici parochiani,* (the peculiar parishioners of the archbishop;) he was ordinary of the

court of the royal household, wheresoever the same was kept, and it may be added, that he received, in former times, the holy offerings presented at the altar by the kings and queens, where they were then residing, supposing the archbishop was present. The confirmation of all comprovincial bishops of the province of Canterbury; together with abbots and priors; the consecration of those bishops; the absolution of the obedientiaries of the monastery of Christ Church, as well as the nomination of new obedientiaries, and a variety of similar privileges, were equally vested in this primate; and lastly, he was empowered with authority to summon the bishops and clergy of his province to appear before him in convocation, at which assembly he either presided in person or by his commissary.

REVENUES OF THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

THE rentals of this archbishopric were formerly very considerable, as appears from the records in Domesday; consisting of the manors of Westgate, and its members, Westhalimot, Bishopesborn, Dale, Saltwood, Tenham, Aldington, Maidstone, Bexley, Wrotham, Reculver, Wingham, Petham, and Waltham, Liming, Bocton, Northfleet, Cherring, Otford, and Gillingham. It appears that the sum total of the taxation of the manors within this county amounted to £1499 15 8, and in those of the dioceses of Chichester, Winchester, London, and Middlesex, to £549 15 11, and of his spirituals £200, making a total of £2249 11 7, an immense revenue in those days, which was daily accumulating.

We have before adverted to the dismemberment of the revenues belonging to this see, under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, when speaking of the palaces and castles belonging to the primates of Canterbury. At the critical juncture of the Reformation, Cranmer is said to have done all that lay in his power, which appears to have been very little indeed, for the preservation of the revenues of his archbishopric, and that he procured the best exchanges and bargains it was then possible to obtain. Whatsoever might have been his exertions, they were

vain, all such changes of property being to the disadvantage of this see, in the proportion of a transfer of gold for brass. It will be sufficient here to observe, that the rentals settled upon the primacy, in lieu of the sterling property whereof it was deprived, chiefly consisted of lands, tithes, and appropriations, taken from dissolved religious establishments, and even where it was afterwards conjectured such lands might turn out more beneficial than had been supposed and intended, they were in most instances taken away and replaced by others of inferior value. This arbitrary and most dishonourable traffic was continued till the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, while Parker was dignitary of this see; so that had not an act passed on the accession of James to the crown, disabling archbishops and bishops from alienating any of their revenues in future, it is most probable they would, long ere this, have been stripped of every thing. However, notwithstanding these encroachments by the royal authority, on the revenues of this archbishopric, in consequence of the enormous rise in the value of lands, as well as other sources, whence the income of this church is derived, the revenues are now sufficiently great to enable the primate of Canterbury to support himself in a manner suited to his elevated rank in the state, and his dignity as first ecclesiastic of the church of England.

OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CANTERBURY.

In opposition to the opinions of Somner and others, Mr. Battely has plainly demonstrated that there were archdeacons of Canterbury long prior to the Norman conquest. Concerning the original institution of archdeacons in this see, Hasted states that he found no mention of the same in any history or record whatsoever. This circumstance appeared to him a convincing proof of the high antiquity attached to that institution, and its having been the general practice even prior to the foundation of the archiepiscopal see at Canterbury; while in the eastern and western churches, where Christianity had been embraced, it was customary to appoint archdeacons in all cathedral churches. In that of Canterbury, the earliest archdeacon upon record is

Wlfrid, before adverted to, whose signature appears to the acts of a council, while, after him, others are named by historians, in the records of this church, when they found occasion to notice them in the progress of their details.

On the re-establishment of Christianity in Kent, the clergy soon became numerous, wherefore the archbishop, following the example of other dignitaries of the church, equally thought fit to appoint his archdeacon. In the Black Book, a MS. so called, in possession of the archdeacon, privileges stand recorded relating to the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry; the whole of which, with the exception of the last, are such as commonly belong to those dignitaries in general; some, however, have not escaped without exceptions and controversy, one being taken away, and the other lost. The prerogatives above alluded to were—a right to hear and determine causes belonging to their courts; the correction of criminals; the creating and appointing of officials, deans of Christianity as they were termed, apparitors, &c.; a right concerning the proving of wills within the archdeaconry; granting letters of administration, &c. as well as concerning the disposal of goods left by persons intestate. The right of visiting parochial churches, clergy, &c. of receiving procurations, and proceeding canonically against the disobedient; the privileges of visiting and taking a view of all churches, vestments, ornaments, and utensils, belonging to such edifices within his archdeaconry, and to see that they be kept clean, and in proper repair, &c.; a right to provide for ecclesiastical benefices during their vacancy, and to collect, receive, and dispose at pleasure of all the profits belonging to the same while vacant. There being very profitable privileges for the archdeacons, the bishops in many instances laid claim to them, which gave rise to litigation, and afforded opportunities for numerous abuses; to redress which, canons were framed at home and abroad, and many decrees passed in subsequent synods, convened at different places. At length, by an Act of the 28th of Henry VIII. the abuses occasioned by this privilege are recited, and the profits of all ecclesiastical benefices, during such time as they had no incumbent, were settled for ever on the next in office, notwithstanding any previous usage or custom to the contrary.

The right of inducting rectors and vicars into their benefices, the power of proceeding against persons excommunicated, &c.

the examination of such as were to be presented to the archbishop for admission into holy orders; and, finally, a right to receive annually two large trees from the archbishop's wood, called Eriet, near Doddington, and convert and dispose of the same for his own use. To the above privileges of the archdeacon, must be added that peculiar to himself alone, namely, the installation of all the suffragan bishops of the province. This right was never disputed but upon one occasion, by the dean and chapter of Lincoln, when the latter soon relinquished that claim.

The convent of Christ church would not allow the archdeacon, being a secular, any stall in their chapter-house; therefore he was only admitted on particular occasions, such as being called upon for his advice, attending on the archbishop, or some especial duty; but, lest those occasions should give rise to any claim of right, Archbishop Theobald framed a constitution whereby the archdeacon and all seculars were prohibited from interfering with the business of the chapter; that is to say, of his own right, by the same ordinances his place was to be at the foot of the primate's chair, which regulation was subsequently confirmed by a bull of Pope Innocent, under date of 1200.

It was customary for the archdeacon to visit the church in that capacity upon Holy Thursday or Ascension Day; wherefore, to retain some remembrance of that duty, he now sits during the morning service, in his own seat adjoining the archiepiscopal throne eastward, and afterwards preaches a sermon, being the only time he officiates as archdeacon during the whole year.

Some causes, however, are reserved to be heard and determined in the archbishop's court, in which the archdeacon must not interfere; and there are within this archdeaconry twenty-six churches subject to the archbishop, which being free from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, are usually denominated exempts. The entire diocese of Canterbury has but one archdeacon, whose prerogative, with the exception of the above mentioned exempt churches, extends over the whole province, being estimated in the king's books at £163 and 21d, according to Weever, p. 186.

The ceremonial of inducting this dignitary into the archdeaconry was anciently by mandate, directed to the vicars of

Tenham, Limne, &c. or any of the churches belonging to his archdeaconry, his induction being into one of those churches, having then no stall in the cathedral, nor was such the case until subsequent to the dissolution of the priory. Bernard de Ecii was inducted into the archdeaconry by authority of a papal bull addressed to the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the abbots of St. Augustine and Waltham. At the present day this solemnity is performed by one of the prebendaries or canons of the cathedral, who places him in the stall above mentioned, being the seat now assigned him in the church.

The archdeacon is appropriator and patron of the vicarages and curacies of the churches and chapels of St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, Tenham, Linsted, Doddington, Iwade, Stone, Limne, Westhythe, St. Mary's, and St. Clement's, in Sandwich; Stodmarsh, and St. Margaret's, Canterbury. The ancient taxation of the archdeaconry was, of the churches appertaining to the same £180, uncertain profits £20; total £200. It is now computed to produce an annual income of more than £400.

It is impossible to detail the exact number of archdeacons who have officiated at Canterbury, from the time of Wlfrid, A.D. 798, as numerous chasms intervene in historical records, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, in consequence of the Danish invasions, &c. As far, however, as we can state with any degree of certainty, it appears, that, from the above period to the present day, there have been about eighty archdeacons, whose names stand enumerated as having filled this post in the see of Canterbury.

As the limits of the present work will not admit the inserting the lives of the several deans from Nicholas Wooton, appointed by Henry VIII. to that dignity, at the time of the Reformation, we refer our readers to the pages of Hasted for the same, as well as for a list of the canons or prebendaries of the twelve stalls of this church, commencing in the year 1542.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, COMMONLY CALLED ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

THE precincts of the once magnificent abbey of St. Augustine is in the eastern suburb of the city of Canterbury, of which some beautifully picturesque ruins are still standing; most of the abbey occupied the western site, the whole being enclosed by a strong wall, containing about sixteen acres of ground within its area. The precinct in question is exempt from the liberties of the city, as we have previously mentioned at p. 167, when referring to the villes and districts within the walls, as well as the suburbs, esteemed by privilege exempt from such liberties, and therefore called extra-parochial. This monastery, and the lands appertaining thereto, is esteemed to be within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county of Kent; while a small portion to the south, next the wall of this precinct, abutting on the high road of Longport, is within the borough; the whole, however, as above observed, being extra-parochial.

A great rivalry existed between this religious establishment, and the monastery of Christ church; and, although enjoying no episcopal chair, the abbot laid claim to the mitre, with other ensigns of episcopacy; and, in order to rank upon an equality with the abbey of Christ church, or any other, the fraternity made themselves subject to the pope, and procured an exemption from obedience to the metropolitical church, and the archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Added to this, had not the enthusiastic veneration universally cherished for the memory of St. Thomas a Becket the martyr surmounted every opposition, the monks would have maintained their right to an equality, if not indeed a superiority, in fame and dignity, over the rival monastery.*

King Ethelbert having seated St. Augustine in his royal palace, as before observed, a large abbey to the honour of Saints

* Mr. Somner says, Augustine obtained from Ethelbert, a certain piece of ground, whereon he built this abbey, but Dunstan afterwards dedicated it anew to the honour of the apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Augustine in the year 978, whence it was called St. Augustine's. It should here be observed, that, when the catholics call Augustine the apostle of the English, it is not that they regard him as the first preacher of Christianity in our island. In their service for May 26,

Peter and Paul was founded, that monarch enriching the same with various presents in lands, &c. placing one Peter, a monk, as the first abbot over this institution. In 609, Mellitus, bishop of London, being dispatched by Ethelbert and Archbishop Laurence to Pope Boniface IV. to obtain a confirmation of this abbey from the apostolic see, it was granted by the pope, and

being the festival of St. Eleutherius, one of the lessons records that, Lucius, a British king, wrote to him, desiring that he and his might be numbered among the Christians; but who it was had converted him so far as to occasion the request, is not said; however, he sent the learned and pious Fugatius and Damian into Britain, by whom the king and his people received the truth. Eleutherius was elected pope about 177, at which period this lesson supposes the gospel to have been known in Britain, as it probably was long before; for, although the legends of Joseph of Arimathea, and the Glastonbury thorn, are almost exploded, many learned men see, at least, as much reason to believe that the apostle of the Gentiles visited Britain, as that the apostle of the Circumcision was ever bishop of Rome.

Both those were preachers of Christianity, whereas the apostleship of Augustine appears to have been of a far different kind, since he was sent to teach, that the bishop of Rome had supreme authority over the whole church of Christ, a doctrine never heard of in England until his arrival, several hundred years after Christianity had been planted here. For, although Saxon idolatry then prevailed in Kent, he found two old churches, built by Christians, standing at Canterbury, that of St. Martin being then in use; Bertha, king Ethelbert's queen, having had it assigned to her for Christian worship, Luidhard, a French bishop, being her chaplain; and there Augustine is also said to have first entered on his office. Ethelbert was soon converted, but it is not at all unlikely that in politics Luidhard and Augustine might differ, as the papal supremacy was not then acknowledged in Gaul, which might have occasioned conferences with the old Christians of Britain, who, by King Ethelbert's assistance, were brought to consult with him. He only desired, (says the writer of the Lives of the British Saints, printed 1745,) that they should conform to the Catholic church (whereby he intended the church of Rome) in the celebration of Easter, and in the manner of administering baptism, and join with him in preaching the word of God to the English nation. Exhortations, however, had no weight; nor could a miracle, said to have been wrought, persuade them to quit the religion of their forefathers, without a second meeting, where seven of the British bishops, and a number of the learned monks of Bangor, with their prior, Dilnoth, attended; but with no better success. The haughtiness with which Augustine received them, and proposed the conditions upon which they might become subject to the pope, and the governors and laws he intended to give them, defeated his scheme; as Dilnoth gave him to understand, that, as far as Christian love and charity obliged, they were ready to do good offices, and pay due respect; but, as to obedience, they were already provided with a superior, or provincial, of their own country, in the bishop of *Caerleon.*

the bull of confirmation, according to Thorn, col. 1767, with the leaden seal appendant, was preserved in the archives of this monastery, together with the bulls and privileges of Ethelbert and Augustine. From the charters above referred to, it appears that the chief intent of setting apart this space of ground, in the suburbs of Canterbury, and there founding a monastery, was to establish a place of sepulture for themselves and their successors, as it was not then, nor during a long period afterwards, the custom to inhume the defunct within the precincts of cities. In compliance, therefore, with this injunction, we find that many kings, archbishops, &c. were subsequently buried therein; in proof of which, Thorn and others have recorded the names of Ethelbert and his Queen Bertha; Luidhard, bishop of Soissons, her chaplain and confessor; Eadbald, and Emma his consort; the monarchs Ercombert and Lothaire, and Mildreda, daughter of the latter; Mulus, a stranger king, brother of King Cedwalla, and Withred, another crowned prince, being the last sovereign interred here. Of the primates, we find—Augustine, Laurence, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, and Deodatus, all inhumed in the porch of this edifice, others being buried in the interior of the church. Cuthbert, as mentioned in his biographical sketch, p. 270, procured a papal license, and a grant from King Eadbert, for the right of sepulture within his own cathedral of Christ church; whereby St. Augustine's monastery was, in a great measure, deprived of a fundamental privilege, which had been solely appropriated to it from its foundation.

Among the subsequent contributors to the grandeur of this abbey, were Eadbald, the son of Ethelbert; Canute, the famous Danish monarch; Egelsine, its abbot, who fled from England through fear of the Conqueror; Hugh Florio, a relative of William Rufus, who appointed him abbot, &c. &c.

As regards the numerous possessions of this abbey, it would be superfluous to particularise them in this place, as they will all be noticed in the progress of our History. Among the various benefactors, were the major part of the Saxon kings; Canute, above mentioned, and nearly all the sovereigns down to Edward the Confessor. The monarchs who succeeded were, generally speaking, rather confirmers of the ancient, than contributors of new possessions to the abbey, whose charters are printed in Thorn, &c.; the above writer, in his Chronicle of

this monastery, has also precisely recorded the revenues of this institution; whence it appears, that in their various manors, they possessed 11,862 acres of land; that, in the reign of Richard II. their spiritualities were taxed at £424 13 4½, and their temporalities at £808 0 12½; the whole of both being taxed at £1232 14 4½.

When it so occurred that the kings required pecuniary supplies for prosecuting wars, or any other pressing emergency, they usually directed their writs to the bishops, abbots, priors, &c. for loans, promising repayment at a stipulated time. It has been asserted by Ames, Chauncy, &c. that the invaluable Art of Printing, in England, was first established in this monastery under the care of the abbot, soon after the middle of the fifteenth century; whereas, Stow contends that its primitive use was, in 1471, by a press set up at Westminster under the authority of Archbishop Islip.

The monastery of St. Augustine had many extraordinary privileges conferred upon it by royal charters and papal bulls, the former in consequence of the monarchs being more frequently entertained there than in the monastery of Christ Church; while the latter were purchased with enormous sums of money; all which documents are recorded at length in Thorn's Chronicle. By the grant of King Athelstan, the abbots of St. Augustine had the right of coining and minting, which remained in force until the reign of Stephen, when it was utterly lost, as Silvester, the forty-fifth abbot, who died in 1161, was the last dignitary invested with that privilege.

This institution was possessed of the aldermanry of Westgate, in Canterbury; it had also the grants of several fairs; while the rights it acquired by papal bulls were numerous, under a succession of the Roman pontiffs. The abbots were also empowered at times to pronounce sentence of excommunication against such as should withhold ecclesiastical dues to the convents, and a variety of other immunities, too tedious for enumeration. The exemption, however, of this abbey, from archiepiscopal dignity, before adverted to, demands further notice, since, as it infringed on the metropolitan's dignity, it gave rise to incessant disputes and animosities.

From its first foundation to the Norman conquest, this monastery was under the control of the mother church; and

the primate, in consequence, was at all times accustomed to have access thereto, for the purpose of celebrating mass, and offering his devotions at the shrine of St. Augustine. Thence resulted his frequent presents of costly ornaments, &c. At the time of their benediction, the abbots professed obedience to the primacy during a term of 500 years, according to the calculation of Ralphe de Diceto, and in the account of Gervas, for 575 years. This fraternity, however, sought to throw aside all submission; wherefore, after a long contest, in order to compromise the affair, it was decreed, that the archbishops should thenceforward confer the benediction on the abbots of St. Augustine, within the abbey church, without exacting profession of obedience to the primate or his metropolitical church.

To acquire and retain that right, however, was attended by vast expense, great sums being paid at the election and benediction of an abbot; an instance of which is recited by Thorn, who, on that occasion, states the sum to have been no less than £1008 13 8.

These accumulated instances, however, of royal munificence and pontifical favour could not shield this famous abbey from misfortunes, or that final shock which levelled all its pomp and greatness with the dust. Independant of the loss of its exclusive right, as a place of sepulture for kings, archbishops, and nobles, before mentioned, it was frequently sacked by the Danes, or compelled to purchase the favor of those barbarians by the payment of immense sums, as, among other instances, proved the case in 1011, when Elmer, the then abbot, was permitted to depart unhurt, having ransomed himself and his monastery, by a composition with those tyrannic and merciless pirates.

On the 29th August, 1168, this abbey was nearly consumed by the flames, when its ancient codicils and charters perished, together with the shrines of Augustine and other reputed saints. In 1271, a great inundation again effected the overthrow of a large portion of this fabric; but the greatest check to its aggrandisement, which it experienced in common with other similar institutions, was, the restraint of the laity from longer extending their bounty, in making over fee estates to the monastery without royal licence, an act that was passed the 7th of Edward I. without which prudent check, the over zealous charity of devotees would have invested abbeys and monasteries with

the major part of the lands throughout the kingdom, whereby the safety of prince and people would have been placed in imminent danger. In order to supply the above loss as much as possible, and make it less felt by their community, the monks had speedily recourse to the policy of not only procuring privileges from payment of tythes, &c. but appropriations also; or the annexation of churches to their houses; that is to say, the parsonages appertaining thereto; thereby leaving the church a bare vicarage or curacy, which, although previously set on foot, yet the other tide of wealth being stopped, this resource became more abundant than ever.

ABBOTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

As our History would be incomplete without noticing the dignitaries who presided over this splendid monastic institution, in consequence of their names so frequently occurring in the progress of our pages, we shall, in the most laconic manner possible, trace each abbot in succession, merely annexing a few lines where the object rendered himself of peculiar notoriety.

PETER was appointed first abbot, through the royal favor, A.D. 598; and, in 607, was drowned in his passage to France. On account of his sanctity, he was afterwards canonized.

JOHN, a Benedictine monk, and one of Augustine's followers, succeeded the same year, and died in 618.

RUFFINIAN, another of Augustine's companions, was constituted abbot the above year, and died 626.

GRACIOSUS, equally a follower of Augustine, and a Roman by birth, succeeded, and died 638.

PETRONIUS, a native of Rome, was appointed abbot in 640, and died 654.

NATHANIEL, an ecclesiastic famous for probity, became abbot in 655, and died in 667.

ADRIAN, a native of Africa, became head of this monastery, being appointed by the pope, after a vacancy of two years. In his way to England, he was detained in France, until 673, when

he obtained his freedom and took possession of his dignity. He was an adept in music and astronomy, and the first who introduced singing by notes in churches. After presiding thirty-nine years, he died in 708.

Albin, an Englishman, and a disciple of the former, became abbot in 708. He was skilled in Latin and Greek, and well worthy to be recorded, as having afforded assistance to the venerable Bede, when compiling his ecclesiastical history. Some have ascribed his death as having taken place in 732, whereas, others conceive he died at a later period, abbot of Tournay, in France.

Nothbald, a monk of this abbey, was appointed in 732, and died in 748.

Aldhune succeeded to the abbacial dignity in 748, during whose time, the inhuming of the metropolitans was transferred from this monastery to that of Christ's church, which the fraternity imputed to the supineness of this dignitary, who died in 760.

Jambert became abbot the above year, and was raised to the primacy of Canterbury in 762.

Ethelnod succeeded as abbot the same year, and died 787.

Guttard then acquired the dignity, and died in 803.

Cunred became abbot the above year, and died in 822.

Wernod, the next in succession, died in 844, who, as well as his predecessor Cunred, procured the donation of lands to this monastery. The former having been a relative of Kings Offa and Cudred, and the latter to Kenulph, all monarchs of Kent.

Diernod was next abbot, and died in 864 ; concerning whom and the eighteen dignitaries who followed, nothing is handed down but their names.

Wynhere, died A.D. 866.
Beadmund, died 874.
Kynbert, died 879.
Etaus, died 883.
Degmund, died 886.
Alfrid, died 894.
Ceolbert, died 902.
Beccan, died 907.
Athelwald, died 909.

Gilbert, died A.D. 917.

Edred, died the same year (917.)

Alchmund, died 928.

Guttulf, died 935.

Eadred, died 937.

Lulling, died 939.

Beornelm, died 942.

Sigerie, died 956.

Alfric, died 971. This dignitary is, in the Chronicle of Thorn, confounded with his predecessor.

Elfnoth, succeeded in 978, at which period the church received its new dedication, in honour of Saints Peter, Paul, and Augustine; he died in 980.

Siricius, from being monk of Glastonbury, became abbot of this monastery, and was thence transferred to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, in 988; and the year following, raised to the patriarchal chair of Canterbury.

Wlfric, called the elder, succeeded in 990, and died in 1006.

Elmer, noted for sanctity, next became abbot; and, in 1022, was advanced to the see of Shirburne; some years after which, becoming blind, he returned to this abbey, where he spent the residue of his days in the infirmary of the same. It appears this was the dignitary who officiated as abbot when the Danes, A.D. 1011, sacked the city of Canterbury; on which occasion, Elmer was permitted to depart unmolested, no doubt having purchased his safety at a dear rate.

Elstan, or Ethelstan, succeeded; in whose time the body of St. Mildred was translated from Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, to this church, A.D. 1030, or 1033. He died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in June, 1044; but that event, in the chronological tables, is fixed at 1047.

Wlfric the younger, became abbot in 1044, or 1047, with permission of the king, and Elstan, then abbot, still living. However, labouring under infirmities, in 1046, Edward the Confessor sent him to Reims; and, in 1056, he was despatched to Rome on state affairs, when he obtained authority to sit in councils, next to the abbot of Monte Cassino. He died in 1059, or, according to others, in 1061.

Egelsin, a monk of Winchester, was constituted abbot by the king in 1063, when, being despatched to Pope Alexander II.

he received the mitre, which, on his return, he feared to use, lest he should incur the royal displeasure, or rather that of the archbishop; nor does the latter appear to have pardoned him, as he fled to Denmark in 1070, though, according to Thorn, he was apprehensive of the Conqueror's animosity. This is easily accounted for, if what the Chronicler states be true, where he affirms, that this abbot accompanied Archbishop Stigand and the Kentish men, to oppose the Norman despot, at Swanscombe. In the above year, William, in violation of his promise, ordered the monasteries to be searched, commanding the wealth, as well as the charters; in the liberties whereof the nobility had confided, (and which, when placed on the throne, the king had sacredly sworn should be respected,) to be taken from the churches where they had lain secure, in order to be deposited in his treasury.

Scotland, or Scoland, a monk, and Norman by birth, was, on the flight of Egelsin, created abbot by the king, who had seized all the revenues of the abbey to his own use. This dignitary appears to have been indebted for his post to the primate Lanfranc, through whose favor and that of the king, he procured numerous grants for his monastery. To this abbot, was also due various improvements in the church, &c. until death put a termination to his projected plans, on the 3rd or 9th September, 1087.

Wido, a monk, succeeded, who is stated, in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been obtruded by violence on the fraternity, owing to the power of Archbishop Lanfranc. This abbot compleated the new church, commenced by his predecessor Scotland, and translated thither the body of St. Augustine, privily depositing the same, fearful of its being taken away on the invasion of some enemy, where it remained concealed 130 years. This prelate died the 6th August, 1099.

Hugh de Floriac, a Norman, and related to King William Rufus, was the next abbot, who erected the Chapter-house and Dormitory, presenting many rich gifts to the fraternity. He also appointed the annual commemoration of the benefactors to the monastery, and that thirty poor persons should be fed in the hall for ever, on his anniversary. He died 7th April, 1124.

Hugh de Trotesclive, a monk of Rochester, and chaplain of King Henry, was constituted abbot 1125, but the archbishop

peremptorily refused to give him benediction in his own monastic church; wherefore, Sifred, bishop of Chichester, performed that solemnity. He restored the full number of monks, being sixty; founded the hospital of Saint Lawrence, and left behind him an unexceptionable character. He died 1151.

Sylvester succeeded as abbot, whom Archbishop Theobald refused to confirm, until, by the mandate of Pope Eugenius, he was forced to comply in 1152. The primate, however, subsequently displayed his inveteracy, by excommunicating the abbot and his monks, so that no divine service was performed in the church from Lent to August, when the excommunication was taken off. Sylvester died in August, 1161.

Clarembald, a secular, was by Henry II. obtruded on this fraternity against their will, and, in consequence, they never recognised him for their superior. However, being styled abbot elect, no other presiding, and the present incumbent never having been formally deposed, he is here recorded in the character of abbot. During the time this ecclesiastic ruled, the abbey was nearly destroyed by fire. In 1173, or 1176, Clarembald being set aside, the king, highly exasperated, seized upon the monastery, and retained the same in his hands two years and a half; at which period,

Roger, a monk of Christ Church, was elected A.D. 1176, who, refusing to make professional obedience to the primate, the latter would not bestow upon him his benediction. In 1179, Roger repaired to Rome, and received consecration at the hands of the pontiff, with mitre, ring, &c. accompanied by letters to the archbishop, containing this definitive sentence: that the primates should in future give the abbot elect benediction, in the church of his own abbey of St. Augustine, within forty days, and not exact any profession. This papal ordinance, however, did not terminate the dispute, which long continued with undiminished acrimony, the whole being inserted in the Chronicle of Thorn. Having endured much trouble in defending the rights of his monastery, this dignitary expired November 13th, 1212.

Alexander succeeded the above year, and proved a famous proficient in theology, being remarkably erudite, and possessing the most persuasive eloquence. He continued firm in his allegiance to King John throughout all his troubles; and on that account, according to Matthew of Westminster, endured many

hardships and indignities. The same writer further represents this abbot as elegant in person and of a venerable aspect. He died the 4th October, 1220.

Hugh, third abbot of that name, and a monk of this abbey, was elected the 7th September of the above year, and received benediction at Rome in 1221. During this ecclesiastic's absence, John de Marisco, prior of the monastery, being anxious to ascertain where the bones of St. Augustine had been deposited, (purposely concealed by Abbot Wido, as previously observed,) caused the wall to be taken down near his altar, when he discovered the tomb of that sainted dignitary, the remains being distributed in three different places. Abbot Hugh, a pious and learned man, died November 3, 1224.

Robert de Bathel, a monk of this abbey, became abbot December 8, of the above year, and received benediction at Rome in 1225. He died February 19, 1252.

Roger de Chichester, chamberlain of this monastery, succeeded February 3, 1253. During the time this abbot presided, many improvements were made in the church of his monastery; he also founded the chapel of Kingsdown, in Kent, and died 1272.

Nicholas Thorn, in Latin *de Spina*, became abbot January 2, 1273, and received his benediction at Rome the same year. Having privately caused several bulls of privileges to be fabricated, for the purpose of producing the same, at proper seasons, against the enemies of his monastery, which proceeding was discovered, he in 1283 repaired to Rome, and entreated the pope's permission to relinquish his post. He subsequently became brother of the Carthusian order, at Selby, in Yorkshire, and by his successor in the abbotship was relieved with a yearly pension of ten marcs, having fallen into great poverty.

Thomas de Fyndon was nominated abbot by Nicholas Thorn, his predecessor, such having been the pope's pleasure. During the time this prelate presided, numerous improvements were made in the monastic edifice of Augustine. It was also at the period in question that disputes ran so high between Archbishop Winchelsea and the abbot, concerning the privileges of this monastery; the latter, however, being ultimately obliged to humble himself, and sue for peace, which was brought about in 1303. He is represented as having been a man of piety, bene-

volence, and learning, and particularly compassionate to the poor. He died March 14, 1309.

Ralph Bourn was elected the above year, and, upon entering on his dignity, regaled 6000 guests at a feast, when 3000 dishes were provided. He died February 3, 1334.

Thomas Poney, s.t.p. was elected March 1, of the above year, and died in September 1343.

William Drulege became abbot October 2, 1343, who, according to Thorn, was, like Zaccheus, small of stature, but powerful in defending the rights of his church. He died September 11, 1346.

John Devenisse, a monk of Winchester, was constituted abbot by the pope in 1346, when the king refused to yield up to him the temporalities of his abbey, also commanding the monks, on pain of forfeiting their goods, not to admit him into the monastery. William Nackington, prior, who had been chosen by the fraternity for their abbot, but disapproved of by his holiness, consequently managed all the affairs of the abbey, John Devenisse having only enjoyed the name of superior; in his place, therefore, by consent of the king and the pope, that dignity was conferred upon—

Thomas Colwelle, who was, by papal bull, made abbot in October 1349, and received his benediction at Avignon, from Pope Clement VI. by whom he was highly favored. Having governed this monastery with great wisdom for twenty-seven years, he died June 4, 1375.

Michael Peckham, by papal licence, was next elected, who, in order to avoid the expense of a public feast, at his installation, kept it privately with his monks in the refectory. He died February 11, 1386.

William Welde, doctor of common law, was promoted February 28, 1389, but previous to his installation was subjected to an enormous expense in gifts to the Romish see, &c. &c. Never was there a more convincing proof of the folly committed by the monks in renouncing obedience to the archbishop, and throwing themselves into the power of the Romish court, than upon the present occasion. This abbot died July 12, 1405.

Thomas Hunden was elected the above year, and continued in his dignity till 1419, according to the chronological tables,

at which time they end, his death having occurred August 17, of the ensuing year, (1420.)

Marcellus Dandelion, according to Weever, &c. was abbot in 1426, after whom mention is made of—

John Hawkherst, who had for successor—

George Pensherst, by royal consent, appointed abbot February 27, 1430, his name also occurring as late as 1450.

James Sevenock was elected in 1457, who was probably succeeded by

William Sellinge, which incumbent resigned the dignity.

John, said to be *John Dunstan*, prior of Bath, has been conjectured to have next officiated; this, however, does not coincide with the succession of the priors of that city, as John the prior died in 1412, whereas the abbot so called expired at the close of the year 1497.

John Dygon was raised to this dignity February 17, 1497, and died in 1509.

Thomas Hampton became abbot July 21, of the above year, and is said to have died in 1522.

John Hawkins is mentioned as having been abbot in 1511. How to reconcile this date with 1522, the period when his predecessor is said to have died, we are completely at a loss.

John Essex appears to have succeeded as abbot about the year 1523, who outlived the monastery itself, as its final dissolution was then fast approaching. This dignitary, with thirty of his monks, among whom were the several officers of the abbey, signed the surrendry of the same into the king's hands, on the 30th of July, anno 30th of King Henry VIII. A.D. 1539.

Dugdale states, that the revenues of this abbey amounted to £1413 4 11¾; the clear sum, however, as given in the MS. *valour*, was £1274 0 10¾ yearly value, according to Tanner's Monasticon, p. 203.

The armorial bearings of this magnificent foundation were *Sable, a plain cross argent.* There were two common seals, the smaller one, being the most ancient, represented Saints Peter and Paul, with this inscription: + Hoc sigillum factum est anno primo ricardi regis anglorum; on the reverse the effigies of an archbishop *in pontificalibus*, probably intended to represent Augustine, with this legend: + Sigill Ecclesie Sancti Augustini Cantuarie Anglorum Apostoli.

BEERS
BREWERY

The other, and less ancient seal, displayed a church on one side, and in the centre the name and effigies of St. Augustine, with the arms of the abbey, surrounded by this inscription:

ANGLIA QUOD DOMINO FIDEI SOCIATUR AMORE
HOC AUGUSTINO DEBETUR PATRIS HONORE.

On the reverse was also a church, with the apostles Peter and Paul, the former holding a sword, the latter a key, and beneath what appears as intended to represent the baptizing of St. Ethelbert by St. Augustine, having these words around the same: SIGILLUM MONASTERII BEATORUM APOSTOLORUM PETRI & PAULI SOCIORUM AUGUSTINI ANGLORUM APOSTOLI CANTUAR.

The front of the stupendous abbey of St. Augustine extended towards the west 250 feet, having a handsome portal at each extremity; that to the north, being the most superb, constituted the principal approach to the monastery, the other was the gate conducting to the cemetery. For a very enlarged account of the former of these gateways, we beg the reader to refer to p. 246, &c. where the description has been rather prematurely given. Subsequent to the dissolution, the prominent buildings of this establishment, such as the dormitory, kitchen, halls, &c. with the church itself, which was covered with lead, were, from the basest sordid motives, from time to time stripped, and the walls gradually demolished for the cost price of the materials, or being left uncovered, mouldered from the inclemency of the weather and the hand of time. Notwithstanding the general dilapidation which took place after the suppression, sufficient of this pile remained standing for the accommodation of Henry VIII. as a palace; and Elizabeth, in 1573, during one of her progresses, kept her court therein for many days. Charles I. as before mentioned, p. 147, here consummated his nuptials with Henrietta Maria, in 1625, and, in 1660, Charles II. at the Restoration, also made it his residence.

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, gives a print of this abbey as standing in his time.* The view in question was taken from the high tower of the cathedral, shewing that whatsoever was demolished of this monastery at the suppression, a considerable

* Bishop Kennet, in his Life of Mr. W. Somner, says, that he furnished Sir William Dugdale with the ichnography of the cathedral, the draught of the monas-

portion remained standing when this drawing was taken. Ethelbert's tower was then nearly complete, the apartments being such as might and did then serve for a palace.

In the delineations of the print, we find that the wall of the monastery enclosed about sixteen acres of ground; besides which it had an almonry without the gate, still retaining that name, together with some vestiges of its antiquity.

On entering the sept, according to Somner, the first thing observable (except the fair hall, the late refectory of the monks,) is Ethelbert's tower. Of this fair hall, however, it is now difficult to trace the site; perhaps it was pulled down to furnish materials for the Red Lion Inn, High street, the landlord of which was then owner of the monastery, as the wainscotting of the great parlour is, with great probability, said to have been conveyed from the hall of St. Augustine's, being painted with scriptural subjects. Some years back, however, an attempt to clean and recover one of those pictures having failed, the whole was battened to resemble panelwork, and painted over of one colour.

Ethelbert's tower, which, in Hollar's print, appears pretty entire, is now no more. Mr. Somner supposes it built about the year 1047, and alleges his reasons for that opinion; but when, on his second thoughts, and more exact survey (as Mr. Battely quotes him from his own manuscript additions), he calls it a hollow piece throughout, and unvaulted, or without any arch cast over from the bottom to the top, he was strangely mistaken, as there certainly existed an arched vault, about twenty-five feet from the ground, to all appearance as old as the rest of the building. Above that, each of the corner towers on the north side had fair newel staircases at their summits, while corbels were left for flooring at different stories of the building.

What the dimensions of the old abbey church were can hardly be traced with any degree of certainty; the west side of Ethelbert's tower having been adorned with little pillars, from the top almost to the ground, seemed to shew that there never had

tery, and other sculptures; which, being designed for a folio volume, we only find one of them in Somner's quarto of the Antiquities of Canterbury. It is there called a map, representing the high altar of St. Augustine's, with the chapels behind it, &c. Mr. Battely had it copied for his edition of Somner, wherein are also some of Hollar's etchings for Sir W. Dugdale's work.

Drawn by C. Stephend.

Engd by J. Rudyh

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, REMAINS OF ST ETHELBERTS T

been any cross aisle or body continued in a l ıe from the church. At sixty-six feet south of this tower was a very massive ruin, composed of flint and rubble-stone, taken down in June 1793, when two hundred men were employed, the materials, exclusive of rubbish, having amounted to five hundred cart-loads. This structure displayed some appearance of having been built at the south-west corner of the church, in order to correspond with Ethelbert's tower at the north-west; if so, we may conjecture that it constituted the west front of the church, possibly with a handsome porch, whereof nothing is now to be seen. On carefully inspecting the east side of Ethelbert's tower while standing, two grooves or chasings were perceptible, one thirty, the other forty-two feet from the ground, cut in stonework, to receive the skirts, or flashings of the lead, when the roof was covered: the first determined, very exactly, the height and breadth of the north side aisle; while some of the north wall was standing, to a height above that of the old arches.

When the cemetery was ransacked a few years back, in search of stone coffins, several were dug up containing skeletons, and among them some of that religious fraternity, being entire, and laying at the depth of about seven feet. Great quantities of human bones were also dug up of different sizes, and at various depths; the stones whereof the coffins were composed being carried off, the bones were thrown into the ground at random, the indecency of which proceeding became so flagrant, that a stop was put to its further progress. The greater part of this cemetery has been demised to the trustees of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, erected on part of the site, in digging the foundation for which, the workmen, from the depth of one to six feet, were much incommoded by a great quantity of human bones and skulls, which lay in promiscuous heaps, without any remains of coffins near them; so that it is obvious they must have been greatly disturbed since their first interment. Near the spot in question were some hollows in the earth resembling human shapes, which certainly once contained entire bodies, the period of the removal of which is now unknown.

At the north-east corner of the upper end of this cemetery stand the interesting remains of the chapel of St. Pancras, originally built prior to the arrival of St. Augustine, and used by King Ethelbert, before his conversion to Christianity, for idola-

trous purposes, but subsequently consecrated by St. Augustine as a Christian chapel, and dedicated to St. Pancras. The chapel is only thirty feet long, and twenty-one wide, part of the walls being yet standing, having quantities of British or Roman bricks among them. In the south wall is a small circular arch of a doorway, regularly composed of thin bricks, obviously the workmanship of that period. In the eastern part is a large gothic window, having an arch above composed of the same kind of bricks, and in a pointed form. It appears that several persons had, at different times, been buried within this venerable structure.

The ground north-west of the chapel of St. Pancras, comprising about two acres of meadow land, presents a very uneven appearance, consisting beneath of nothing but the ruined foundations of buildings. Nearly adjoining the wall, at the eastern end of the ruins of the abbey church, is a plentiful spring of excellent water, from which the city receives additional supplies. In a will of the period of Henry VIII. mention is made of the conduit within the cemetery of this monastery.

Without the principal gate of entrance into the abbey, was that of the eleemosynary, or almonry, vulgarly termed ambry, which was subject to the control of an officer of the monastery called *eleemosinarius*, or almoner; there the remnants of food were distributed to certain alms people, being a society of brothers and sisters. According to Battely's Somner, p. 31, a chapel appertained to this almonry, long since fallen to ruins.

After the suppression, Henry VIII. retained the site and precincts of this monastery, with a large portion of the domains, in his own hands. Those buildings deemed useless were then pulled down, and the remainder adapted for the purposes of a royal palace, the contiguous domains being converted into a park for deer, &c. called the King's New Park.

In the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, the site of this abbey was granted to Cardinal Pole for life, and on that primate's death it reverted back to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, on the 7th of July, 1564, granted the estate to Henry Lord Cobham, upon whose attainder, in 1603, it was, by letters patent, under date March 27, anno 3d of James I. granted to Robert Cecil, Lord Essenden, Viscount Cranbourne, afterwards earl of Salisbury. From that nobleman it came into the possession of

Edward Lord Wooton, of Merley, who at his death devised the estate to Margaret his widow, for life. She was succeeded in the same by her only son, Thomas Lord Wooton, who devised the palace and lands to his widow, that lady residing thereon at the time of the rebellion, when her mansion was plundered, and the furniture destroyed by the parliamentarians, from which time it uniformly retained the name of Lady Wooton's Palace, and the area in front, that of Lady Wooton's Green.

The above lady dying March 17, 1658, her estates, and those of her late husband, Lord Wooton, were divided among their four daughters and coheirs. Anne, the youngest, having espoused Sir Edward Hales, baronet, of Woodchurch, in this county, he thereby became entitled to the present estate, consisting not only of the site and precincts of the abbey, but the grounds denominated the Old Park, to the east; the North Holmes, adjoining the north, with other contiguous lands, amounting in all to upwards of 1000 acres, the whole being parcel of the dissolved monastery, in whose descendants the major part of this estate has continued.

Nothing more remains to be said concerning the once princely edifice dedicated to Augustine, than that the portions still capable of being applied to any uses are thus disposed of. The grand gateway is converted into a brewhouse, as before observed; some of the principal apartments adjoining constitute the rooms of a tavern; the grand court is fitted up as a bowling green, with an orchestra, and boxes for the accommodation of visitors; and the chapel and aisle of the church, on the north side, form a fives court.

THE HIGH COURT OF THE ABBEY OF SAINT AUGUSTINE, AND INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THAT MONASTERY.

Appertaining to this abbot and convent, was a court usually called the High Court of St. Augustine, being similar to that held by the prior and convent of Christ Church. It was a court of record, held of their own vassals, before the bailiff for the time being, to hear and determine pleas, actions for debt, &c.; subject to which, was a jail contiguous to the abbey,

within the borough of Longport. In this court, rents were paid from estates held under the abbot and convent, which remained in force after the dissolution, being thenceforward subject to a high steward, appointed by the crown, and so continued until within less than a century, when the profits of the court diminishing, it fell into disuse, and is now nearly forgotten.

THE BOROUGH OF LONGPORT.

This consists of a district and manor, in the eastern suburbs of Canterbury, exempted from its liberties, and esteemed a borough within the hundred of Westgate, subject to the justices of the county at large, by whom a borsholder is nominated for this district. Somner calls Longport the ancient and first manor of St. Augustine's abbey, and, in Domesday, it is described under the general title of Land of the Church of St. Augustine.

In the reign of Edward I. the demesne lands of Longport comprised 475 acres 1 rood, having in demesne a park called Longportmed, near the park of Trendele ; and another park near the garden of Bertram, the tanner in Fordwich ; while in this manor were also held the hamlets of Vispole, St. Laurence, in St. Paul's and Wyke. Somner states, that the bounderies of this borough, are the same as described in the charter of Ethelbert's foundation.

What they were in the time of Henry III. anno 1268, may be ascertained by an agreement then entered into between the abbot and citizens of Canterbury, which was exemplified by that monarch's letters patent, under date the 20th May, in the 43d year of his reign, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery. For an account of the boundaries of the borough of Longport, as they are at present computed, we refer the reader to Hasted, 8vo. edit. vol. XII. pp. 235.

DOGE'S CHANTRY.

On the south side of Longport street, is Chantry lane, formerly called New street, which previous appellation was derived from a religious foundation built there, called Doge's Chantry, before mentioned, p. 141. It was an erection of one Hamon Doge, official to the archdeacon of Canterbury, and last rector of St. Paul's, in the reign of Henry III. A.D. 1264. The

founder of this establishment gave the right of conferring, instituting, and inducting, into corporal possession, every chaplain, and the defence of such person to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, all which he confirmed by his last will, appointing Martin de Dover chaplain of the same. From that period, the Chantry continued in the same state until the dissolution, when it was suppressed, and the house and lands surrendered to the king's commissioners for the use of himself and his heirs.

SAINT LAURENCE HOUSE.

About a quarter of a mile south-eastward from the above Chantry, on the southern side of the Watling-street road to Dover, stands this building, previously mentioned, (p. 142,) formerly an hospital, situated within the boundaries of the borough of Longport, being exempt from the city liberties, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county. This hospital was founded by Hugh, second abbot of St. Augustine's monastery of that name, A.D. 1137, being the 2d of King Stephen. It was intended for the leprous of the abbey, or those monks attacked with any contagious disorder, particularly leprosy, when a brother, who could not live within the precincts of the monastery without prejudice and scandal to the rest of the fraternity, was there provided with lodging, meat, drink, and apparel. The chief governor of this foundation was called the Warden or Keeper, being uniformly appointed from among the community of St. Augustine's abbey.

As this building was specially raised to serve as an hospital, it seems, at the general dissolution of religious foundations, to have escaped the fate of such establishments, for, after the suppression of the monks of the abbey of St. Augustine, it was entirely occupied by a prioress and sisters, who, in the 6th of Edward VI. made a feoffment of this hospital, in fee, to one Tipsel; but, in the 3d and 4th years of Philip and Mary, the queen, in consideration of a sum of money, by letters patent, granted this hospital to Sir John Parrot; the property afterwards passed into a variety of hands which it would be uninteresting here to recapitulate.

THE WHITE FRIARS.

Among the other precincts within the circumference of the city walls, though exempt from the liberties of the same, being esteemed as lying within the hundred of Westgate and jurisdiction of the county, must be noticed--the White Friars. This convent, situated a small distance south from St. George's street, had a handsome gateway, the brothers who possessed it being called Augustines, or *Friars Eremite*. To this religious foundation, there were some benefactors ; but its greatest ornament was John Capgrave, a noted friar of this order, who flourished in 1484, being then provincial of his fraternity. He was a learned and voluminous writer, as may be seen from the catalogue of his works by Pitseus, who is very lavish in his commendations of this ecclesiastic.

THE HOSPITAL OF KING'S BRIDGE, OTHERWISE EASTBRIDGE.

This foundation is equally situated in the same hundred, and exempt from the liberties of the city, standing within the jurisdiction of the county at large. It derived its name from being south of King's Bridge, and was formerly called indiscriminately Eastbridge Hospital, and the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Eastbridge, from having been erected by Thomas à Becket, in the reign of Henry II. This foundation had many liberal benefactors in ancient times, and, in 1362, Archbishop Islip here founded a perpetual chantry, transforming to the same the chantry founded in the church of Livingsborne, otherwise Beaksborne. The value of the rentals of this hospital, 26th of Henry VIII. according to Dugdale and Speed, were £23 18 9¾ ; but that must have been the clear income, as, according to Sancroft's MS. *valour*, the annual revenue in the whole amounted to £43 12 3.

Although this foundation survived the general wreck of similar institutions in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, the lands, together with the hospital itself, fell into the possession of private individuals, until Archbishop Parker, in the 10th of Elizabeth, recovered some of the lands for pious uses.

Of later date, there have been several benefactors to this es-

tablishment, among whom may be noticed the primates Juxon, Sheldon, and Sancroft. In 1691, the revenues amounted to £101 5 9; added to which, were fines for the renewal of leases, &c. The present structure is ancient, having a hall and chapel, with good accommodation in the house for the schoolmaster, &c.

For an account of the other precincts and villes *without* the walls of Canterbury, but deemed within the suburbs of the same, which are exempted from its liberties, being usually termed extra-parochial, and esteemed within the hundred of Westgate, and jurisdiction of the County of Kent at large, we refer our readers to page 137, &c.

Ere we quit the precincts of the metropolitical city of this county, we should conceive ourselves guilty of injustice did we refrain to mention the name of Alderman John Cooper, esq. concerning whose spirited efforts in forwarding every plan of embellishment, so many representations have been recently handed to us by subscribers. The above indefatigable gentleman is an architect of acknowledged talent, and, as a public character, has uniformly presented himself among the foremost in advocating improvements, having also in many instances stood forth the original proposer of the same. It will be sufficient to state, that nearly the entire management of erecting the following edifices was consigned to Mr. Cooper's scientific taste and discernment. The Hop and Corn Exchange, and the Fish Market (see p. 257); the Philosophical Institution (p. 135); while the projected New Jail and governor's dwelling, contiguous to Westgate, it is said, will be compleated by the same gentleman without loss of time, in a style at once novel and elegant, when the purposes to which the structure is to be applied are taken into consideration.

Having been compelled to dwell at such length on the subject of our Catholic forefathers, in order that we might not incur the displeasure of those most respectable bodies who, from conscientious scruples, do not adhere to the established faith of this realm, we beg leave to notice the following dissenting congregations having places of worship within this city. A curious small chapel in King street, built in imitation of Norman Saxon architecture, was originally the property of the Armenian Methodists; it now ranks as the Calvinistic Baptist chapel: the Metho-

dists have a very spacious chapel in Peter street; it is an unwieldy pile, and burthened that community with a heavy debt. The Independents have a chapel in Guildhall street;—Lady Huntingdon's Methodists have a meetinghouse in Watling street; the resort of the Quakers is in Canterbury lane, and the Jewish synagogue in St. Dunstan's. The Unitarian chapel is well attended, and the preacher not a little proud of having formerly been the intimate of Robert Robinson, of Cambridge; and, like that personage, the individual alluded to, was bred among Trinitarians and Calvinists, and thus adopted the tenets of Unitarianism.

THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE.

HAVING now closed our description of the Metropolitan City of Kent, we enter upon the general History of the County, having selected this Hundred, by way of commencement, for the following reasons:—From what has already appeared, it must be obvious the æra of the establishment of Christianity was that in which this portion of our island became preeminently conspicuous, as it was from the above date the deeds of our ancestors were in some measure attended to, as chronological records, consequently the more to be depended upon.

As, therefore, King Ethelbert, on establishing Augustine in his palace at Canterbury, thought fit to take up his abode at Reculver; by adopting the present plan, we shall, ere long, attain the Hundred of Blengate, in which that venerable seat of royalty was founded by the monarch in question. We shall, in succession, pursue our course until we have completed a survey of the whole coast and country, from Whitstaple to Hythe Haven; when, having gained the latter spot, it will be found, on tracing a direct line thence through Canterbury, the same

will terminate at the first mentioned place (Whitstaple). By this means, the whole circuit of Kent beyond Canterbury will be completed, after which, we shall, in succession, traverse the several Hundreds from the metropolitan city, until the termination of our labour be attained at Greenwich, being the extremest point of this county in the direction of London.

The Hundred of Westgate is situated eastward of Whitstaple, being, in the survey of Domesday, called *Estursete*, when belonging to the see of Canterbury; however, in the 7th of Edward I. we find that it was known by its present name of Westgate. This Hundred comprises within its boundaries the five parishes of HARBLEDOWNE, THANINGTON, MILTON, *near Canterbury*, SAINT DUNSTAN'S, *and a part of* SAINT STEPHEN'S, *otherwise* HACKINGTON. Within the jurisdiction of this Hundred is also the ville of the borough of Staplegate, and of the archiepiscopal palace in Canterbury, as well as the borough of Harwich, in Whitstaple. All those three were ancient members of the Hundred, and of later date, added thereto for the better distribution of justice, levying public taxes, and supporting the poor within them; the detached districts containing as follow:—The ville of the Hundred of Westgate, otherwise Dunkirk, formerly the forest of Bleane; the districts of Saint Nicholas's Hospital and the Mint, in Harbledowne; of the Castle of Canterbury; of Eastbridge Hospital; the Black and the White Friars; all situated in Canterbury, which, previous to the reformation, were exempt jurisdictions. At a remote period, it further contained the borough of St. Martin, and the manor of Caldicot, near Canterbury; and, until within a century, the ville of Christ Church, in Canterbury, now separated and esteemed an exempt jurisdiction.

VILLE OF THE HUNDRED OF WESTGATE, OTHERWISE DUNKIRK.

THIS anciently constituted the royal forest of Blean, comprising a very extensive district, consisting of coppice woods; generally speaking, of oak, with vast quantities of other timber. This tract stretches from the bottom of Boughton Hill, eastward, nearly as far as Harbledowne turnpike, on the road to

London, to the extent of two miles and a quarter; and across from Whitstaple and Seasalter parishes, in a southern direction to that of Chartham, being four miles, independent of the manor and extensive wood of Thornden, lying detached from the north-east corner of the same; containing, in the whole, about 5000 acres, interspersed by mansions, dwellings, and cottages.

Formerly, the forests of this county, as well as of England, generally speaking, were waste lands, the property of the crown, abounding with beasts of the chase, expressly kept for kingly diversion. So late as the reign of Henry VI. we find that wild boars were hunted in these woods, and in the 15th of Elizabeth, a patent was in existence, granted by the crown, constituting a keeper of the Blean and forests thereto appertaining. This district was anciently of much greater extent, for, in the reign of Henry I. it extended as far, and in part environed, the hospital of Harbledowne, then called the hospital of Blean wood; and, from the name of the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian, in the Blean, it appears probable, that it was wholly, or the major part, within the limits of this district.

However, prior and subsequent to the Norman conquest, the monarchs, at various periods, having bestowed large tracts on their favourites, and more particularly on religious establishments, nearly the whole became alienated from the crown, and thus forfeited all the privileges of a forest, as well as the name, being designated as the Blean, which it continued to retain, says Hasted, until within memory. Several houses, however, having been erected within its boundaries, particularly south of the common, at the base of Boughton hill, which were inhabited by disorderly characters, who sought refuge there, as a spot exempt from the jurisdiction of either parish or hundred; the whole district acquired the appellation of Dunkirk. The surrounding parishes, however, feeling the burthen of the poor and worthless resorting thither, procured, after the most determined opposition on the part of the inhabitants, that it should thenceforward be constituted a ville, by the name of *the ville of the hundred of Westgate, otherwise Dunkirk*, when the jurisdiction was annexed to the upper division of justices acting for the lath of Scray.

From the summit of Boughton hill, situated about six miles from Canterbury, the prospect is preeminently beautiful, being

diversified by all the luxuriance which landscape scenery can afford. The whole extent of this ville, from the bottom of the eminence above adverted to, in an eastern direction, is completely intersected by the main road from London to Canterbury; which, having been in neither hundred or parish, was long abandoned in a ruinous condition, until the commencement of the last century, when the divisions of east and west Kent undertook its reparation out of the county stock of the eastern division. Among the various improvements effected in this main road, is the having obviated the former abruptness of Boughton hill, by means of a new route, constructed to facilitate the purposes of travelling.

The district of Blean is chequered by a variety of small villages, that bearing the name of Blean, however, being considerable. The church, on the hill, is about four miles distant from Canterbury.

So early as the reign of King Offa, A.D. 791, lands in the woods called Bocholt and Blean Heanric, were granted to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury; and Richard I. gave his whole wood of Blean, &c. to that institution, to hold the same by the payment of one pair of gloves, excepting that portion vested by his father in the priory of St. Gregory. Among the above grants, there was certainly one of the *Manor of Thornden*, though nearly three miles removed from this district. The manor in question continued vested in the monks of Christ Church until the dissolution, when it fell into the king's hands, who settled those possessions on his newly founded dean and chapter, that body still continuing to enjoy the same.

Independent of the above mentioned manor and wood, Christ Church equally enjoyed a vast tract of coppice land in this district, laying north of the London road. Those were also settled by the dotation charter of Henry VIII. in the dean and chapter, the whole comprising 1000 acres of woodland. The primate of Canterbury alike enjoys 300 acres of woodland in this district, called *North* and *South Bishopsdenne* and *Hurste Woods*, which appear to have been granted to this see by Henry II. towards the close of his reign.

The manor of Bosendenne is also in the forest of Blean, having been purchased by Clarembald, first abbot of Faversham, of one Fulco Fitz Richard, for the use of his abbey, in the days

of King Stephen; the present manor, at the dissolution, also fell into the king's hands. It does not appear to whom this property was then granted; but in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, we find it vested in a family of the name of Lewes, who where then residents thereon. It subsequently fell to the Kingsfords, from whom it passed by marriage to the Venners, who, in 1786, alienated the property to George Gipps, Esq.

The abbot and convent of Faversham were equally possessed of woodlands contiguous to the manor of Bosendenne, probably purchased by the above named abbot, which comprised 1100 acres, called North Blean, and subsequently Faversham, or Abbot's Blean. This property was granted by Edward VI. to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated it to William Lovelace; its next possessor being Lord Sondes. It was then acquired by Sir William Thomas, bart. afterwards by the family of Aucher, from whom it passed to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare. By a female coheir of a grandson of the latter, bearing the same name, this manor, on a partition of his estates, fell to Selina, who, marrying Edward Dering, esq. of Surrenden park, it became vested in that truly honourable family.

HARBLEDOWNE.

This place, in former times, spelt *Herbaldowne*,* is the next parish eastward in the hundred of Westgate; a name signifying the down of herbage and tillage, to distinguish it from the adjoining hills, which, in ancient times, continued covered with

* The editor is indebted to a subscriber for the following information:—

"The present *Orthography* of Harbledown, as appears from an old monumental inscription in the church of St. Mary Breadman, Canterbury, is a corruption of *Herballdown*, formerly (and even *now vulgarly*) pronounced *Harble*.

"It probably acquired appellation from its Botanical riches; as it still produces, in its present enclosed state, a very great variety of plants and medicinal herbs. Here (says the writer,) I have observed growing wild, in great abundance and luxuriance, the plant formerly called Throatwort (from its efficacy in the cure of sore throats), the *Campanula Media of Linnæus*, which is now naturalized in all our gardens for the sake of its beautiful blue petals, under the denomination of *Canterbury bells*; which last name, it is not unlikely, was given to it, either from the great quantities growing in the vicinity of that city, or from its having been first reclaimed here."

wood. This parish is justly famed for the salubrity of its air, fertility of the soil, and the enchanting scenery that spreads itself in every direction to arrest the regard. It would be superfluous to dwell on the luxuriant prospect that rivets every eye when proceeding from the metropolis to Canterbury; nor is it therefore surprising, that such a variety of tasteful dwellings should have sprung up of late years, to which all the diversified charms of pleasure grounds, &c. are added. The site of Habledowne, however, is not only attractive to our own countrymen, but to the influx of foreigners, who are uniformly captivated by the *tout ensemble* of this magic ground, traversed direct eastward by the high road; on either side of which, this straggling village extends itself. The whole of this district being comprised of hills and dales, the scenery is as variegated as romantic; being incessantly checkered by the wildness of the forest view and all the charms of refined cultivation. On the brow of a hill, north of the road, stand the church and parsonage house, and opposite, though less elevated, the church and hospital of St. Nicholas, with the adjoining precinct called the mint. Two rills of pure water rise in the woods northward of this parish, which, after running about a mile, join their currents, and then forming one stream, empty themselves into the Stour. The soil of this parish is, generally speaking, dry, the centre mostly consisting of loam, at times intermingled with gravel; but in the extremities it consists of a deep clay. According to Hasted, these districts were formerly much frequented by botanists, in consequence of the curious plants there found in abundance. In this parish formerly stood a gallows for the punishment of culprits within the hundred of Westgate, which belonged to the metropolitan of this see, as appears by a grant of King John to the bishop of Rochester, wherein, speaking of a parcel of ground in Herbaldowne, it says, *prope furcas Archiepiscopi*, viz. near the *gallows* of the archbishop.

The Manor *of the Hundred of Westgate* claims paramount over this parish; subject to which, is the Manor of Hall and Beverley, having acquired the last mentioned appellation from a family resident here during many centuries. A court baron is held for this manor.

In the south-west part of the parish is Poldhurst, originally

Poldre, or Polre; as, in the time of Henry III. Robert de Polre appears to have possessed this property. Under Richard I. Archbishop Hubert confirmed to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, certain tithes in Herbaldowne, from 200 acres of land as many sheaves. After the dissolution, they were granted in exchange to the archbishop, of whose revenues they constitute a part.

The Hospital of Harbledowne, called in the earliest records *the Hospital of the Forest, or Wood of Blean,* with the adjoining church of St. Nicholas appertaining to it, was founded by Lanfranc about 1084, for the reception of lepers, (now appropriated for the relief of a certain number of poor persons) having been so contrived, according to Eadmer, the monk, that the men were kept distinct from the women; and, by appointment of the primate, whatsoever was required, according to the nature of the disease, the same was provided out of his own substance, and proper persons employed to attend them. The original endowment of the founder was a revenue appropriated to this institution conjointly with that of St. John in Canterbury, equally established by him, amounting to seven score pounds per annum, payable out of the manors of Reculver and Bocton under Blean. This revenue was at different times augmented by other grants, and, in particular, Henry II. gave, and Richard I. confirmed, to this hospital, one load of wood daily out of Shoart wood, in the Blean; while Pope John XXII. in the 13th of Edward II. exempted the prior and fraternity of this hospital from all tithes personal, of their gardens, orchards, and fodder of their cattle. Having had no regular evidence of their endowment, this fraternity, on the accession of every new primate, was compelled to petition for a continuance of the accustomed allowance from the see, which was uniformly done until Archbishop Islip, A. D. 1355, confirmed the payment of £160 annually, out of the rents and profits of the parsonage of Reculver. From the above period those hospitals have continued to receive the said revenues, which, however considerable they might have been deemed in former days, yet, owing to the depreciation in the value of currency at the present period, are become very mediocre pittances. On the parsonage of Reculver becoming inadequate to the payment, it was annually made good as alms accorded by the arch-

bishop from the temporalities of the see, that is to say, £50 by the registrar at Canterbury, £30 being reserved to pay the out-brothers and sisters settled at Lambeth.

The inmates of this establishment enjoy distinct privileges, the whole consisting of a master, fifteen in-brothers, and the same number of sisters, with a reader, who is a clerk in orders. The edifice, as now standing, is principally of brick, having been rebuilt in the reign of James II.*

In the orchard, situated at the west side of the hospital, is a well of excellent water, called the Prince's Well, but how it acquired that appellation, says Hasted, is not known, though several traditionary tales are told respecting the same. Prior to the Reformation, observes the facetious Philipott, p. 178, "was preserved the slipper of *Thomas Becket*, taken from one of his feet after his being destroyed at his own church at *Canterbury*, and which, as report insinuates, was bespattered with his blood; this being curiously enchased with diamonds, was let down for passengers to offer up their orisons at his shrine, to adore with a kiss; nor was it returned, but full fraighted and laden with the benevolences of devoted pilgrims." If the reader has any wish to ascertain further on this head, we refer him to the *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo* of Erasmus, and the Perambulation of Lambard, p. 346.

The church adjoining the hospital, on the eastern side, is an antique structure, consisting of a body, two aisles, and a chancel, having a low tower northward, containing the belfry. The north aisle is divided from the nave by two pointed arches, and in the window is a good painting of St. John the Baptist, having an unfurled banner, whereon the *Agnus Dei* is displayed. The font, of an octagonal form, is ancient, having mouldings towards the summit, the lower part displaying figures of animals, &c. the whole being in high relief.

* In Duncombe's History of this Archiepiscopal Hospital is the engraving of a curious antique *Maple Bowl*, used on feast days, the rims being silver gilt, while at the bottom was fastened a medallion, representing a knight on horseback, armed at all points, with his vizor raised, bearing a staff in his right hand, and upon the other arm a shield, bearing the impress of the arms of Beauchamp. Beneath the palfrey appears a dragon, on its side, with its jaws distended, and darting its sting at a lion. The feet of the latter beast are upon the circle of the medallion, his mouth being open, and raised towards the horse's nose. Around appear these words:—

GY DE WARWIC: ADANOWN: FECI OCCIS: LE DRAGOUN.

On the south wall of the church is a marble tablet in memory of G. Gipps, Esq. who died, aged 72, in the year 1800, having represented Canterbury in four successive parliaments. He resided at Hall Place, which became the residence of his widow, though belonging to Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, in Derbyshire. In the adjoining church-yard, Somner observes, "are badges and characters of a parochial church." It appears to be the same edifice as raised by Lanfranc, with the exception of the windows, which have undergone alteration; they still contain some vestiges of painted glass. Some other monuments adorn this structure, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; and, on the valuation of ecclesiastical livings in 1292, it was estimated at nine marks yearly. Subsequent to the 17th of Edward III. no mention is made of this edifice as a parish church, in which state it remained until the 46th year of the same monarch, when Archbishop Wittesley founded a perpetual chantry therein, appointing a priest to perform mass continually, such personage being chosen from among the poor brothers of the institution, nominated by the master of Eastbridge hospital, and presented to the archbishop. This chantry having been dissolved the 2d of Edward VI. the church became a chapel to the hospital, service being performed by a minister, called the reader, a member of the establishment, whose duty is also to attend on the sick of the hospital.

Contiguous to the cemetery of St. Nicholas is a precinct, called the MINT, otherwise CLAVERING, forming a portion of the premises wherewith Archbishop Wittesley had endowed the chantry priest, as part of his remuneration, the same being described as a certain space of ground, adjoining the hospital called Claveringe. This, at the dissolution, comprised a messuage, garden, and tenement, called *Clavering Hospital*, since which it has continued a lay fee, appearing to have been esteemed an *extra parochial district*, and from that exclusive privilege no doubt acquired the name of THE MINT.

St. Michael's parish, Harbledowne, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the diocese of Canterbury, and its deanery. The church named after the above Saint stands on the point of a hill, consisting only of one aisle and a chancel, with a low pointed turret, containing the belfry. This structure,

composed of rubble-stone and flints, covered with plaster, is of considerable antiquity, and contains several monuments. It is a rectory, and constituted part of the former possessions of the see of Canterbury, his grace still continuing patron of the same. In the king's books its valuation stands at £9 2 6, and the yearly tenths at 18s. 3d. In 1588 the estimation was £80, having also eighty communicants, which had undergone no variation in 1640. Hasted gives the certified value at £63 14 3, eight acres of glebe land being appendant thereto.

THANINGTON.

This parish is the next, lying south-east from Harbledowne, being about one mile from Canterbury, contiguous to the suburbs of Wincheap, whereof a portion of the street, together with St. Jacob's hospital at the entrance, are comprehended in its boundaries. Thanington is traversed by the Stour; to the south stands the church, beyond which, and the Ashford road, the eminence presents a flinty soil, as far as Iffen's wood, a small portion of which is comprehended within its limits.

On the opposite or northern side of the river, lies a large tract of meadow land, skirting which is the manor and borough of Toniford, part of the ruins of the ancient castellated mansion still remaining, built of flint and ashlar stones, the fabric having originally presented four circular towers, at equal distances, with a deep broad moat, &c. Adjoining these remains, stands a more modern fabric, erected near the site of the old one.

This place was anciently held of the archbishop, as part of his manor of Westgate, and has a court baron.

Toniford, usually called *Tunford*, is a manor situated within the borough of its own name, contiguous to the western limits of this parish, and on that side the river Stour nearest to Harbledowne. This estate was, at a remote period, the property and residence of a family, who thence derived their name of Toniford.

St. Jacob's, otherwise St. James's Hospital, which stood at the extremity of Wincheap street, without the bounds of Canterbury city, was a foundation for leprous women, anterior to

the reign of King John. The members of this institution were exempted from the payment of tithes for their gardens and cattle, but eighteen-pence per annum was paid to the parson for the site of the hospital, in lieu of such tithe. This foundation escaped the overthrow of such establishments in the reign of Henry VIII. having continued unmolested until the 5th of Edward VI. when it was surrendered into that prince's hands. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £53 16 11 in the whole, or £32 2 1½ clear yearly income. Some stone walls are the only vestiges of this structure remaining; the residue of the building, now called the hospital, being of a posterior date. Thanington ranks within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* of Canterbury and *Deaconry* of the same.

The church dedicated to St. Nicholas is very ancient, but inconsequential, comprising only one aisle, a lofty chancel, with another to the south, and a small pointed turret in the centre, containing the belfry. Within this building are some memorials of the ancient family of the Kingsfords of this place, with several tombs of persons of note. The pile in question formed a part of the ancient possessions of the priory of St. Gregory, founded by Lanfranc, and was confirmed to it by Archbishop Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. In the 8th of Richard II. it was valued at £11 6 8, at which period there was a vicarage at this place, valued at £4. The church and advowson continued part of the possessions of the priory, until the dissolution consigned it to the king's hands, who soon after granted it, with the site and other estates of the priory, in exchange to the archbishop, a portion of whose revenues the appropriation still continues.

MILTON.

This parish lies next to the south-west, being in ancient records frequently written *Meletune*, and in later times *Milton near Canterbury*, which addition was given in order to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name in this county. It is distant about two miles from the metropolitan city, bearing northward on the Ashford road, being very circumscribed, and situated with the church or chapel, as it is termed, in the vale

near the Stour, which serves as its western boundary. Thence the chalky hill rises in a steep ascent to the route above referred to, where the prospect over the vale beneath may be termed romantically beautiful. The verdant meadows through which the limpid river winds its meandering course, checquered by hamlets and village spires, bounded on the summit of the opposite stupendous hills by the rich foliage of the forest of Blean, and other woods; commanding, in one direction, the tower of Canterbury cathedral, and in the other the luxuriant parks of Chilham and Godmersham, present a combination, than which nothing can be more transcendently beautiful and imposing. Above the road runs a considerable tract of barren chalky soil, called Milton Down, over which the eminence continues peering to Iffin's wood, a small portion of which is ranked in this parish, as well as the deep vale called Larkey Valley, *(Arcadii vallum,)* running thence down to the road, through a wild district covered by coppice, the property of the Honeywood family.

The manor of Milton was, in the year 1044, given by one Egelric Bigge to Christ church, Canterbury; and, on a partition of the lands, shortly after the conquest, between the primate and his monks, it was allotted as a limb of the manor of Westgate. In Domesday survey it is entered as being held by Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed Vicecomes, from his long continuance in the office of sheriff of this county. After passing from that early period into the hands of a long string of possessors, it ultimately devolved to the Honywood family. The parish of Milton is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury.

The church dedicated to St. Nicholas is so small as to be esteemed only a chapel; it has uniformly continued an appendage to this manor, wherefore the patronage is now vested in the Honywood family. It is a rectory, and in the 8th of Richard II. was valued at 66s. 8d. In the king's books it stood at £4 14 4, being now of the clear annual value of £20. It was subsequently augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, with the additional sum of £200.

SAINT DUNSTAN'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

Eastward from St. Michael's parish, Harbledowne, from which it is only separated by Thanington, is St. Dunstan's, forming part of the suburbs of Canterbury to the west, being so called from the name of the famous saint, to whose honour the church is dedicated. This parish adjoins eastward to that of Holy Cross, Westgate, midway between the gate of the city and St. Dunstan's church, the street standing on either side of the high road to London.

The ancient Place House of the Ropers is opposite the church, at the western extremity of the street; the more ancient seat stood at some distance behind the Court-house and gateway, these having only served as minor offices to the original structure. Near St. Dunstan's Cross the road separates, one branch to the south-west, conducting to London, along which the present parish extends about a quarter of a mile, the lands being particularly fertile and propitious for the growth of hops. The other route proceeds in a straight line from the Cross up St. Thomas's Hill, and then over Blean Common, at the commencement of which the parish of St. Dunstan terminates, in the direction of Whitstaple.

Near this spot is a neat mansion, erected by the late Colonel Webb, the prospect from the windows commanding an extensive view of Canterbury and the adjacent country. On the death of that gentleman it became the property of his widow, who made it her residence. There formerly stood a gallows on St. Thomas's Hill, at which spot (says Hasted,) a criminal suffered as late as the year 1702. The fair at this place is held annually, along the street, on the Monday week after the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula. The manor of Westgate, as belonging to the archbishop, claims a right over the whole of this parish.

PLACE HOUSE, or *St. Dunstan's Place*, standing near the church, north of the London road, is famed as having been the residence of the Roper family, whose burial-place was in the church of this parish. The mansion in question subsequently devolved by marriage to the Dering family.

St. Thomas's Hill, another seat, derived its name from the eminence whereon it was erected, on the Whitstaple road, about half a mile from St. Dunstan's church. In the reigns of Philip and Mary it was possessed by the family of the Roberts's, and ultimately fell to Charles Webb, Esq. who rebuilt the same prior to 1786.

This parish stands within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church comprises two aisles, two chancels at the east end, and a smaller one near the western extremity; it has also a tower steeple, wherein is the belfry. Beneath this structure are the vaults of the Roberts and Roper families, and among the monuments in the church must not be omitted those of William Roper, Esq. son of John Roper, Esq. and Margaret his wife, daughter of the great Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England. "In a hollow in the wall of the vault underneath," says Hasted, "having an iron grate below it, next to the coffin of the above Margaret, there is still remaining a skull, being that of Sir Thomas More; for, after he was beheaded, anno 1535, though his body was permitted to be buried, first in the church of St. Peter in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole on London-bridge, and was afterwards privily bought by his daughter Margaret, and for some time preserved by her in a leaden casket, with much devotion, and placed in this vault when she died, near her coffin." North of this church is a chapel, now used as a vestry-room, founded in 1390 by Henry de Canterbury, the king's chaplain, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, wherein was established a perpetual chantry, in which state it continued till the reign of Edward VI. This church formed part of the ancient possessions of St. Gregory's priory, in Canterbury, having been founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, while Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. confirmed the same, together with other possessions. At the dissolution it was granted, with the site and most of the possessions of the priory, in exchange to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

SAINT STEPHEN'S, OTHERWISE HACKINGTON.

Next adjoining to St. Dunstan's parish, the account of which we have just closed, in regular succession comes—THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CANTERBURY, the ample description of which having occupied the commencement of our survey, we now proceed to the next parish in the hundred of Westgate, namely St. Stephen's, or Hackington.

This district lies north from St. Dunstan's, the latter designation being its proper name, which it still retains in all judicial proceedings, though generally known as St. Stephen's, from an image of that saint having formerly graced the church, much visited by pilgrims on account of the miraculous powers attributed to it. Though the major part of this parish stands within the hundred of Westgate, and borough of Hackington, yet that portion containing the borough of Shoart is within the hundred of Downhamford, and the residue in Bridge and Petham.

Hackington lies, for the most part, on the acclivity of the hill rising from the Stour, the side towards Canterbury being pleasant, and tolerably healthy, but very damp, owing to the springs rising near the surface of the soil. Adjoining the church-yard, westward, stood the Old Place House, pulled down many years back by Sir Edward Hales, bart. to whom the principal part of the parish, as well as HALES PLACE, belonged. He was a great favourite with James II. whom he accompanied on that monarch's first attempt to quit the kingdom in 1688. However, being arrested, he was committed to the Tower, of which he had previously filled the office of lieutenant governor. Having obtained his freedom, he repaired to France, and was received by James in the most friendly manner, who created him earl of Tenterden and Viscount Tunstall. Place House, of St. Stephen's, a very ancient pile of building, was pulled down by the late baronet, who, in 1768, began a more extensive edifice, selecting a preferable site for the same. It comprises an ample body, with two wings for offices built of brick, in the Ionic taste, with stone jambs and cornices; the park also underwent great improvements, being of considerable extent, and including within its

area a pleasing diversity of picturesque objects, including Canterbury, its cathedral, and the surrounding country.

Still ascending, near St. Thomas's Hill, is Beverley Farm, formerly part of the estate of the Ropers, and ultimately of the Wynne family, the soil being rather poor in the vicinity. Tyler Hamlet, so called from a manufactory of tiles having been carried on there, stands northward, and at the bottom of the hill is a small rivulet, which takes its rise in Blean woods, separating the present parish from that of Bleane. This parish enjoys the privilege of a fair, held on St. Bartholomew's day, annually, upon St. Stephen's Green, for the sale of toys and minor articles of fancy. On his return from doing homage to the king of France, Edward III. held a grand tournament in this parish, attended by many of the French nobility. The archiepiscopal manor of Westgate claims paramount over the whole district of this parish, which ranks within that hundred.

Hackington, in Domesday written *Latintone,* was under the Confessor, and until the Norman conquest possessed by the burgesses of Canterbury, from whom it was taken by the rapacious Odo, bishop of Baieux. Four years after the survey, in the time of William the Conqueror, Odo having been disgraced, this, together with his other estates, was confiscated to the crown. Concerning the ancient MANOR HAGHE, otherwise HAWE, now designated as HALL, it certainly, according to Hasted, constituted a portion of the bishop's estate in this parish, having been subsequently granted to one of the family of Bellamont, or Beaumont, earls of Leicester, in whose possession it continued in 1206. It afterwards passed into the family of Woodlande, and thence to the Manwood's, when Sir John of that name, in 1637 alienated the property to Colonel Thomas Colepeper, son of Sir Anthony of Bedgbury, who, in 1643, was buried in this church. From the latter ancient family, it came to the Hales's, who, as before stated, pulled down the venerable mansion of Place House, and erected another dwelling on the rise of the hill within the park, to which he gave the name of HALES PLACE, above described.

The MANORS of SHELFORD and MEADGROVE, otherwise BROADOAK, are situated contiguous to each other, north of this parish, adjoining to Sturry. The former written *Shuldeford,* in

old records, was, in the time of Edward I. possessed by the Hadloe, or Handloe's, when, that family becoming extinct, it fell to the Brents of Canterbury, Roger of that name dying possessed of this manor the 3rd of Henry VII. when it was alienated to the Boughton's.

The manor of Meadgrove, or Broadoak, was held of the abbot of St. Augustine's by the Hardres' family, in whom it remained until the time of Henry VIII. when it was also alienated to the Boughton's, above named, owners of Shelford, who, in the same reign, exchanged them and other manors with the king for that of Plumsted. In the 7th of Edward VI. these manors were granted to Reginald Lygate, by the crown; in the reign of Elizabeth, we find them in the possession of the Manwood's; and ultimately vested in the Venner's of Canterbury. For these two manors no courts are held.

Archbishop Baldwin, in the reign of Henry II. laid the foundation of a college for secular canons, near the church of Hackington; when the monks, aware how prejudicial such a foundation might prove to their establishment, obtained a papal bull, enjoining the primate to pull down what had already been constructed, pronouncing the spot *et maledictum et profanum*, cursed and profane (see p. 294). For a more copious account of the dissentions that took place in regard to this college at Hackington, see Dec. Scrip. col. 1675.

This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Canterbury. The church named in honour of St. Stephen, is in the form of a cross, and comprises a body and chancel at the east end, with two cross chancels on the north and south sides of the body, having a low spire on the tower, the latter of which contains the belfry. The present edifice has been constructed at different periods, the lower part of the tower displaying zigzag ornaments, being unquestionably the most ancient, and, to all appearance, coeval with the time of Baldwin, who is said to have commenced the re-erection of this church. There are several monumental effigies within this building, among which are memorials of the Manwood's,* who

* The south cross of the church was rebuilt by Sir Roger Manwood, who reposes in a large vault constructed during his life time. On his tomb are his effigies, represented in his baron's robes and cap; beneath which, are the persons of his two wives and five children kneeling.

Drawn by H Gastineau after a sketch by

Engraved by Garn

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF ST STEPHENS CHURCH,

HACKINGTON NEAR CANTERBURY,

KENT.

were great benefactors to this edifice, the family of the Hales's having in like manner here displayed their munificence. The church, which, in Baldwin's time, was called *Capella de Hackington,* formed part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continued until the primate Langton, A.D. 1227, appropriated it to the archdeaconry, his brother being at the time archdeacon. The latter dignitary then removed hither, this spot continuing the residence of his successors for many years after. William Warham appears to have been the last archdeacon who took up his abode here, as the parsonage house with the lands appertaining to the same, were, not long after, surrendered up to the crown, notwithstanding the resolute opposition of the archdeacon, who, rather than submit to such a manifest injustice, seems to have resigned, as Somner says, for conscience sake, his archdeaconry. The land belonging to this house and adjoining thereto, was most probably the glebe land of the parsonage, to which no house or glebe now appertains. However, the parsonage of this parish, with the advowson of the vicarage, continued as before; wherefore, the archdeacon of Canterbury still continues possessor of the appropriation, as well as patron of the vicarage of the church. Previous to the reformation, the incumbent was, for the most part, maintained from the proceeds of oblations offered up to the miraculous image of St. Stephen, before adverted to; after the suppression therefore, the vicar's income having been found inadequate, Sir Roger Manwood, A.D. 1588, from conscientious motives, surrendered up his lease, held from the archdeacon, of the parsonage, &c. consenting that the archbishop should settle it on certain conditions, as a perpetual augmentation of the vicarage, in which state it now continues.

In the king's books, the value of this vicarage was £5 2 3½, and the yearly tenths 10s. 2¾d. In 1640, its value was estimated at £40; and in 1710, the profits, with the exception of the house and gardens, as well as the tithes of wood, were let at an annual rental of £90.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF FORDWICH.

THESE lay contiguous to St. Stephens', a small portion of the parish of Sturry only intervening, and are about two miles to the

north-east of Canterbury. This name is derived from a ford or pass at the crooked winding of the Stour, where the town is situated. The liberty of the cinque ports claims over this entire parish, Fordwich being a subordinate member to the principal cinque ports of Sandwich. In Domesday it stands as being within a Hundred of its own name, and, in the records of that early period, it is called *Burgum de Fordwyc*. In 1055, Edward the Confessor gave all his lands in Fordwych to the convent of St. Augustine; but shortly after the conquest, Egelsin, the then abbot, to acquire favor with the Norman despot and his followers, granted several of the estates of his monastery to them, among which was this of Fordwych, surrendered to Hamo de Crevequer, surnamed *Vicecomes*. King William, however, subsequently, at the instance of abbot Scotland, repossessed the abbey with this borough, while Bishop Odo, the king's half brother, gave the abbot all the dwellings he possessed in this town. Edward III. confirmed this manor to the convent by *inspeximus*; at which period, the abbot had a jail here, and held land, then called a park, in this parish. It so continued until the dissolution, when the manor of Fordwich, in the 7th of Edward VI. was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. In the reign of James I. it was the property of Elizabeth Finch, afterwards countess of Winchelsea, whose son Thomas, at the commencement of the reign of Charles I. fled beyond seas. In 1660, this manor and advowson were devised by John Lord Finch, keeper of the great seal to his kinsman Heneage, earl of Winchelsea, after which, they were alienated to the Cowper's, Viscounts Fordwich. A court baron is held for this town and manor.

In this parish there is an estate bearing the name of Tancrey Island, which, under Edward I. belonged to the family of Marins, in ancient records styled *de Marinis*, and in that line it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when it passed to the Beverlys, in Harbledowne.

The town of Fordwich was, at a remote date, of much greater consequence than even at the period of Henry VIII.; as Leland, making mention of it, says, "having in it a poor mayor." While Reculver was regarded as one of the mouths of the *Portus Rhutupinus;* the sea flowing up to Fordwich, this town was much resorted to by ships frequenting the Stour, the navigation of which river then extended as high as the quay of Fordwich;

wherefore, at the time of the Saxons, there was a collector of customs appointed by the king, whose office was vested in the abbot of St. Augustine, after the gift of this manor to that convent by the Confessor, and so continued until the dissolution.

Fordwich being low and close to the marshes, is very unwholesome, and consequently little frequented. The only remains of antiquity were a lofty arched gateway of brick, at the entrance to the wharf, pulled down some years back, and the vestige of a flint wall skirting the river. The church stands at the east end of the town, and the parsonage house, southward of the same, on the road leading to Stodmarsh. The Stour and a small spot of Tancrey Island, over which the grand route passes from Sturry to Fordwich, form the northern boundaries of this parish, extending one mile southward up the hill as far as the road, abutting on the wall of the Moat Park.

The Corporation *of Fordwich and its Liberties* extends over the town and the whole of the parish, as well as the portions of the parishes of Westbere, Sturry, Northgate, and St. Martin's, in Canterbury; also down the Stour to Grove ferry, thence to Pluck's gutter, just below Winham water, and in front of the Isle of Thanet. It is a corporation by prescription, the members having been originally styled barons; whereas, it is now regulated by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, whereto are added a high steward, treasurer, and town clerk. The mayor, by virtue of his office, is coroner, and the jurats, who rank as justices, hold a sessions of the peace and jail delivery; it has a court of record similar to that of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the other corporations within the liberties of the Cinque Ports. There was also a gallows below the quay, for the execution of prisoners, which was taken down some years back.

The Stour is still navigable for lighters and barges, as far as the bridge above the town, the droits arising from coals, &c. landed on the quay, being the property of the corporation. The *Fordwich trout*, possessing a very superior flavour, are caught in this stream, and, as a particular delicacy, command very high prices; Hasted states, that not more than thirty were procured in a year, though, prior to his time, they were in greater plenty. Fordwich is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese and deanery* of Canterbury.

The church dedicated to St Mary consists of two aisles and a chancel, having a lofty spire steeple at the west end, containing four bells. It stands close to the Stour, and so much upon a level with its current, as to be frequently overflowed, and at all times damp and unwholesome. There was formerly much stained glass in the windows, whereof few vestiges now remain, and there are many monuments, among which are several momentos of the Jennings's, of Tancrey Island, as well as the Norton's. It is a rectory, having been uniformly an appendage to the manor, and in the patronage of the Lord of Fordwich. In the king's books, it is estimated at £5 15 2; in 1640, it was valued at £40; and, according to Hasted, is now worth £120, having three acres of glebe land annexed thereto.

THE HUNDRED OF BLENGATE.

This being next eastward from the hundred of Westgate, anciently formed part of the estate of St. Augustine's monastery, and so remained at the dissolution, in the 30th of Henry VIII. when it fell to the crown. This district circumscribes within its boundaries the parishes of Westbere, Sturry, Herne, Hothe, Chislet, Reculver, and Stourmouth.

WESTBERE

—adjoins the northern side of the Stour, opposite to Fordwich, and derives its name from its situation, to distinguish it from Bere court, in Westcliffe, near Dover, being at a considerable distance eastward, in some records written *Sturry Bere,* from its contiguity to that parish. Westbere extends from the Stour over the marshes, up the hill northward, as far as the high road to Margate, extending also south-westward to Fordwich. The village is neat and pleasantly situated, about the centre of the parish at the base of the hill, having the church above it. Although so near the marshes, it is very healthy, the soil mostly sand, covered with broom and coppice wood ; but, whenever the land is ploughed, it is found fertile in corn, fruit, and hops.

Somner gives it as his opinion, that in very remote times, an estuary, or arm of the sea, covered this level, and that the water extended to this village. In proof of which, he asserts, that, by credible relation, in digging a well, when the workmen had attained a considerable depth, quantities of oysters and shell fish, together with an iron anchor unimpaired, were turned up. It may also be necessary to remark, that when the Stour is flooded, it frequently submerges the marshes for three quarters of a mile in width.

The Manor of Chistlet claims over that part of this parish within the hundred of Blengate, constituting the greater part; and the remainder being the borough of Rushborne, situated in Westgate hundred, is within the jurisdiction of that manor. Subordinate to the manor of Chistlet, are those of Hersing and Hopland; the former usually called *Haseden*, both anciently held of the abbot of St. Augustine. The tithes arising from the estate of Hopland, were, in the reign of Henry I. possessed by St. Augustine's monastery, and assigned for the cloathing the monks. At the dissolution, they came into the hands of the crown, and are now vested in the proprietors of these estates, which are wholly exempt from the disbursement of tithes; that of Hopland only paying eighteenpence yearly to the rector of this parish.

Clinches, otherwise Hopenhall, is a manor and residence, situated on the north side of Westbere street. It was, for a succession of years, in the family of the Gilbert's, and afterwards came to the Milles's, of Hackington.

The Borough of Rushborne, formerly spelt *Rusheborne*, lies north of this parish, extending to Sturry and Chistlet, being within the hundred of Westgate, whence it is separated by a portion of that of Blengate. The tithes formed part of the possessions of St. Gregory, and so continued until the dissolution, when the king granted the site and other possessions in exchange to the archbishop, a portion of whose revenues they still continue.

Westbere is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Canterbury. The church dedi-

cated to all Saints is small, containing one aisle and a chancel, with a pointed wooden turret at the west end. It stands on the side of a hill above the village, and is very dry, containing several memorials of the departed, and in the windows are some vestiges of painted glass. The patronage of this church was vested in St. Augustine's monastery, and at the dissolution it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. It is valued in the king's books at £7, and the yearly tenths fourteen shillings. In 1640, it was estimated at £50, having a barn, with some acres of land appendant thereto, which have long been inundated.

STURRY.

This parish lies north from Westbere, being, in ancient deeds, called by the various names of *Esturai*, *Sturigao*, and *Sture*, all in reference to its position near the Stour. This parish contains six boroughs, namely, Sturry street, Butland, Buckwell, Calcott common, Blaxland, and Hoth. There is a portion of this parish near the south-western boundaries, within the corporation of Fordwich, and on the opposite extremity, a small part of the borough of Rushborne, over which the hundred of Westgate only claims. Sturry is situated low, and consequently unpleasant, being about a mile from Canterbury, the village standing north-east of the Stour. It is called Sturry street, the houses being erected on either side of the high road conducting to the Isle of Thanet. The church is to the westward, near it formerly stood Sturry court, a building of the period of James I. and sufficient in magnitude for the residence of the Lord Strangfords, who were its owners. It was afterwards converted to the purposes of a farm-house. There was formerly a bridge over the stream at this place, as early as the reign of Edward II. The Stour, when the survey of Domesday was taken, presented a stream of much greater magnitude than it has displayed for a long succession of years; for it appears that, although there were only twenty-eight acres of meadow land, there were then ten mills and seven fisheries.

On the opposite side of the village eastward, on the Margate road, the hill rises northward, over which the route conducts to Herne, over a barren soil. King Ethelbert, on founding the abbey of St. Augustine, settled upon it this parish of Sturigao, other-

wise Cistelei. This was afterwards increased by gifts of succeeding Saxon monarchs, and lands belonging to Minster in Thanet, which Canute, in 1027, after its demolition, gave, with all the revenues of the same, to St. Augustine's abbey.

In the reign of Richard II. the abbot's lands in Sturry were estimated at 346 acres, and 400 acres of marsh, then valued with the rent in Fordwich at £40 11 8; in which state the lands remained at the dissolution.

Mayton, otherwise *Maxton*, is a manor north-west of this parish, near Broadoak common, formerly of note, having been held by knight's service of the abbot, by the eminent family of the Cobham's. This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of three aisles and a chancel. The latter is by far the most ancient part of the building, and on the springs of the several arches of the windows are sculptured heads, two being certainly intended as representatives of King Ethelbert and Augustine. In 1295 the abbot of St. Augustine, among other new deaneries, instituted that of Sturry, and apportioned the several churches belonging to his abbey to each, this church being of course included. The result was, that great contentions arose between the archbishops and abbots, which terminated in the entire abolition of that new institution, the churches returning to the former jurisdiction whereto they had been subjected.

This vicarage, in 1640, was valued at £60, a more recent return having added £3 to the above sum.

HERNE,

—or *Hearne*, as frequently spelt, nearly adjoins Sturry, northward, deriving its name from the Saxon word *hyrne*, or *hurne*, meaning a nook, or corner. This comprises five boroughs, namely,—Stroud, Hawe, Hampton, Beltinge, and Thornden. The borsholders of these boroughs are subordinate to the constable of the upper moiety of Blengate, chosen at the court leet of Reculver, for two years, from this parish, and three next succeeding years, one each in his turn from Reculver, Hothe, Hoath,

and Stourmouth. This parish is about six miles north-east from Canterbury, in a wild desolate country, abounding in wastes, and few commons, with cottages thinly interspersed. The soil is a stiff clay, mingled in parts with gravel, the water throughout being very brackish. Herne street, a large village, stands about the centre of the parish, the church being at the south, near its termination. In 1798 barracks were raised by government for the reception of troops, deemed necessary to guard this part of the coast. Archbishop Islip in the 25th of Edward III. obtained a grant of a market to be held weekly, and a fair on the feast of St. Martin, and the day following, in this parish of Herne. Reculver Manor claims paramount over part of this parish, and the manor of Sturry over the remainder; subordinate to which, is—

The Manor of Hawe, otherwise *Haghe*, situated in the borough of its own name, having a court baron held for the manor. Lottinge, or *Louting*, is a small manor in the north-west part of this parish. The Manor of Underdowne is situated in Herne-street, within the borough of Stroud: and the Manor of Makinbrooke occupied the north-west part of this parish, being part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury, or Westbere. The church, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and dedicated to St. Martin, is a handsome building, consisting of three aisles, and three chancels, with a well-built square tower, wherein is the belfry. The pillars between the aisles are high, and beautifully proportioned. The stone front is an ancient octagon, and within are several mementos of the ancient family of the Fineux's, their great ancestor, Sir John, having officiated as Lord Chief Justice in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. We also find here monuments for the Milles'. In an old register of this parish is the following singular entry: "John Jarvy's had two woemen children baptised at home, joyned together in the belly, and havinge each the one of their arms lying at one of their own shoulders, and in all other parts well proportioned children; buryed August 29." The first curacy of the pious Bishop Ridley was Herne, who continued here for several years. He was collated in 1538 by

Cranmer, with whom he lived in the closest habits of intimacy. It is worthy of remark, that *Te Deum*, in English, was first chaunted in Herne church by the above mentioned divine and martyr.

His grace of Canterbury continues patron of this vicarage, which in the king's books is entered at £20 16 3, and the yearly tenths at £2 1 7½. In 1640 its valuation was only £60. There was a chantry founded in this church in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Thomas Newe Clerk, sometime vicar of Reculver, which was suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. the revenues being £6 5 1.

As most of the fishing hamlets on our coast have, within the last thirty years, assumed the more commanding aspects of watering-places, it is not to be wondered at that Herne Bay should be resorted to by the inhabitants of Canterbury. Two hoys, each of about sixty tons burthen, sail alternately every week to London, with corn, hops, flour, &c. for the markets of the metropolis.

In the channel opposite Herne Bay, is the *Pan Rock*, so named from the quantities of fragments of Roman ware found by the oyster dredgers. Governor Pownal, in a letter in the 5th volume of the 'Archæologia,' conjectures this spot to have been the site of a Roman Pottery, but the suggestion was controverted in the next volume of the same publication, by the late Edward Jacob, Esq. of Faversham, as well as the late George Keate, Esq.

HOTHE,

—otherwise *Hoad Borough*, is the next parish eastward from Herne, having been anciently, as its name implies, accounted a borough only to the adjoining parish of Reculver, to which, as regards its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it still belongs. The parish of Hothe stands in a desolate country, the soil a stiff deep clay. The road from Sturry, through Rushborne, to Reculver, traverses the western part, on which stands Maypole-street, one side only being in this, and the other in Herne parish. Further up the valley, adjoining a stream, stood the ancient archiepiscopal palace of Ford, with houses contiguous; a dwelling, says Archbishop Parker, in such a soil, and occupying such a corner, he thought no man living would delight to dwell there.

The street or village of Hothe, wherein is the chapel, though equally with Maypole-street, standing on elevated ground, are both very humid, owing to the land-springs, to which the soil is much subject. Southward, this district consists for the most part of woodland. The fair, now kept annually on the 27th of May, was formerly held on Easter Monday. During many centuries a branch of the Knowler's resided here, being possessors of Wainfleets, as well as farms in Maypole and Breadless streets.

The Manor of Ford, otherwise Shelvingford, once the patrimony of the Shelving family, had their name attached thereto in the reign of Edward III. It then passed to the Haut's, in whose line it continued till the time of Henry VIII. when Thomas Colepeper, Esq. of Bedgebury, having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Haut, of Bishopsborne, this manor was, by an Act of the 35th of the above reign, exchanged with the archbishop of Canterbury for other premises, since which it has continued vested in the primacy.

Ford Palace, north of this parish, formed part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, having been most probably built upon anterior to the Norman conquest, since, from the few vestiges left, it bears evident marks of having been the most ancient palace, with the exception of that of Canterbury, erected for an archiepiscopal abode. Under Henry VIII. Archbishop Moreton, a prelate of sumptuous habits, among other repairs, nearly rebuilt the whole of Ford; where, in 1544, Henry VIII. on his journey to France, dined with Cranmer, and the same night rode on to Dover. At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, Ford had fallen into a dilapidated condition, wherefore, in 1573, Archbishop Parker petitioned her majesty, though in vain, that he might be permitted to pull it down, for the purpose of enlarging his palace at Bekesborne. In 1627, the primate Abbot being suspended, retired, with the king's consent, to this palace; and his successor, Whitgift, used at times to sojourn here, and enjoyed hunting in the park at Ford. In the civil wars, parliament having seized the archiepiscopal revenues, Ford, in 1658, was demolished, and the materials sold. On the restoration, the site of this mansion and park, &c. were

restored to the see, and accorded to an applicant on a beneficial lease, in which manner it still continues to be held. Some very lofty masses of the ruined pile still remain, with part of an old gateway; the park and vineyards retain those names, though the lands are appropriated to different purposes, and forms of the fish ponds may still be traced. On the site of the old lodge a farm-house now stands, wherein traces of that structure are perceptible.

Hothe Borough is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury. The church, called Hothe chapel, dedicated to the Virgin and Trinity, is a neat structure, comprising one aisle, with a chancel, having a low square wooden turret westward. A few mementos in brass commemorate some of the persons who repose within these walls. The chapel is annexed to Reculver church, in the parsonage of which the tithes and profits are included, being distant about four miles. There is a yearly pension of forty shillings paid annually from the primate's estate at Forde, and the profits of the tithes do not amount to the annual sum of £14.

Chistlet, in old records called *Chisteley*, is the next parish eastward from Hothe, which, in the charter of the same to St. Augustine's, is called *Sturigao, alias Cistelei*, whence it appears as if the present, and Sturry parish, were then esteemed but as one. This district contains six boroughs, namely, — Hatch, Armsborough, Craft, Blengate, Westbere, and Westbeach. The situation of the parish is unwholesome, in a lonely unfrequented district, except where the high road from Canterbury to Thanet traverses the southern portion, whereon the hamlet of Up-street stands, to the south of which it extends over the marshes to the Stour, next Stourmouth. Northward from Up-street, on an eminence, stands Chistlet, containing the church, court-lodge, and vicarage, on the route to Reculver. Eastward, this parish branches over a level of marshes, called north and south Chistlet levels; between Reculver and the Isle of Thanet, as far as the sea-shore, and north-eastward, beyond the manor of Grays, otherwise Ores, to the old south wall of Reculver castle. Westward, it stretches to the route from Sturry to Herne com-

mon. The uplands abound in hill and dale, the soil varying, which, however, generally speaking, is poor and wet. A fair is annually held at this place on the 29th of May.

The Manor of Chistlet was conferred by Ethelbert on St. Augustine's monastery, and is entered in Domesday survey. On falling into the king's hands, at the dissolution, he granted the abbot's park, with the lodge, and other premises, to the archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors; and, in his 31st year, the manor and rectory were passed in exchange for other premises, to the primate, and three years after the advowson of Chistlet also; since which they have remained vested in this see.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, whereat a constable is chosen three years successively for the lower half hundred of Blengate, and every fourth year at that of Sturry.

The Demesnes of this Manor and Park of Chistlet have been demised by the primates on beneficial leases, his grace, however, retaining the manor in his own hands. Scarcely any remains are left of the abbot's lodge, except an arched gateway. The Manor of Grays, or *Ores*, at the north-eastern boundary of the parish, near Reculver, was, at the dissolution, granted by the name of the manor of *Greys*, otherwise Coppinheath, to Sir Christopher Hales, Master of the Rolls, whose three daughters sold it to Thomas Colepeper, Esq. of Bedgebury. By the latter it was alienated, some time after, to Henry Crispe, Esq. of Quekes, afterwards knighted, in whose line it remained until 1757, when it went by marriage to Capt. John Elliott, afterwards rear admiral, of Copford, in Essex.

In the northern part of this parish is an estate called Highsted, anciently ranked a manor belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and by them demised on a beneficial lease. This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* and *Deanery* of Canterbury or Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a comely structure, containing three aisles and a chancel, the steeple rising from the centre; whereon, above the roof, is a wooden turret containing the bells. The chancel is spacious and lofty, having lancet windows older than the rest of the fabric. There are several monuments in the different aisles, &c. Chistlet church was formerly appendant

Drawn by G. Stanfield

Engraved by H. Adlard

THE RECLUSE'S CHURCH.

to the manor and part of the possessions of St. Augustine's abbey, and so continued till the dissolution, when the king granted the manor and rectory of Chistlet to the Archbishop, and subsequently the advowson also, the same still remaining part and parcel of the revenues of the primates of Canterbury.

In the king's books it stands valued at £29 19 9½, the yearly tenths at £2 19 11¾. In the reign of Charles II. it was augmented by Sheldon, with £10 per annum; and in 1800 was estimated at £67 19 0¼.

RECULVER.*

The next parish in succession to Chistlet, in a north-eastern direction, is Reculver, nine miles north-north-east from Canterbury, sixty-five from London, and twelve west from Margate. It was by the Romans called *Regulbium*, and by the Saxons, in the first instance *Raculf*, afterwards *Raculf-cester*, on account of its castle, and *Raculf Minster*, in consequence of the monastery that stood here. From the survey of Domesday it appears to have once ranked a hundred of itself, but has long since been accounted part of the hundred of Blengate, containing the boroughs of Reculver, Brooksgate, Eastermouth, Westermouth, Chelmington, and Shottenton. The borough of Chelmington is in Great Chart, and that of Shottenton in Selling. The borsholders of these boroughs (says Hasted,) have not appeared in the court for many years, but their names still continue to be called over for form's sake. The manor equally extends into the parish of Barham.

The name of Reculver, according to Archdeacon Batteley, was originally derived from the British language, being a compound of two words, Rhag and Gwylfa, which conjoined signify, the former or first watch tower; this etymology of the

* Having now attained this celebrated spot, in tracing the history of which we have bestowed infinite pains and labour, we beg leave to remark, that, independent of such authorities as Leland, Twine, Somner, Batteley, &c. combined with our own personal researches, we have also to offer our acknowledgments for much valuable information condensed in the Regulbium of R. Freeman, as well as several hints, &c. derived from the Note and Sketch Book of Lieutenant Somerville, R.N. kindly forwarded for our use.

name, according well with its situation and use, may be therefore admitted without controversy.*

The earliest, and indeed the only, account history furnishes respecting Reculver by name in the Roman times, is a short notice taken of it in the Notitia Imperii, wherein it merely states, that the tribune of the first cohort of the Vetasii, was stationed there. This cohort, equally with the station, was under the command of an officer called *Comes littoris Saxonici*, whose employment was to protect the coast against the incursions of the Saxons, those pirates having even then commenced their marauding expeditions. This officer had command over several maritime stations in Kent and Sussex.—The soldiers forming the cohort at Reculver are designated as Betasii, in an inscription on an altar discovered in Cumberland. They were a people of Belgic Gaul, in Pliny named Betasi, and in Tacitus Betasii, or Bethasii.

Learned men have not assigned to this record an earlier date than the time of Theodosius, the younger, or the beginning of the fifth century; but a careful survey of the remains of Roman works at Reculver, a comparison between them and those at Richborough on the opposite shore, and more especially the coins of a much earlier date which have from time to time been discovered there, incontestibly prove its existence long before that period.

How happens it then, that a station so considerable, and in so public a situation, should not have acquired a name, or been noticed in any record previous to that time? The question admits of the following solution:—Both this and the station at Richborough were the works of the same period, of equal utility and importance, and known by one general name,—Rutupiæ.† The single circumstance of this name being used in the plural number only, in every ancient writer where it occurs, is sufficient to establish the assertion.—In process of time, when it became

* Twine, the Kentish antiquary, speaking of Reculver, observes, "Regulbium quasi Reculsum, a recello derivandum."—Lambard derives the name from the British word *racor*, signifying forward, from its position projecting towards the sea. Baxter from Reg ol üion—the point against the waves.

† Rutupiæ or Rutupæ has no singular number: all the coast of this part of Kent was known to the Romans by the general name of the Rutupian shore; thus Juvenal—"Rutupino edita fundo ostrea," and Lucan—"Rutupina littora fervent."

necessary from a variety of causes, to distinguish one station from another, Reculver acquired the additional name of Regulbium, which in all probability was only provincial, and perhaps unknown to those writers at Rome, who have accidentally mentioned the Rutupian ports in their histories. It is consequently to the accounts of the Rutupian harbour, city, and stations, that we must look for the earliest notices of Reculver; which will carry us back to the first landing of the Romans under Julius Cæsar in Britain.

It is generally imagined that Cæsar landed on the flat beach near Deal; if so he could not have failed to notice the extensive bay, which, occupying the space where the town of Sandwich now stands, extended from Deal to the opposite shore of Thanet. Thence proceeded an estuary or arm of the sea, navigable for the largest vessels in those days, leading to the mouths of the rivers Thames and Medway. In order therefore to secure and guard that passage, military stations would naturally be selected by an experienced general, and the eminences upon which the remains of Reculver and Richborough stand presented themselves, at each extremity of that estuary, being in every other respect adapted for such purposes. Here then most probably entrenched camps were first marked out, which, from the importance of their situation, were afterwards secured in the best Roman manner, by strong and lofty walls. Under what emperor those walls were erected we ascertain nothing from history, and conjecture would be unavailing; we have therefore only to add, that it is likely they were among the first, if not the earliest grand works of the Romans in this island.

That Reculver contained not only a military station, but a large and populous town in Roman times, is to be presumed from the many cisterns, vaults, and foundations of buildings, which have at various times been brought to light by the fall of the cliff; evidently of Roman construction, and situated without the limits of the *castrum;* from the great number and variety of coins,* Roman and British, and the many fragments of urns,

* Of Roman coins discovered at Reculver, Dr. Battely, who seems to have been a very diligent collector, assures us that those of the Consuls have been found, and of almost all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to Honorius; but more particularly the brass coins of Tiberius and Nero, sharp and in appearance as fresh as if from the mint. Among those which have the appearance

pottery, and utensils of silver and brass, which have been discovered in the same situation. Added to which, and more especially from the circumstance of its having been selected by

of silver, more especially of Severus, Caracalla, Julia, Geta, and Heliogabalus, are many formed of brass, silvered over; and others merely plated with tin, as may be discovered from the melting of the surface, when exposed to the flame of a candle; tin melting with a much slighter degree of heat than silver. Mr. Freeman, whom we shall frequently have occasion to quote, says: "I have only to remark, that I have examined several hundreds of coins found at Reculver, but have not been fortunate enough to meet with many of value or rarity. By far the greater number are, as may be expected in such a situation, of the lower empire, and of little value; many of these are extremely small, weighing less than ten grains. Some are, however, occasionally still found of the early emperors, of the largest size and exceedingly well preserved; of this kind I have one which I value, as being finely executed, and presenting a similitude of that most excellent emperor Titus, who deservedly obtained the endearing title of *Delicia humani generis*.—Round the head is the following inscription:

IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AUG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII.

On the reverse is a figure inscribed VESTA.

Another well preserved, and finely enamelled by time, of Marcus Antoninus, inscribed

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. SARMATICVS.

The reverse a female figure with an altar and cornucopia, the inscription imperfect—

. . . . . IMP. VIII. COS. III.

A scarce coin of Maxentius, inscribed

IMP. C. MAXENTIVS. P. F. AVG.

The reverse a female figure, beneath a portico, with the following inscription:—

CONSERV. URBIS. . .

The mint mark P. R. S.

Another of the same æra, and perhaps a very rare coin of Severus, adopted Cæsar by Maximinus, round the head, which is well preserved, is the following inscription:—

FL. VAL. SEVERVS. NOB. CAES.

The reverse an indistinct figure with a cornucopia, inscribed

GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI.

There is a mint mark which I cannot decipher.

A finely preserved middle brass coin of Nero, inscribed

NERO. CLAVD. CÆSAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. IMP. II.

The reverse a male figure with a cornucopia standing before an altar burning, inscription—

GENIO. AVGVSTI.

These are among the best in my collection; I have many others of various emperors, and in different states of preservation, one or two silver coins of

Ethelbert, king of Kent, as the spot for a royal residence after its desertion by the Romans.

A variety of provincial towns derive their origin from military stations that formerly existed in their vicinity; during the latter part of the Roman sway in Britain, the country was continually alarmed by invasions and incursions from the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, when it became natural for the inhabitants to resort for safety to the neighbourhood of their martial protectors. The Romans having withdrawn, during the period of anarchy and confusion which followed, the residences of the great men and the castles of the Thanes were surrounded by the habitations of their vassals and dependants; who thus crowding together for the purposes of mutual defence, gave rise to many of our

Severus, and one plated, which I cannot decipher. I have remarked a great number with an armed head, and the inscription Urbs Romæ on one side, and Romulus and Remus with the wolf on the other; also several of Probus, Carausius, and Constantine; among others a small one deserves particular notice: it has the head and neck of a horse, couped, as the heralds say, on one side, and a tree like the palm on the reverse; this is too well executed to be British, and I suspect it to be Carthagenian.

"As to the other remains found at Reculver, it is observable, this place seldom furnishes any earthenware entire; most of the vessels were broken by the fall of the cliff wherein they lay; as appears by numerous fragments found scattered along the shore. Some of these, on account of the elegance and variety of the figures that adorn them, I preserve. Among them are some pots branched like vine leaves; others like scales; on one are children playing; on another Cupid lashing and taming a lion; on others a dog pursuing a hare; charioteers driving cars with four horses; the head of a lion projecting on the side of a vase, through whose perforated jaws water may be poured in drops; this perhaps was the fragment of an ewer, a vessel used in sacred offices. In short on almost all the different kinds of earthenware games are represented. Among the same fragments are some inscribed with letters; one with CCF; another TACI; a third PRIMITIVI, which was the name of a famous potter. There is also a dish almost entire, on the middle of which are the characters MARSI. M. These letters are all inclosed within an oblong figure, of four sides; which I suppose was the shape of the stamps with which potters used to engrave their names on their vessels.

"As to the ornaments of dress, (says Dr. Battely) I have fibulæ, bodkins, bullæ; fibulæ in particular almost without number; some of which, curiously and artfully made, retain some marks either of the gold varnish with which they were washed, or specks of the colours that were burned in, or beazels, or at least sockets, in which formerly were precious stones.

"The bullæ are frequently mentioned by the ancients. Macrobius says, that the bulla had two uses, "that it was given to youths of distinction, to be

provincial towns existing to the present day.—We may also with equal certainty date the commencement of several others from the foundations of religious houses, which immediately after the conversion of the pagan Saxons to christianity, began to be erected in every part of the kingdom. Towards the close of the sixth century, Augustin the monk landed in Kent, and by his preaching and example, having quickly converted its monarch to the christian faith, as professed and practised at Rome, the latter, to accommodate the Apostle and his followers, resigned to them his residence at Canterbury, and retired to Reculver, where, having built a palace within the area of the Roman walls, he resided until his death, and was there interred about the year 616. Our Saxon ancestors seem to have adopted Romish christianity with the most ardent and intemperate zeal; for, rushing from one extreme to the other, they employed themselves in erecting religious foundations, and their princes and nobles vied with each other in assuming monastic habits, and conforming to all the absurdities of monkish superstition; a mania, which proved fatal to their power, by depressing their martial energy, and diminishing their numbers from the vow of celibacy.—Soon after the arrival of Augustin, a monastic foundation was established at Reculver; but by whom or when actually instituted is unknown, most probably, however, under the immediate direction and superintendance of Augustin. We first find mention of this in the year 679, when, as appears from a manuscript cartu-

worn at the bosom, in the form of a heart; that viewing it they might think themselves men, if their hearts were rightly disposed." That it was worn by conquerors in their triumphs with such remedies inclosed in it, as they thought most efficacious against envy." Mine are applicable to either use, for they are not only formed in the shape of a heart, but a heart is also imbossed upon them; and being hollow like boxes, they were fit for the reception of amulets."

Several little images of Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of silence, having one hand upon the mouth, have been also found here, they are of brass, about an inch in length.

A description of some fossils and other remains of the antediluvian world, discovered in the cliff near Reculver, by Dr. Gray, of Canterbury, may be found in the 22d vol. of the Philosophical Transactions. These consisted of a stratum of shells embedded in grecnish sand; they seemed firm and some of them entire, but crumbled to powder upon being handled. In the lower part of this strata were discovered several portions of the trunk, root and branches of trees. They were about twelve feet from the summit of the cliff.

lary of the archbishop of Canterbury, preserved in the Bodleian library, Lothair, king of Kent, made a grant of lands at Westanea and Sturidge, in the vicinity to the monastery at Reculver. It also experienced the benefaction of Egbert II. who, in the year 747, bestowed upon it the tolls arising from one ship in the town of Fordwich; also of Eadmund King of Kent, A.D. 784, and of Eardulf, in 943, who severally enriched it with benefactions of land.*

This institution, together with its possessions, were annexed to the monastery of Christ church in Canterbury in 949, by a grant of King Edred, in presence of Archbishop Odo, and a long train of nobility. At the period in question, Bishop Tanner supposes the abbots and monks were removed; but it seems to have continued a church of more than ordinary note, and under the government of a dean, until about the middle of the 14th century.

From the circumstance of the removal of the fraternity, together with the termination of the regal dignity in Kent, Reculver seems gradually to have diminished in consequence. Domesday-book describes this manor as appertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, but nothing further is recorded in regard to it, with the exception of some parochial disputes of little consequence, until the time of King Henry VIII. when it was shortly described by Leland the antiquary. The decline of the water constituting the estuary, which commenced in the eleventh century, and the consequent falling off of an intercourse with the Thames, might be a principal cause of its desertion; it is also probable that the encroachments of the sea equally commenced about the same period.

All that requires notice in an historical point of view respecting the account of Reculver given by Leland is, that in his time it was "sore decayed," and distant about half a mile from the sea, which last remark tends to prove how much has been washed away in the space of 300 years.

* The Saxon chronicle ascribes the foundation of the monastery at Reculver to Bassa, one of the nobles of Egbert I. king of Kent, in the year 669. The Latin charters of benefactions above related, may be found in the Bibliotheca Topographica; however, the well known fact that such evidences were frequently forged by the monks to retain their possessions, renders their authenticity very doubtful.

At a more recent period this ancient fortress and metropolis, can be considered only in the light of a small and very obscure village, inhabited by farmers and their dependants, and a few individuals of the hardy race of smugglers, together with fishermen, who are to be found more or less on every maritime station.

The sea, which has for ages been making slow and gradual advances, and long since entirely overwhelmed the area whereon it is supposed the ancient town of Reculver stood, has now attained within a few paces of the church, which, unless removed, will not, in all probability, withstand the assaults of another winter.* Within the memory of many persons now living, a farm-house, with its appurtenances, were situated between the church and the sea, as well as the remains of a chapel, converted into a dwelling-house; whence, it appears, the depredations of the waves have been very considerable of late years; indeed, much more so, if Leland's account may be depended upon, than at any distant period. In the year 1780, when a survey of Reculver was published in the Bibliotheca Topographica, by the late Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, the north wall of the Roman *castrum,* which was distant about eighty yards from the church, had lately been overthrown by the fall of the cliff, and the angle of the tower towards the north, as appeared from a plan, was distant about fifty yards from the border of the precipice.† In the year 1805, when first examined by Mr. Freeman, the church-yard was entire, surrounded by its

*It has (says Mr. Freeman) been for some time past in agitation, and is now, I am informed, determined upon, to take down the church, for the sake of its materials, without delay. How much better would the determination have been, when it was practicable, at no great expense, to have employed some well directed means for its preservation; unfortunately, what has been done with this intention, has only accelerated the downfall of this devoted building. Many years ago a large quantity of sand stone was brought and thrown without order or method upon the beach; this very injudicious attempt only occasioned a more violent surf than would otherwise have taken place, and the overthrow of the cliff has in consequence been more considerable since that time.

† The following constituted part of a letter from Wm. Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, F.S.A., to John Duncombe, M.A., vicar of Herne, under date 1783. "The remaining walls of Reculver castle skirt a hill of pit-sand, which is

walls, between which and the cliff was a highway broad enough to admit carriages. Since that period, however, some remarkable high tides*, and violent gales having happened, so much of cliff has been overthrown, that at the present moment, (June 1809, adds my authority,) the distance from the north angle of the tower, to the edge of the cliff, is reduced to five yards only.

higher in every part than the ground without the walls. The earth has fallen, perhaps has been washed away from the base of the hill, and the foundation of the wall is thereby exposed to view in many places, which corresponds exactly with that of Richborough, being laid on small smooth pebbles, in the natural soil. The facing of the wall, both withinside and without, as far as I can examine, is destroyed, except at the east end of the north wall, where it is perfect for a few yards in length, but not to a sufficient height from the base, to comprehend a row of tiles, none of which are to be seen entire in the wall, though numberless fragments lie on the ground, which most probably were originally worked upon the facing of the wall, in rows, as at Richborough, where the first row of tiles appears about five feet from the foundation. Many pieces of tile are introduced in the most irregular manner, into the masonry of the church, especially under the windows on the north side. The wall is no-where more than ten feet high, and it is observable that it never rises above the level of the ground within the castle. It must have been originally higher, and the upper parts have been thrown down, seemingly on purpose to bring the remains to their present level. But then, what is become of the fragments? At Richborough the fallen masses have withstood every effort of those who have been intrusted for ages to remove or destroy them, nor has the weather operated with much effect upon their texture. On the other hand, the fragments that fall into the sea from the north wall of Reculver castle, by their alternate exposure every day to air and moisture, and by the action of the waves, are soon decomposed, and the detached materials spread to a great distance over the surface of the shore. May we not infer from hence, that the sea has heretofore washed the foot of Reculver hill, on the east, west, and south sides also, and that the fragments there have been dispersed by the same operations as have since taken place on the north side? And might not this encroachment of the sea, by alarming the monks who occupied the area of the castle, give rise to the embankments which shut out the sea from the marshes, at the back of the castle? Upon measuring the last fragment that fell, it was found between eight and nine feet in thickness; so that, with its two facings, the wall must have been originally about eleven feet through, as at Richborough."

* It may be necessary to inform a few of my readers, that the tides which take place at the full and change of the moon, rise to a greater height than at other times; these tides, when accompanied by a strong north wind, have been the principal means of undermining and washing away the spot whereon the ancient town of Reculver stood. The eminence on which the church and *castrum* stand, being a sand hill, offers no resistance to the waves.

Having thus touched upon the general historical facts appertaining to Reculver, we shall next, as referring to its most ancient history, give some account of the *Roman Castrum* founded here, in the course of which details we beg to offer our acknowledgments to Mr. R. Freeman, for a most valuable stock of information gleaned from his *Regulbium*.

The Roman *castrum*, as being the earliest erection, demands particular notice. It stands on a gentle eminence, or sand hill, thirty-five feet from the level of the sea, and in its original state occupied a space of ground equal to eight acres, one rood, and one pole; the area within the wall measuring seven acres, two roods, and twenty-six poles. Its form was an oblong square, the greatest length being from north to south, and the four sides did not exactly, though very nearly, face the cardinal points, the angles being rounded. The interior of the area of the *castrum* has evidently been raised, owing to buildings and other causes, by the inhabitants at a distant period; while, on the outside, the greatest height of the remains is ten feet. What constituted the original height of the wall cannot be determined, not even when compared with the *castrum* at Richborough, which is no-where perfect, though in some parts nearly thirty feet high. On the outside, southward, the foundation of the wall lies exposed by the removal of the earth in many places, where it seems to have been amalgamated of round pebbles, smaller than those used in the superstructure. The materials composing the remainder of the wall are invariably round flint pebbles, such as are found upon the beach, cemented firmly with coarse mortar, no courses, or foundations of brickwork, being apparent, as at Richborough; though, from the number of Roman bricks worked into the church, and lying in all directions, there is little doubt but that originally it was strengthened by such fillets or bands at regular intervals as may be remarked in that building*, nor are there any portions remaining of the stone-work wherewith it was faced. The thickness of the fragments scattered over the beach is about nine feet, whence some opinion may be inferred of the original thickness of the wall, when complete with

* A very singular account of this peculiarity, observable in Roman masonry, may be found in the learned and elaborate work of Mr. King, entitled *Munimenta Antiqua*.

both its facings, which could not have measured less than eleven or twelve feet, such being the thickness of Richborough *castrum*.

In the present state of the wall, none of the original gates or entrances are distinguishable; in short, nothing remains at Reculver of the foundations of the *prætorium* or *sacellum* within the camp, though they are so perfect at Richborough: this may be accounted for by supposing, according to the opinion of Mr. King, in his Munimenta Antiqua, that the church occupies their situation; which opinion its position tends in a great measure to confirm, being that usually assigned to those edifices.*

The most casual observer cannot fail to notice the astonishing firmness of this rough masonry; immense portions, weighing individually many tons, lie upon the beach, defying the utmost power of waves and weather to detach the rude materials of which they are formed, from their adhesion to each other. "A very remarkable instance of this firmness of cohesion," says Mr. Freeman, "presents itself at this moment: a portion of the east wall next the sea, being deprived of its foundation to the extent of several feet, hangs in that state over the head of the astonished spectator; the mass of masonry thus suspended being at least nine feet thick, and four feet in height, not weighing less than eight tons. I am not aware that modern chemistry, so happily applied to explain various phenomena of natural philosophy, has thrown any light upon this property of Roman masonry observed in Britain. Was there any thing peculiar in the mode of preparing their cement, or of proportioning its ingredients, which could give it this firmness of cohesion; or is it merely an effect of some gradual process, going on imperceptibly during the lapse of ages? It is a curious question, and deserving the attention of our chemical philosophers."

There can be little doubt but whole legions, or armies, were employed in raising these magnificent walls, as they were in the formation of their military roads. In such case it is easy to

* For an account of the situation of the *Decuman* and *Prætorian* gates of a Roman *castrum*, see Munim. Ant. vol. ii. p. 13. For that of the *Prætorium* and *Sacellum*, see the same vol. p. 19. There the inquisitive reader may also find every circumstance connected with a great Roman station, laid down in the most methodical and satisfactory manner.

imagine a regular division and appropriation of labour. The masons by trade were employed in laying the courses, or foundations of brick-work, and raising upon them the two faces of hewn stone; others were appointed to dispose in some order the large flint pebbles, or boulders, while the more inexperienced were set to complete the work, by spreading the rubbish, and pouring in the liquid mortar, so as to connect the whole. By this regular mode of proceeding, an entire legion being employed, the walls of Richborough, immense as they are, might have been raised in no very considerable length of time.

Mr. Boys, when describing Reculver, in the 'Bibliotheca Topographica,' is at a loss to account for the destruction of the materials that formed the wall; which, at Richborough, though thrown down, remain in huge masses upon the spot where they have been precipitated; and is compelled to have recourse to an explanation which does not satisfactorily account for the circumstance, namely—that they have been dissolved from their connection with each other, by their exposure to air and moisture, and afterwards swept away in consequence of the action of the waves. A more likely conjecture is, that Reculver having been a large and populous town, soon after its desertion by the Romans, the inhabitants at different times took down and removed portions of the wall, and applied the materials to buildings of more utility and convenience to themselves. This they might have been able to effect at that period, though impossible now, the cement not having attained that durability it seems to acquire from time alone. It must be recollected that a royal palace, a monastery, and a parish church, have severally been built within the area of this wall; whereas there remains no proof that there ever existed a town or buildings of any kind in the neighbourhood of Richborough.

The southern wall is exuberantly clustered with ivy, serving as a shelter to a small thicket of trees, among which are the fig, or *ficus curica;* the *sambricus ebulus,* or dwarf elder, also abounds here, greatly contributing to the picturesque effect of Reculver church.

The tradition of Ethelbert having built for himself a palace at Reculver, does not seem strongly confirmed, either from historical or traditional evidence, but that he resided here is probable; and it is further said there were formerly at this place, the

remains of no less than seven distinct ecclesiastical establishments, whereof no traces whatsoever are now to be discovered. We heard an improbable story upon the spot of the palace of Ethelbert having existed at a place called Corbrook farm, but on repairing thither, an ancient gateway, by no means older than the days of Henry VII. or VIII. was to be found, formed of brick, and not distinguishable from the same material produced at the present time.

However we might be disappointed in not ascertaining any thing for a certainty in regard to Ethelbert's palace, we nevertheless find abundant remains of a fortified position of enormous strength, and a venerable inhabitant directed us to large masses of the original wall of the castle, scattered over the sea beach, also pointing out the extent of the encroachments made by the sea during a residence at Reculver of nearly half a century, which have indeed been very considerable. It is asserted this fortress was originally nine miles distant from the ocean, whereas some weather-beaten mariners assured us such account was by no means probable. On observing the straight line of the sand-bank, distinguishable by the buoys, that line forms the boundary of the channel, and it is very probable there also existed the boundary of the ocean, when this ancient fortress was erected; so that the distance would then have been about three miles. The outer wall of the castle was some twelve feet in thickness, and it is distinctly verified that it enclosed an extent of nine acres. Its form was a rectangular quadrangle, and the church certainly stood in the centre. In traversing the walls we found abundance of fig-trees, covered with fine healthy fruit, a vast deal of which frequently attains to a state of perfect ripeness. There are many monuments in the church-yard, and vast quantities of human bones have been dug up, or washed away by the encroaching waves, some of which were of very enormous dimensions; bones have also been found in the vicinity, as well as in the castle, and in both Roman and Saxon coins in abundance, as will appear ere we close this subject. A medal exists bearing the impress of the sister towers, exactly similar to the small cake at the present time distributed on certain days in the church of Biddenden, being a token of pious remembrance, sisterly affection, and of a liberal bequest to that church. The legend of the twin sisters is not distinctly transmitted in all its particulars, but

the sister towers, and the Biddenden cakes, are undeniable monuments of their former existence and piety, as well as affectionate attachment.*

* As most historians, speaking of the church of Reculver, annex the designation of the *Two* Sisters, without giving the traditional tale as handed down which conferred such name upon this edifice, we conceive the subjoined record will not prove deficient either in interest or curiosity.

Considering (says a modern author) the zeal for antiquities which has so many years prevailed among us, it is somewhat singular that so slight mention should have been made of this extraordinary building, of which little more hath been said than that "*the church was formerly considerable, having still two goodly spiring steeples.*"

Where we find a prevailing tradition in itself consistent, and connected with some substantial relic of antiquity; such tradition, it is generally conceived, has truth for its foundation; and, although time may have spread the dark veil of obscurity over the history of the *Two Sisters*, a development of the story is nevertheless here attempted.

Many years back an English gentleman, having resided some time in the University of Louvain, discovered, in one of the libraries of that seat of learning, an ancient manuscript volume, written by a Dominican friar of Canterbury, who had quitted England about the time of the Reformation, and, ending his days in the above city, bequeathed his collection to the college there. In the manuscript alluded to was a history of the church at Reculver, and of the two sisters.

The ingenious Mr. Battely, in his addition to Somner, has given a succession of the Abbots of Saint Augustin, from the year 593 down to the Reformation, extracted chiefly from Thorn, who was himself a monk of that foundation. But, Thorn's Chronicle reaching no lower than 1419, the names of the abbots from that period were collected, as Mr. Battely informs us, from a manuscript relating to the monastery, and are inserted without dates. We do not find the name of John de St. Clair in the list; but, about the time alluded to by the Louvain Manuscript, mention is made of John the Abbot, without the addition of his family name; and so doubtful is it who this John was, that some have supposed him to be John Dunstan, or Dunster, Prior of Bath; who, Mr. Battely adds, died the greatest part of a century before, that is, in 1412 (see p. 376). John de Saint Clair is therefore presumed to have been abbot of the monastery of St. Augustine, and Geoffry de Saint Clair his brother. Saint Clair had his baronial residence on the banks of the Medway, and was joined in marriage to Margaret de Boys, a lady of elevated birth and rare endowments, but whose religious turn of mind induced her to prefer a life of retirement, uniformly employed in acts of religion and benevolence, coupled with the most assiduous attention to the education of her twin daughters, Frances and Isabel. Happy in congeniality of temper and disposition, Saint Clair and his lady sedulously watched over the progress of their offspring; wherefore it seemed as if Nature, in forming, had designed them for that extraordinary union which was to distinguish their future lives. This

Drawn. by I.Baynes.

Engraved by H.Adlard.

INTERIOR [illegible] OF THE RECULVER'S [illegible]

KENT.

Published: May 1830, by Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.

In the church of the two sisters, the floor remains nearly entire; of a plaster or cement composition, almost impenetrable by the pickaxe, presenting a beautiful smooth surface, about four inches in thickness, and covering the whole extent of the surface with one solid coating. The massive walls are of plaster, considerably harder than freestone, comingled with flints, small

fair prospect of felicity in future, and actual enjoyment, was soon fated to be destroyed, as the Lady Margaret was seized with a sudden distemper, which speedily closed her career of piety, thus rendering desolate a family where happiness seemed to have established her permanent abode. The grief of Saint Clair required all the aid of resignation and philosophy to support him under the severe shock; and, notwithstanding those efforts, worn by a silent sorrow, his health gradually declined, and he expired within one year after the loss of his lady. On that mournful occasion, the only source of consolation for the suffering sisters was in the friendly attentions of their uncle, the abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, their father's younger brother, though the difference of one year only had existed between them. St. Clair, on his death-bed, had recommended his daughters to the protection of the abbot, having bequeathed a very large inheritance to his progeny. The natural disposition of Frances, and the example of a mother whose memory she revered, led her to prefer a life of religious retirement; and a convent of Benedictine Nuns near Faversham, having lost its abbess, she was chosen to preside over that sisterhood, partly through the interest, as well as with the concurrence of her uncle the abbot. To pursue our narrative through all its particulars, would extend this note beyond our limits; it is, however, necessary to state, that Isabel was with infinite difficulty persuaded to relinquish her purpose of equally taking the veil, and becoming a nun in her sister's convent. The original manuscript is then intermixed with affairs of state, which terminate in Isabel's being sought in marriage by a knight of a noble house, whose destiny led him to the sanguinary field of Bosworth with his monarch Richard the Third, on which fatal occasion he fought and fell. The betrothment of Isabel to this knight had been prompted by no feigned attachment; so that, when the faithful page had disclosed the fatal intelligence, Isabel was plunged into the deepest affliction, nor could she longer be persuaded to relinquish the idea of retiring from the world, when she sought, in the bosom of sisterly affection, some palliative for her sorrows, and in religion that peace which an association with the world cannot procure.

The Louvain document then proceeds to relate, that the sisters continued fourteen years in their retreat of peace, during which term Frances was visited by a painful and lingering illness, who, under her sufferings, had vowed that, in the event of recovery, she would visit the shrine of the Blessed Virgin at a little port called Bradstow (Broadstairs) in the isle of Thanet, and there offer up a costly present in acknowledgment of the virgin's intercession in her behalf. The feast of the *invention of the holy cross*, to be celebrated on the third of May, was fixed on for the fulfilment of that vow; and, on the occasion

stones, and pebbles. The towers are square and broad, but not lofty, perfectly similar in form, except that in the southern there is a circular staircase leading to the balconies, but none in that of the north. These towers are connected by a narrow passage, and bells appear to have been hung in each. At the eastern end of the church, between these turrets, there is a small round

in question, Isabel obtained permission to accompany her sister, when they proceeded on board a vessel, which, at stated periods, sailed with passengers from Faversham to various parts of the coast. They embarked in the evening, but had not been at sea above two hours, ere a violent storm arose, so that the mariners, being unable to direct the vessel's course, as the only means left of rescuing themselves and passengers, resolved to run on shore at a place called Reculver; but night advancing, a thick fog prevented their ascertaining the precise spot they had attained. Thus situated, a sudden swell of the sea impetuously forced the bark from its direction, and the vessel struck on a sand-bank called the Horse, a short distance from Reculver. The boat was quickly hove out, and every one eagerly rushed towards it; the captain dragging forth the abbess from the cabin, who succeeded in forcing her into the boat, which was suddenly wafted from the vessel, being rowed towards the shore, those it contained seeing the probability of going to the bottom had a single additional individual entered the bark. Such was the forlorn state of the remaining passengers, whose only hope of relief was in the event of the boat reaching the shore in safety.

Four hours of dreadful suspense and suffering were endured before any vessel durst venture from land to their assistance; at which time the tide having ebbed, and day beginning to dawn, a large boat put out. All the passengers were found in different parts of the vessel; Isabel had continued in the cabin, one side of which was washed away, the space being half filled with water. She was therefore almost exhausted by terror, extreme cold, and the severe lacerations received. She was conveyed to the boat scarcely sensible: yet life seemed to rekindle on learning that her sister had been preserved. The powers of nature, however, being exhausted, Isabel only lingered till the evening of the following day, and died faintly expressing resignation to her fate, accompanied by words of comfort to her sister.

Time and reflection calmed the bitter pangs of the abbess, who did not fail to transmit, through her confessor, the offering intended for the Virgin at Broadstairs, accompanied by a donation of twelve masses to be celebrated for the repose of Isabel's soul.—Soon after which, in order to perpetuate the memory of her sister, as well as direct mariners to avoid the calamity she had experienced, the abbess caused the two towers of the ancient church of Reculver to be repaired, having fallen into a state of decay; which two spiral elevations she directed should be called the Sisters. Those objects still retain the name, being also a sea-mark of long acknowledged utility to mariners.

This abbess further ordained, that there should be celebrated one solemn

window, and two others under, below which there yet remains a wooden door, enclosed by some broad arches of sandstone, whereon indistinct traces of highly ornamental workmanship are discoverable. The side pillars are decayed, but the capitals of hard red granite remain entire, decorated by plain foliage; quatrefoil ornaments in some places continue perfect, and shields, with the heads of what may have been lions, or perhaps wolves. The inner arch of this doorway is void of all decoration, except a double zigzag, or lozenge, ornament. The arches of the windows, passages, and doors, are very lightly pointed in the Norman style; a few of the windows have also the trefoil form, and some are rounded in the Saxon style. There was once a large window at the west end; and along the side aisles, and small chancels on either side, were probably placed the chairs of the confessors.

The remains of King Ethelbert are conjectured to have been here interred, and on the workmen being employed in separating some parts of the walls by blasting with gunpowder, to forward the erection of the new church, they were ordered to dig below an arch, inside the northern wall, supposed to lead to the vault which contained Ethelbert's remains; when, after proceeding in their toil for a considerable time, they discovered something like a stone coffin long in the ground; but, leaving the work for a short space, on their return they found the wall had given way, and from some unknown recess had fallen antique stone carved figures of the twelve apostles, and a lion, richly ornamented with thin plates of gold. We were not able to ascertain which of the dignitaries of the church possessed those precious relics; their existence, however, is beyond all doubt, if the uniform and positive assertions of the inhabitants may be credited. Since the above attempt, no further research has been made. Perhaps we may presume, that the Roman bricks found here of a deep red die, excessively hard, interspersed irregularly throughout the

mass, on the first day of every month (the wreck having happened on the first of May), and that a perpetual litany should be sung for the eternal peace of the departed Isabel. The latter sister survived the deceased eleven years, and died towards the close of 1512.

Her remains, pursuant to her own desire, were deposited beside those of Isabel, with all the solemnity due to her high rank, and the office she had filled. Near the spot a monument represented the two sisters kneeling before the crucifix, with a plate beneath recording their unshaken friendship, &c.

walls; with the abundance of Roman coins discovered, as well as the plaster or Roman-cement flooring, of perfect workmanship; indicate a building of some description, having a Roman original, of which this church was only a re-edification. In the gable, between the two towers (for there remains a pointed gable), is a stone inscription as follows: "These towers, the remains of the venerable church of Reculver, were purchased of the parish by the corporation of Trinity House of Deptford, Stroud, in the year 1810; and groins laid down at their expence to protect the cliff on which the church had stood. When the spires were afterwards blown down, the present substitutes were erected (*these appear to be of darkly painted wood*), to render the towers sufficiently conspicuous to be useful to navigation. Captain Joseph Cotton, deputy master, in the year 1819." The new parish church of Reculver stands on a rising ground, not far distant from the castle, and was built in 1811 with materials from the church of the Two Sisters; but a workman informed us, that being employed to separate fragments of the old castle wall, the task was entirely beyond his ability. On visiting the new church, we found some old monumental inscriptions, and three very ancient carvings in stone, one in particular, representing three human figures, rudely portrayed, the principal form so represented being in the act of lighting a torch, held by the central figure. Equally removed from the old church, we found the following inscription, now nearly illegible:

"Here as Historiographers have saide,
St. Ethelbert of Kent whilome king was laid;
Whom St. Augustine with the gospel entertained,
And in this land has ever since remained.
Who, though by cruel Pagans he was slain,
The crown of Martyrdom he did obtain.
Who died February 24th, in the year 616."

The Sister Towers, in some instances, present the same style of architecture as is in parts of Canterbury cathedral; and, if here we contemplate the Saxon arch verging towards the pointed form, but not rising to acuteness, the narrow (not lancet-shaped) windows, terminating semicircularly, obtusely, or in the trefoil form, we are certainly authorized in the assertion that these towers were built at an æra coincident with that in which some

parts of the metropolitical church were erected, and at the period when the Saxon arch was beginning to generate the pointed; for these forms and the intersecting arcades are here seen together, as of a contemporary construction. If the Saxon monarch, Ethelbert, sought a place of residence, and here found an enclosed area strongly fortified, it may seem probable that his palace arose within its walls; and, in the long lapse of succeeding ages, the light architecture of the royal structure has vanished, while the massive Roman foundation still remains; for, in proportion as the burying ground was extended, the vestiges of the palace would necessarily disappear. However, the chapel of the noble and saintly sisters has been spared, and appropriated to useful purposes. The more we dwell upon this theme, so, in proportion, are we led to believe that the chapel might have been erected at a period coeval with the cathedral. The form of the gable roofs of one and of the other are the same. It may be presumed the builders of castles would draw the first line of its quadrangular foundation parallel with the adjacent coast; and that, although it might be an established principle to build churches due east and west, yet, as the castle stood nearly in that direction, it might not be conceived necessary to work by a stricter rule; in fact, we find it diverge from that position as the castle did, at least one degree. On visiting the new church of Reculver, we were mortified on perceiving that the three precious relics taken away from the old building were placed too high upon the wall to admit of critical examination; being, moreover, thickly plastered over with white-wash. They certainly bear the appearance of Roman vestiges, one not being dissimilar to a head of Medusa, while the three figures seem to be in the act of performing some rite appertaining to the national superstition. The neighbouring farm-house has, in all probability, at some remote period, served as the abode of a dignitary of the church; but we cannot believe that the Saxon king would have constituted any place his residence which was not strongly fortified, particularly on this coast, which, at the period in question, abounded in trouble and danger.

To return to the church, which appears to have been built at various periods; whereas, an attentive comparison of its architecture with other buildings will lead to a different conclusion. In every part of this structure there is a mixture of the style usually called Saxon, known by its round arches, square or round

pillars, zigzag mouldings, and plain walls without buttresses; with that introduced by the Normans, and called by their name, whose characteristics are, pointed arches, slender and clustered pillars, windows highly ornamented with mullions or tracery work, and a profusion of strong buttresses. Thus we remark that the towers of Reculver church are plain without angular buttresses; the western doorway has a pointed or Norman arch, with Saxon mouldings; the north entrance, a pure Saxon circular arch, with appropriate ornaments; the arches in the nave or body of the church are pointed, with square pillars; the passage from the nave into the chancel is beneath three circular arches, supported by round pillars; and some of the windows are ornamented in the Norman manner, while others are pure Saxon. This mixture of the two several styles of building took place at the period of the Norman conquest, and continued to prevail about a century afterwards. From this mode of examination we derive our opinion, that no part of the church at Reculver can claim higher antiquity than the time of the conquest, that it was the work of one period, and erected within a century of that event which happened in the year 1066. If this conjecture be just, every writer who has spoken concerning it, from Leland to the present time, has been guilty of an error, perhaps derived from him, in asserting that it belonged to the monastery, which as I have stated was dissolved in or about the year 949.

It may not be improper here to notice two several traditionary tales concerning this church, both of which are recorded in a short account of Reculver, written by the Rev. F. Green, one of the vicars, some time between the years 1695 and 1716. "Whether the church now standing was the ancient parish church, seems to me doubtful; Reculver being once the seat of a king, was so populous that it seems to me improbable that the present church could contain the people, and the ancient tradition of the place is, that the parish church stood about a mile into the sea, upon a place called by the inhabitants 'The Black Rock,' which shews itself at low water. The present church seems to me to have been built for the use of the religious within the walls." Unfortunately for this tradition, in an ordination between the vicar and parishioners so long back as the year 1296, mention is made of an oblation trunk, which stood near the large

stone cross between the nave and chancel, which cross remained there in the 16th century, and is noticed at large by Leland. In the ordination of the vicarage also in the year 1310, the rectory house is said to have stood where it now does, *in quadam area*, in a certain area, which area was then charged with principal tythes, as at present. The other tradition is noticed by Mr. Green as follows: "The church of Reculver is lofty and well built, it has two steeples in front, in one of which hang four bells; these steeples were built, if we may believe the tradition of the place, by two sisters." There used formerly to be seen upon the spire of one of the Sister Towers, a representation of Christ's crucifixion, at which period the Stour was so wide as to admit large trading vessels, so that the seamen, as they passed Reculver, lowered their colours in token of obeisance. At the time above referred to, this passage from Reculver to Richborough was properly denominated a channel, so that vessels preferred sailing in that direction to performing the circuit of the North Foreland.

The appearance of Reculver church at a distance, is in the highest degree imposing and picturesque; from whatsoever point of view contemplated, whether land or sea, near or distant, it produces a most beautiful object of vision, and as such has been long and deservedly admired. This is in a great measure owing to the peculiarity of its structure, elegant twin spires, and elevated situation upon the verge of the sea. A close approach and examination produces some disappointment, from its want of regularity and present state of dilapidation; in fact it must be confessed that no part, with the exception of the west front, could ever, even in its most perfect state, have been produced as a good specimen of ancient architecture.

The dimensions of the several parts of Reculver are as follow:

	feet.
Length of the Nave - - - -	67
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	24
Height of ditto - - - - -	31
Length of the Chancel - - - -	46
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	23
Length of the Side Aisles - - -	67
Breadth of ditto - - - - -	11

	feet.
Height of the Side Aisles - - -	21
Height of the Arches which support the Nave	20
Girth of the square Pillars - - -	12
Breadth of the same in front - - -	4
Girth of the round Pillars - - -	7
Square of the Towers within - - -	12
Height of the Towers - - - -	63
Total height of the Spires - - -	106
Breadth of the West front - - -	64
Total length from East to West - -	120
Ancient Porch - - - -	15 by 11

The west front contained the principal entrance, which was highly ornamented with Saxon mouldings, executed, as far as can be perceived, in a good style of workmanship; but the materials, Caen stone, have suffered so much from exposure to the weather, that a very slight opinion can be formed of its original effect. This doorway is flanked on each side by a square tower, surmounted by a spire of timber covered with lead; the angles of the towers are formed of hewn stone, but the remaining parts filled up with rugged stones, flints, and portions of Roman bricks, laid without any attempt at regularity; this was of little consequence originally, the whole being covered, as most of our ancient churches were, with a coat of plaster. The roofs both of the nave and side aisles are flat and covered with lead; over the west doorway, between the towers, the wall is finished with a cone, like the gable end of a building, giving it something the appearance of a pediment; which rises above the flat roof, and is pierced by a circular window or opening; probably, in its original state, the roof was pointed, to correspond with the cone. This peculiarity of structure in the west front, unlike any other church we have seen, gives the whole an air of simple grandeur, and, in its perfect state, must have produced a fine effect. No other part of the exterior of the church demands particular attention.

The interior consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel, but no transept or cross aisle; viewed from the western entrance, or the stone gallery which connects the two towers, being elevated about twenty-five feet from the floor, its appearance is by

no means void of interest, though it cannot boast much architectural embellishment; the square pillars four on each side, have a massy effect, being relieved by the arches which are light and pointed. The entrance to the chancel is beneath three arches supported by pillars of pure Saxon workmanship, being however, more slender for their height than is common, while their capitals present a singular construction. At each extremity of the side aisles was originally a chapel or chantry, wherein for many years previous to the Reformation a priest was employed at a regular salary. These chapels, from what cause does not appear, have been closed up; that on the south side probably contains the sepulchre of King Ethelbert; for here, Weever informs us, he saw a monument of antique form, mounted with two spires, in which, as tradition says, the royal corpse was deposited. This monument, if it exists at all, will be found in the chapel now closed in on every side.

In Leland's time the church retained some portion of its original magnificence. Speaking of the chancel, which he calls the choir, he says, that at the entrance of it was one of the fairest and most stately crosses he had ever seen. It was nine feet in height, and stood like a fair column; the basis was a large unwrought stone; the second stone was round, and had the images of Christ, and some of his apostles, curiously wrought, with labels proceeding from their mouths, painted in large Roman letters; the next stone contained the passion of our Saviour; the next above, the twelve apostles; the fifth had our Saviour fixed to the cross, with a sustentaculum under his feet; and the uppermost stone was in form of a cross. He describes, also, as being in the church, a very ancient book of the gospels in large Roman letters, and, in the boards thereof, a crystal stone inscribed CLAUDIA ATEPICCUS, (probably a Roman seal found here.) On the north side of the church was the figure of a bishop painted under an arch. Leland adds, that in digging about the churchyard, were found old buckles of girdles and rings.

When Philipot made his survey, he describes the church as "full of solitude, and languishing into decay."

The following are the principal monuments and inscriptions.*

* We are particular in giving the account of the monumental effigies in Reculver church, as it is more than probable the lapse of a year or so may consign the whole to eternal oblivion.

On a flat stone, near the altar rails in the chancel, are brasses representing, on one side, the figure of a man in armour, with his feet resting upon a greyhound; on the other, a lady in a loose habit, with a head dress of enormous size and peculiar fashion. Beneath them are effigies of their numerous family, viz. eight sons, and seven daughters; from the figure of the lady proceeds a label with the following inscription, fiat misericordia tua d'ne super nos; a similar label proceeding from the male figure has been destroyed; over the latter are three boars' heads couped at the neck; over the former, three rams' heads couped in like manner; with this inscription:

"Hic jacet Johannes Sandeway armiger; et Johanna uxor ejus; quorum animabus propitietur deus; Amen."

Two escutcheons near the foot of the stone are lost.

Against the south wall of the chancel, within the railing that encloses the communion table, is the handsome monument of Sir Cavalliero Maycote, and family; the plaster figures of himself, his lady, and nine children, in kneeling attitudes, are well executed. Arms over the monument: quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ermine*, in a canton *argent*, a stag seiant *gules*; 2d and 3d, parted per pale, *sable* and *ermine* a chevron engrailed *gules*. Beneath on the pedestal of the reading table are the same arms impaling, *gules*, three crescents *argent*, for Maycote.

The inscription as follows:

"Here under waite for a joyful resurrection, the bodyes of dame Marie, and her husband Sir Cavalliero Maycote, knight, who lived together in great contentment from St. Andrew's day, anno 1586, full twenty years; in which time they had eight sonnes and one daughter, namelye, John, Thomas, George, Richarde, Thomas, William, Harbert, George, and Elizabeth; wharof five sonnes dyed before them. She was the daughter of Thomas Monynges, gent. and Ales Crispe, sumtimes dwellers at Swanton in Lidden, and died on Christmas-day, anno 1606. He was the son of George Maycote, gent. and of Margaret Brooker, long dwellers in this parish, and died . . . . . To all whom the Lord be merciful at the latter day."

Sir Cavalliero Maycote is said to have been an accomplished gentleman, and a celebrated courtier in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He lived at Brook, an ancient mansion in the parish of Reculver, at this time remarkable for a curious gateway, or portal of brickwork.

This house of Brook has been at different times the residence of several distinguished families. The earliest possessor of whom we have any account is Alice de Brooke*, who in the fourteenth century founded and endowed a chantry in Reculver church, for the repose of her soul and those of the faithful deceased†. Soon after this time it was in possession of the family of Tingewicke, originally from Buckinghamshire, but possessed of other lands in Kent.‡ From this name it descended to that of Pine, or de la Pine, a family of considerable consequence in their day. James Pine passed it away about the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. to Sir William Cheney, of a knightly house, one of whose ancestors was made a Banneret by King Edward I. at the siege of Carlaverock. Henry, created Lord Cheney in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, sold it to George Maycote, Esq. who resided here, as did his son Sir Cavalliero Maycote. From him it passed to Christopher Clive, who immediately afterwards sold it to Thomas Contrey, gent. of Beaksborne, whose son of the same name resided here, and bore for his arms: *Azure*, a pile surmounted by a fesse, four fleurs-de-lis, *or*. It afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Master, whose descendant, Steynsham Master, of Brooke, near Wingham, dying without issue in 1727, his widow became possessed of the same, and devised it by will to her kinsman Sir George Oxenden, Bart. who was before possessed of estates in the vicinity, and some of whose ancestors in times long past resided here, one of whom, Thomas Oxenden, was buried in the church in the year 1450. In the descendants of this family it still remains, Sir H. Oxenden, Bart. being the present proprietor.

On the south side of the chancel is fixed a tablet of black marble, whereon is engraved the figure of a herald, about a foot in height; he is represented in full dress, with his tabard of arms gilt, and very neatly executed; he appears to have been a corpulent man, with short hair and beard, dressed in trunk breeches,

* In the same century mention is made of Richard atte Broke, and of Walter atte Broke his son, who were probably of the same family.

† Pro anima dictæ Aliciæ et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum.

‡ One of this name, Nicholas de Tyngwicke, obtained a dispensation from Archbishop Reynolds, for holding the rectory of Reculver, together with that of Caleshall, in the diocese of Sarum, in the year 1314. He was the first vicar of Reculver.

boots with tops turned down, and spurs. The pediment of this curious monument, together with the shield of arms, have fallen down, and are lost; the arms were, *or*, a cross engrailed parted per pale, *gules* and *sable*, a chief *gules*, thereon a lion passant guardant *or*, Crest; an arm holding a sword, entwined with a wreath. Inscription beneath the figure:

"Here under quiet from worldlie miseries
Ralph Brooke, esquire, late York Herald lies;
Fifteenth of October, he was last alive,
One thousand, six hundred, twenty and five.
Seaventy-three years bore he fortune's harmes,
And forty-five an officer of armes;
He married Thomsin, daughter of Michael Cobb of Kent,
Serjeant at armes, by whome two daughters God him sent
Survyving, Mary, William Dickins' wife,
Thomasin, John Exton's. Happy be their life."

This Ralph Brook was the same who, upon the publication of the celebrated 'Britannia' of Camden, wrote an attack upon it, under the title of "Detection of Errors in Camden's Britannia." To this it is supposed he was instigated by jealous envy, at the advancement of the father of our antiquaries (who was a brother herald,) to a degree in the college of arms, which he thought from age and standing more properly due to himself, and in truth there seems to have been reason on his side. Camden appears to have had greater interest, and more powerful friends; however that may be, the work of Ralph Brooke displays a considerable portion of acrimony, as well as a depth of knowledge in the science appertaining to his function.

In the floor of the chancel is a slab of grey marble, whereon, occupying the whole length of the stone, is cut the figure of a cross, the capital of which is circular, with the edges indented; from the projecting angles of these indentations, and also from the shaft, proceed ramifications of an irregular figure, somewhat resembling leaves; the cross is fixed in a base with a rugged outline, like a mound of earth. There is a similar cross to this in the church at Margate, and they occasionally occur in other situations; where the persons commemorated are known, they have been found to belong to ecclesiastics, and to have been in

use in the 11th and 12th centuries, probably they were resorted to to denote some particular order, or degree in the priesthood. The cross flory of heraldry seems to have originated from the same source; and it may be presumed that both one and the other are derived from the miraculous vegetation of Aaron's rod. Round the verge of the stone is cut an inscription in capital letters, some of them Saxon and others Roman, like many other inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries, as follows:

VOS: QUI: TRANSITIS: THOMAM: DEFLERE: VELETIS:
PER: ME: NUNC: SCITIS: QUID: PRODEST: GLORIA: DITIS:

Thus translated by Mr. Boys, as he remarks, without much disgrace to the elegance of the original:

"All you that draw near, upon Tom drop a tear,
From whom 'twill appear, that the rich are poor here."

In the north wall of the chancel is a stone, with the following arms carved upon it and painted in colours, *gules*, semée of cross-crosslets and a lion rampant *or*. In the windows were a few years past several armorial bearings, among others those of England, *gules*, three lions passant guardant *or*; and *azure* a cross patee *or*, between four martlets proper.

In the middle aisle are the following inscriptions:

Arms: A chevron between three cocks, impaling on a bend cotized, a lion passant.

"Here lyeth buried the bodyes of Benjamin Cobb, of Reculver, in the county of Kent, gent. and of Alice his wife, the daughter of Robert Knowle, Esq of Hearne, in the said county, gent. He had issue by her, two sonnes, Robert and Francis, and foure daughters, Susannah, Marye, Anne, and Margaret. He departed this life on the 10th day of June, 1642, in the 38th year of his age. She dyed before, upon the 7th day of July, 1641, in the 33d year of her age."

"Here also lyeth buried the body of Robert Cobb, of Reculver, in the county of Kent, gent. sonne of Benjamin Cobb; he married Mary, the daughter of Jonas Hunt, gent. sometimes of Chislet, by whom he had issue three sonnes, viz. Benjamin,

Robert, and John, and two daughters, Anne and Mary. He died June the 17th, 1676, aged 42 years."

"Here also lyeth buried the body of Mary Cobb, daughter of Robert and Mary Cobb. She departed this life the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1681, aged ten yeares."

"Here lyeth the body of Benjamin Cobb, of Chislet, gent. son of Robert and Mary Cobb, of Reculver, who married Frances, late wife of William Whiteing, of Chislet, by whom he left one daughter, Mary Cobb. He was buried the 10th of July, 1683, aged 21 years."

Arms: On a fesse between three cinquefoils pierced, a lion passant.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Robert Cobb, of Reculver, gent. She was daughter of Jonas Hunt, gent. sometime of Chislet. She was buried May the 29th, 1684, aged 45 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Hills, who died February 16, 1664."

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Hills, who died March 25, 1665."

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Hills; he had issue by his wife Catharine, two sons and two daughters, Henry, John, Mary and Catharine. He died in December, 1684, aged 62 years."

"Here lyeth the body of John Hills, son of Henry Hills, he had to wife Elizabeth. He departed this life the 20th of June, 1685, aged 30 years."

On a stone next the west door, much broken,—

"Here lyeth interred the body of Catherine Hills, who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1696-7, aged 72 years and odd months. She was daughter to Vincent Walderdown, of Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, yeoman, and her husband, Henry Hills, gave, to the poor men of Reculver, the rent of £3 10s. a year, payable the 24th day of June, for ever."

Respecting these families of Cobb and Hills, the following honourable mention is made: speaking of a cause between the parishioners of Reculver, and those of St. Nicholas and Herne, it is observed, "the suit was managed on the part of Reculver by one Mr. Cobb, of Bishopston, in Reculver, one of whose ancestors was York herald at arms, and lies buried in the

chancel at Reculver. I think myself, in gratitude, obliged to mention this gentleman's name, because it is in a great measure owing to his indefatigable care and diligence in searching records, and managing the suit, that these pensions were not then lost. And here I cannot well forget the piety of John (Henry) Hills, a farmer, living at Brook, in the parish of Reculver, partly to preserve his memory, and partly to induce others to follow his example. This good man, besides three pounds a year, and upwards, which he gave to the labourers of Reculver for ever, gave to the church a large bible and pulpit cloth, a large silver flaggon, chalice, and salver for the communion service, and a very fine damask tablecloth to spread upon the altar."

The bequest of this worthy farmer to the poor men of Reculver, consisted of a house, and about three acres of land in Chislet and Herne; the rents of which he left in trust to the churchwardens of Reculver, to be by them distributed annually to the oldest and poorest labouring men, who had never received alms from the parish. A species of benefaction of all others the most useful and deserving of imitation, as it tends in no small degree to encourage and reward among the lower order of the community habits of industry and sobriety.

In the neighbouring parish there exists a charity similar to the one above noticed, but upon a more extensive plan. A landed estate was bequeathed in the last century, a moiety of the produce of which was ordered to be equally divided between eight poor parishioners, being those of the most advanced age, and who had at no time in their lives been burthensome to the parish, by requiring aid from the poor's rate. This charity has of late years produced to each of its proprietors about £4 per annum, upon an average.

The beneficial effects of this most judicious charity commence from the moment a man becomes a fixed parishioner; from that time he is looking forward to the period when it will fall to his lot to share in its produce, and it not only serves to cheer his progress in life, but also acts as a constant stimulus to his exertions. Knowing that if he draws money from the parish rate, he will be deprived of its benefits, he is anxious to provide by his frugality and industry for any casualties which may happen to himself or family; he will not idle his time in an alehouse;

and it is a fact that the parish in question only supports one house of that description, while others no larger have three and even four.

The church at Reculver, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage of no considerable value, in consequence of the diminished size of the parish, and the major part being ploughed land. The great tythes have, in all probability, from their commencement, been appropriated to the see of Canterbury, and are let out in the customary way upon a beneficial lease. Those tythes were given by Archbishop Kilwardby, about the year 1270, to the hospitals of Harbledown and Northgate near Canterbury, but were resumed by his successor to the see, and a fixed sum paid in their stead. A formal ordination of this vicarage occurs in the year 1310, by Archbishop Winchelsea, whereby the adjacent chapel of Hoath was annexed to Reculver, and the several chapels of St. Nicholas and Allsaints, in Thanet, and of Herne, which were by this instrument ordained vicarages, were made dependent upon it; the vicars of these chapels paying a yearly pension to the vicar of Reculver, and the parishioners contributing to the repairs of the mother church there. This state of dependence seems to have been the source of much contention between the inhabitants of the several parishes, but more particularly the circumstance of the repairs. The people of Herne first disputed this right, established by a decree of Archbishop Stratford, in 1335; notwithstanding which, repeated disputes and contests continued between the parishes, until at length, in the reign of Henry VIII. the inhabitants of Reculver were completely outwitted, when by a voluntary act they consented to receive from the inhabitants of St. Nicholas and Herne, a stated sum annually, in lieu of an equal share of the expenses of repairing the mother church; which stipend, from the diminished worth of money, is now of little or no value.

To this vicarage appertain about three acres of glebe land, one acre of marsh, and the great tithes of the land enclosed within the area of the Roman walls, which has been a ploughed field from time immemorial: there is also a vicarage house. This sacerdotal mansion, which, by some persons, is deemed not the least of the curiosities of Reculver, bears the appearance of some antiquity, and consists of two miserable rooms on the ground floor, and a like number above, with no other conveniences or

appurtenances of any kind. In fact, was it not for the stone porch with which the entrance is decorated, it would pass only for the cottage of a labourer; it has, however, within these few years, been the residence of the vicar, when it was inhabited by the Rev. Richard Morgan, a man, by the report of the inhabitants, of very singular and eccentric habits. He died here in 1804, after continuing vicar twenty-two years, and was buried in the churchyard. The population of this parish now consists of 266 souls, there being thirty-six houses, and a rivulet adjoining, called Yenlade, supposed the *Regulbium* of the Romans. In the king's books this parish is valued at £9 12 3½, and the yearly tenths at 19s. 2¾d. In 1588 it was estimated at £50, the communicants amounting to 165. In 1640 at £60: and at the present day it is of the certified value of £66 2 3½; but its real worth is £150 per annum.

We cannot dismiss the interesting subject of Reculver, without inserting the following remarks, published, in 1810, by Mr. Freeman, in his poem entitled *Regulbium*, when speaking of the conduct pursued by the Directors of the Trinity-house, who purchased the parish of Reculver the above year, as previously remarked.

"It was to be expected that the application of the Trinity-house would be followed up, on the part of the Directors of that corporation, by some means for the preservation of this famous seamark; and the lovers of the picturesque and beautiful, as well as the venerators of antiquity, began to entertain hopes that their favorite object would be secured from impending ruin. The summer, however, passed away, and nothing was done; on the approach of winter, a feeble attempt, for it deserves no better name, was commenced, and slowly proceeded in. How perfectly ineffectual this attempt is, would have been seen, had there happened any strong gales or extraordinary tides, but the winter has been unusually favorable, and very little encroachment has been made by the sea."

"A strange fatality has attended every attempt as yet made to preserve this fabric, and I conceive the time is now gone by in which any plan will be attended with success. Four years ago even the present might have presented a chance, which at this time, in my opinion, it does not hold forth. The scheme of accumulating beach and sand, by means of large stones thrown

loosely down, which was tried many years ago, was ill-judged and absurd, and eventually produced the very reverse of what was intended. A range of piles and faggots, or fascines, constituting what engineers call a groin, was tried in a direction parallel to the cliff, and near the low water mark, with no better success; the first high tide, attended with a strong north wind, swept it away. The present attempt is of a similar kind; groins are constructed at intervals of about four rods, extending from the edge of the cliff down to the low water mark; they are formed of a double row of piles, about three feet distant from each other, and nearly of the same height, the space between them being filled up with faggots and brushwood.

"Three only of these groins are at this time (March 1810,) complete. They are intended to promote the accumulation of sand and beach, which there is no doubt they will, in a certain degree, effect: had they been applied with this intention ten years ago, when the distance from the building to the edge of the cliff was not less than from fifty to a hundred yards, they might eventually have preserved the fabric. In the course of time, by the accumulation of sand, and the retention of what might fall from the cliff, as well as the repeated use of such groins, a shelving beach might have been formed, whereon the sea would have broken harmless. But whoever takes a view of the present scene must be convinced that any such attempt at this time will be ineffectual. The cliff is upwards of thirty feet high, formed of loose sand, offering no resistance to the sea, which in high tides breaks against it to the height of not less than eight feet, and the building is distant only fifteen feet from the edge of the precipice. In this predicament, one springtide, accompanied by a strong north wind, would be sufficient to remove, as it has already done in many instances which have come under my observation, the whole of the space between the turrets and the sea; the present works, in such case, would not be of the smallest service."

Independent of this, there is another circumstance of which the directors of the present works are not perhaps aware, for if they were, they would probably never have undertaken them. The cliff is yearly mouldering away, not only from the action of the sea, but other causes, which though not so violent and sudden in their operations, are more steady and regular in their effects.

During the winter of 1808, a space of not less than ten feet, from my own measurement, was removed by the action of the weather only. The winter was rainy, attended by frequent intervals of frost and thaw. The loose and crumbling materials of these cliffs, soaked with rain, then suddenly acted upon by frost and subsequent thaw, gave way in all directions, by a process too familiar to require description. Against this cause of destruction the works at present forming offer no resistance, and it is evident that another winter similar to that of 1808, would complete the entire overthrow of the building.

Thus is this ancient fortress besieged by a powerful combination of all the elements, and deserted, or feebly supported, by its natural ally; under such circumstances its fall is inevitable.

During the past winter, as there has been very little fall of the cliff, the consequent discoveries of coins and antiquities have been in proportion. I have only seen a few small, and many mutilated coins of no value.

At the present moment the church is deprived of its roof, and the few remaining monuments of the dead are exposed to be broken and injured by the weather, and the accidental falling of stones or timber. No care has been taken to remove or secure them. A violent attempt has been recently made to displace the brass effigie of John Sandway, and the monument of Sir Cavaliero Maycote has been mutilated. The spires are deprived of their leaden sheathing, leaving the ribs of timber

bare to the angry blast
Which whistles through them.

STOURMOUTH.

On the south of the Stour, adjoining to Chislet, is the parish of Stourmouth, a name derived from its situation at the mouth of that stream, which formerly emptied itself below this spot into the Wantsume river, in former times of considerable width; which, dividing, encircled the Isle of Thanet, separating it from the mainland of Kent. This parish contains two boroughs, bearing the names of East and West Stourmouth.

The district is very lonely and unfrequented, being intersected by no roads, and lying so contiguous to the marshes as to rank

very far from healthy. The southern part is upland, stretching like a promontory northward in the direction of the marsh lands, which are situated within its boundaries, as far as the river Stour. It contains the villages of East and West Stourmouth, in the latter of which, being the principal, is Dene and Hussee's farms, so called, no doubt, from their ancient possessors : beyond which, opposite the church, are the parsonage and court lodge. By Leland it is styled a fair village, who thus expresses himself: "from Fordwic to Sturemuthe, a faire village iiii myles be water." Hence to East Stourmouth, a short mile, is a house of some antiquity, called Stone Hall. The fields in the vicinity are large, consisting of common and unenclosed land, the soil being fertile and rich, and appropriate for the growth of corn. To the north-east of the parish is a ferry, thence into the Isle of Thanet, for foot passengers only; there is no fair appertaining to Stourmouth.

The Manor of Stourmouth, otherwise Northcourt, was, in the reign of King John, held of the archiepiscopal see by Walter de Valoigns; but did not long remain in his name, as, in the 5th of Henry III. the family of Hussee obtained a charter of *free warren* for this manor. The above line having become extinct, in the reign of Henry IV. it fell into the possession of the Apulderfields; and under Edward IV. came by marriage to Sir John Fineux, whose eldest daughter marrying J. Roper, esq. attorney general, in the reign of Henry VIII. it became vested in that law dignitary. After remaining in different branches of this family until 1718, it was conveyed to the Gillows, and ultimately to the Tappendens, in whose hands, according to Hasted, it continued in 1779. A court baron is held for this manor.

Stourmouth is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* and *deanery* of Bridge, Canterbury. The church dedicated to All Saints is small, comprising a body, two side aisles, and a chancel; with a slim spiral steeple at the west end, containing the belfry; this structure bears every appearance of considerable antiquity. In the pavement of the chancel are interspersed numerous small coloured tiles, and a few monumental effigies also grace the edifice. Some vestiges of stained glass are in the south window; and the font of stone is remark-

ably old, being supported by four pillars with plain bases and capitals. Some bequests of land by persons now unknown were made for the support of the church, consisting of about six acres, the produce of which go in aid of the repairs of this edifice.

Stourmouth church was given by Hamo, son of Vitalis, to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, and the monks of the priory there, in presence of and with the consent of Archbishop Anselm. Bishop de Glanvil, who came to the see of Rochester in 1185, disputed the right of the monks, and decreed, that in such churches as belonged to that of Rochester, situated without the bishopric, whensoever any of them should become vacant, the bishop and monks jointly should present to the same. In that state Stourmouth church remained till the reign of Richard II. when the bishop exchanged with the monks his alternate presentation of the church of Boxley, of which they had the other, for their alternate presentation of this church held *in capite*, from which time the patronage remained parcel of the see of Rochester, the bishop being now patron. Anciently a pension of ten shillings was paid to the prior of Rochester from this church, which is now received by the dean and chapter; twelve acres of glebe land are also appendant thereto. In the king's books the rectory is valued at £19, and the yearly tenths at £1 18 0. In 1588, the estimation was £100, having the same number of communicants; and in 1640, the valuation was £120, there being then a diminution of forty communicants.

THE ISLAND OF THANET,

Is situated at the north-east part of the County of Kent, being separated from the residue by the Stour on the southern, and the waters called the Nethergong on the western side. Most writers entertain an opinion that it is the same tract as the Britons denominated *Inis Ruim*, or *Ruochim*, meaning the Island of Richborough; though Richborough itself having been anciently an island, may reasonably be supposed to have rather borne that appellation. The first Roman historian by whom this island is noticed under the name of *Athanaton* and *Thanaton* is Julius Solinus; by the Saxons it was subsequently called *Tenoth* and *Tenetlonde*, a name it still bears, says Hasted, though, by change of language and lapse of time, it has been softened to Thanet, its present appellation. Lewis derives the name from *Tene*, a fire or beacon; supposing the island to have been so designated in consequence of the fires or beacons here kindled to give notice of any Danish invasion, or piratical descents. Other writers have derived the appellation from the Saxon word *Thacnot*, signifying moist or watery. The water which formerly separated this island from the county at large was a considerable estuary to the south and western parts, which flowed up the country as far as Charham and Ashford, having its two openings or mouths to the sea; one at the north mouth, or Genlade, afterwards by corruption called *Yenlade* or *Yenlet*, between Reculver and this island; and the other by Ebbsfleet, in the eastern part. The estuary in question beyond the bounds of Thanet, appears to have stopped prior to the time of the Romans, and the Stour to have been the only stream remaining in the valleys, through which it flowed; and even between this island and the county, for when Solinus wrote, it appears to have decreased since, he states, it was separated from it *æstuario tenui*, by a narrow estuary.

However, so long as the sea continued to run at the Genlade or north mouth on the east of Reculver, a considerable force of water remained, which, being increased by the Stour, flowed down in the direction of Ebbsfleet and Sandwich with a rapid

current, serving to cleanse the channel, and particularly its mouth, from the sands which then began to accumulate.

At the period of which we are speaking, instead of sailing round the North Foreland, as at present, from the Continent of France to London, the course was through this estuary on the south side of the island and back again; the two openings bearing the plural designation of *Portus Rutupinæ* and *Rutupiæ*. But on the decrease of those waters it acquired the name of the River Wantsume, in Latin *Vantsumus*, by which appellation the venerable Bede mentions it in his Ecclesiastical History. As late as the close of the 15th century, the Wantsume continued navigable for large barks and merchant vessels, which sailed direct to Thanet from the continent. At the above period the landholders having profited by this failure of the waters and of the salts thereby left, which contributed to diminish the stream, and weaken its force; in the reign of Henry VII. that portion of the Wantsume which had flowed by Sarre towards the Genlade, or north mouth, and where the Stour intermingled its waters, ceased to be a continued stream; so that flood gates being erected across, its waters were dispersed among the lands, affording beverage for the cattle fed thereon, as well as, at other times, sowing the adjacent lands. This is what is now called the Nethergong, over which, at the spot where the ancient ferry existed at Sarre, a bridge was erected for the convenience of passengers; for in the 1st of Henry VII. an act passed for the natives of the Isle of Thanet to build a bridge at the spot called Sarre ferry. With regard to the residue of the Wantsume which flowed eastward, though the innings of the salts by the landholders decreased the force of the tide, and the Stour waters mingling therewith, occasioned the increase of the sands at the entrance of Ebbsfleet harbour, which became entirely choked up, a wall was there raised to prevent the sea at high water from overflowing the lands whereon is now the high road to Sandwich. However, the remains of the Wantsume and the stream of the Stour commingling, served, particularly after heavy rains, to preserve Sandwich harbour from utter ruin, cleansing it from those sands which must otherwise have entirely dammed it up. This current is still sufficiently deep to admit lighters and barges between Fordwich and Sandwich freighted with coals, timber, and such articles of heavy carriage.

Thanet is environed by the ocean on the northern and eastern sides, the chalk cliffs extending from a little westward of Gore-end on the south, round the eastern side of Cliff-end, about a mile and a half south-west beyond Ramsgate. Southward it is bounded by the Stour, and on the west, by the waters called the Nethergong. The island in form presents a long oval, being about nine miles in length from east to west, and five broad from north to south. It is divided into the two manors of Minster and Monkton, which are separated by a bank that stretches direct across the island commonly called St. Mildred's Lynch. Thanet is computed to contain nearly forty-one square miles, and little less than 27,000 acres of land, Stonar included.

Towards the northern and eastern parts the chalk cliffs are rather elevated, and some, particularly from Margate pier to Pegwell bay, very firm and durable; beneath which have at times been found large pieces of amber after a heavy sea and a fall of masses of the cliff. The cliffs west of Margate, extending to Westgate Bay, are not so high, and formed of loose materials which crumble away from the effects of frost or tempestuous weather. The face of the country, excepting the marsh lands southward, is very beautiful, being fertile in corn, saintfoin, clover, and vetches; and, generally speaking, unenclosed, comprising hill and dale interspersed with hamlets and cottages, which, being for the most part built of chalky stone, present a cheerful and diversified appearance. The grounds rise from the northern shore towards the centre of the island southward, so that the main roads, as well as horse paths without number, intersecting the lands, are enriched by incessant prospects, which, commanding the passage towards the mouths of the Medway and Thames, present a constant variety of shipping, that enlivens the scene as far as the eye can reach. These advantages, combined with the dryness of the soil, render the island particularly pleasant during the major part of the year, and always extremely salubrious. This causes Thanet to be the general place of resort from London and other parts of the kingdom for health as well as recreation, whereby a constant source of riches is opened and traffic increased throughout this island, to the benefit of the landholder and all persons connected with the same. The general aspect however of this tract of country being so much exposed towards the north and east, and few hedges and enclosures existing, the

situation is rendered bleak towards the ocean, while the scarcity of trees that grow are stunted from being subject to the strong sea winds. Thanet has also this drawback; that it scarcely presents any medium between a dead calm or a complete tempest, which arises from its exposed situation to the ocean, without having the smallest shelter. On the northern and eastern sides, next the sea, where the shore is clean, no marshes contiguous, and the water generally good, the inhabitants are, upon an average, healthy and long lived; but in the lower situations south and west, contiguous to the marsh lands, the climate is less salubrious, and the natives, from the low situation and badness of the water, subject to intermittent fevers and agues.

The soil of Thanet has always been remarkable for its fertility: *Felix tellus Tanet sua fecunditate,* says the monkish historian; while the moderns treat of it in equal terms of praise. The higher grounds in general consist of a chalky light soil, rarely intermixed with a stiff clay; but, in consequence of the highly improved state of agriculture, the crops are abundant, and the wheat and barley of Thanet, owing to their cleanliness and weight, bring a superior price to any others. This extreme fruitfulness must be ascribed to the quantities of the *alga,** or sea-waur, (sea-weed,) constantly thrown upon the shores by the waves of the ocean, which is converted into excellent manure by decomposition. The deficiency of pasture land in the upper part of the island, is, in some measure, supplied by turnips, saintfoin, trefoil, lucerne, clover, and every other artificial grass. Hemp, flax, and canary-grass, also abound; and the London seedsmen receive their principal supply from Thanet of the radish, mustard, cabbage, spinach, and, in short, seeds of all the esculent plants. Potatoes have also been cultivated with great success for these last thirty years.

The manner of agriculture in Thanet is different from that in other parts of the kingdom. The common red wheat is sown nearly over the whole surface of the island, as the farmers culti-

* The *alga*, or sea-weed, frequently cast up in great quantities under the cliffs, is much used by the inhabitants on the north and east sides of Thanet for the purposes of manure. Though the effluvia from this weed when first piled in heaps upon the land is extremely nauseous, it is, nevertheless, very strengthening to the soil. The sea-weed in a vegetating state, that is to say, while growing on the rocks, is also converted to another use, namely, burnt to make potash for the potters, by them called *kelp*, which being stowed in barrels, is conveyed to Holland, and used for the glazing of earthenware; but the smoke arising therefrom is very offensive.

vate little of the bearded Kentish wheat. They begin to plough about the beginning of November, and if the wheat be rank, and the season dry in March, some turn in their sheep, who eat it off; by which means the wheat pushes again thicker, the ground is settled, and the root fastened by the constant treading of the sheep. The produce in harvest is seldom less than three quarters on an acre, and frequently four or five. On the light lands they sow about three bushels and a half, and on the richer soil four bushels upon an acre. Of the common sort of barley they sow on the lighter, four bushels on the acre, and on the richer something more. For this purpose the land is laid as fine as possible, and the farmers have frequently five or six quarters of grain, and sometimes seven, upon an acre.

The planting of beans is a recent improvement. The husbandman ploughs the land as soon as the wheat season is ended, that is, about the beginning of December. The land thus ploughed, lies till about the commencement of March, when the labourer furrows the land with a plough, and into the furrows, women, hired for that purpose, drop the beans; but as they cannot always get a sufficient number of females, they frequently make use of a box, out of which the grains are dropped by the seedsman. The lands being thus furrowed, give the farmer an opportunity of keeping them clear of weeds, by employing people to go between the rows of beans, in order to pull up the weeds which grow among them, while the spaces between the furrows are houghed with a large hough, or cleared of weeds by what they call a shim, or brake-plough. This consists of a piece of iron at the bottom of two cheeks, having holes in them, which are put through a frame of timber, drawn by one horse, or let up or down, as there is occasion, with iron pins. By this management, the fields where the beans are planted lie very neat, and clear of weeds. In the choice of their seed, the farmers have not only regard to its being free from damage, by being mingled with wild oats, cockle, &c. but to the soil on which it has grown, which they wish to be as different as possible from that whereon it is to be sown. Thus the seed which they sow on a light land they select from what grew on a gravelly or deep clay land. They likewise wet their seed with salt water conveyed from the sea, and mix lime therewith to prevent the smut, &c.

In ploughing their land, the farmers of Thanet, in common with

others in East Kent, use a plough with wheels, on the side of which is a piece of timber designated a wreest, made to take off and on, as it must always be on the side next the ploughed land. Accordingly at every end of the furrow the horses stand still, for the ploughman to change the position of that piece of timber. In harvest time they bind all their corn. The wheat is reaped very high, to leave as much straw as possible in the fields, in order to save barn-room. The same person who reaps makes the bands, which he cuts lower than the rest of the corn, and binds the sheaves. The barley and oats intended for bands they pull up by the roots, almost as soon as they begin to change, and let them lie upon the ground till the barley, &c. is ready to bind, when they are formed into sheaves, and carried to the barn, where they are made into bands, which being tied up in bundles, are transported back again into the fields, and by a person, purposely employed, distributed to those who bind the barley and oats. After the whole field is cleared of the sheaves, what is scattered in the binding, &c. is collected together by a large rake, with wooden or iron teeth, drawn by a horse, and then bound into sheaves: these rakings are, by custom, not titheable, unless it can be proved that they were fraudulently left. The wheat stubble remaining is either mown for the use of the maltmen, to dry their malt, or else raked off the field by a horse-rake, then carried off the ground, and laid in heaps to rot for the purposes of manure.

The beans are commonly pulled up by the roots, when lying in rows till they are dry, the labourers then bind them with bands made of wheat straw, the ears of which are threshed first. But when they cut or reap them, it is performed in the following manner: in their left hand they have an iron hook, with which they hold the beans, and in their right an instrument called a twibil, with which they cut them.

The land in the marshes newly broken up being reckoned too rich to bear wheat, &c. is sown with canary-seed for eight or ten years after being first ploughed. This land is thus prepared: first, it is sown a year or two with peas, to kill the greensward and prepare the mould. After the crop of peas is off, it is ploughed, and the canary-seed sown on it, if it be a dry season, about the beginning of March. It used to be strewed, like other seeds, all over the ground, but experience has taught the farmers

that the best way is to sow it in furrows made for that purpose. This is sometimes done by pouring the seed through the spout of a teapot, or a vessel of that description ; but others, who think this method too tedious, choose rather to sow it by hand ; for which purpose they make the ridges between the furrows as sharp as they can, that all the seed may fall into the furrows. By these means the land is easily kept clear of weeds, and the crop of canary said to be greater, by a quarter and a half on an acre more, than when sown the other way. The common quantity of seed sown on an acre is six gallons ; this, as it grows up, is often weeded, and the furrows cleansed ; and, when the wheat is reaped, and carried into the barn, the harvest of the canary-seed usually comes on.

It is remarkable that the common people on this island are equally skilled in holding the helm and the plough, and therefore described by Camden as both fisher and husbandmen. According to the season of the year, they catch cod, herrings, mackerel, &c. perform voyages, and export merchandise ; dung the land, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and carry in the corn. Those who occupy farms are frequently persons of respectability ; and such as reside by the seashore are generally fishermen, or dependent upon what is called *foying*, which consists in giving aid to vessels in distress, supplying ships with provisions, and rescuing shipwrecked property from destruction. As the greater part of the island consists of a chalky light land, on that account a wet summer is reckoned most beneficial to the crops.

The whole island contains about 3500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable ; all the lower part of the latter bordering on the marshes, and some parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are remarkably productive. The principal portion of the remainder, though naturally a poor thin light mould, upon a chalky bottom, is rendered fertile by the improved system of agriculture. The lands on the southernmost side of the island are defended by those above them, from the raging north-east winds blowing from the sea ; they are very propitious for fruit trees, which thrive and bear well, but the orchards are by no means numerous, and hops have been tried upon the island, but without success.

The south and south-west sides of Thanet, as before observed, lying low, are marshy ; but, on the upper part, to the east and

north, it is separated from the ocean by a high perpendicular cliff of chalk, where the soil is quite dry, and the air remarkably pure. The whole surface of the country is extremely level, and in these districts is abundance of all kinds of corn, but few pastures. Fennel grows naturally in the hedges, and under the chalk walls, the soil also agreeing particularly with rosemary, of which Mr. Lewis observes he had two hedges, in the year 1723, seventeen yards long, and five feet high. The honey collected in Thanet, having a distinguished preference in the markets of the metropolis, is thought to owe its superior flavor and excellence to the several herbs growing on this island, namely, common thyme, marjoram, &c. of which bees are extremely fond.

It is evident from the designations of such villages as Northwood, Southwood, Westwood, Colyswood, Villa-wood, &c. that *woods* were formerly abundant in this island; there is, however, a remarkable deficiency of trees at present. Indeed, as population increased, forests gradually diminished; the only woodland now remaining, is a little copse at Manston-wood, and there are some elms of a tolerable size about Minster, but nearer to the sea the sycamore alone outbraves the storm. The views on the land and sea are consequently very fine, variegated, and extensive.

It is probable that the ancient inhabitants used to retire to these woods on the landing of the Danes, "some vestige of which custom, (observes Hasted,) seems still to remain at a place called Chesmunds, there being an appearance of intrenchments cast up, where the wretched inhabitants in all probability sheltered themselves, the spot in question appearing too circumscribed for the encampment of an army. In addition to this, numerous caves have been discovered in Thanet, perhaps resorted to by the natives as hiding places from their piratical invaders." The timber, as before remarked, consists, generally speaking, of elm, which about Minster and Monckton grows to a good height and size. "Just by the house of Powcies farm, (says Hasted,) there was till lately a small grove of oaks, the only one in this island, but the unthriving state of them shewed how unkind both the soil and situation was to them."

The turnpike roads throughout the Isle of Thanet are excellent, owing, no doubt, to the abundance of chalk and flints, the best materials for making a durable route. There is no district, per-

haps, of similar extent, in the whole kingdom, so frequently intersected by roads and footpaths; and, were it not for the openness of the country, which renders excursions exceedingly pleasant, a stranger might be apt to mistake his way. Owing to the scarcity of enclosures, there is but little game in Thanet; however, for the amusement of sporting gentlemen, who maintain a subscription pack of hounds, hares are conveyed hither from other parts, and turned loose to breed. There are some partridges, rabbits, and quails, but no pheasants. In October the island is visited by the woodcock, when that bird performs its annual migration from the continent; indeed every species of wild fowl surrounds its shores during the winter. Reptiles are not numerous, nor are there any vermin of consequence.

The naturalist may discover many objects in this island worthy his observation: the *belemnites* are observable upon the beach, or dug from the cliffs; and that species of *whelk* which formed one of the ingredients of the ancient purple, may, at low water mark, be found on the rocks, covered with marine plants, in great profusion. The celebrated naturalist, G. Milne, Esq. discovered the *meloes scabrosa* to be a native of Thanet, which rare and beautiful insect was formerly imported by the collectors of curiosities. The *actinia*, or the animal flower, is frequently found adhering to the rocks; and, if preserved in a bason of salt water, and supplied daily, will exhibit a beautiful variety of forms and colours. The mineralist, as well as the zoologist, or botanist, may equally observe many things in Thanet worthy his examination. In 1794, Dr. Buchan discovered the *cornu ammonia* upon the coast, near Margate, both upon the eastern and western sides of the town, several of which were above three feet in diameter, and found to contain, within their volutions, pyrites of all sizes and forms, in their different stages of crystallization. Curious fossils frequently attract the visitor's attention in Thanet: large flints, imbedded in distinct strata, may be seen in the face of the perpendicular cliffs around Margate; and any person of geological taste will find great amusement, during a ramble along the sands, in observing the peculiar manner in which the great mass of chalk is divided into separate layers. During hard frosts in winter, immense masses of these lofty chalk cliffs occasionally fall away, and form innumerable romantic caverns, or grotesque projections; at which critical periods.

ancient coins and implements have frequently been discovered.

On referring to ancient authorities, we find, in the Itinerary of Leland, vol. vii. p. 137, that writer describing the isle of Thanet in King Henry the Eighth's time as follows:

"Thanet is yn lengthe from Nordmuth to Sandwich yn strayt yorney vii miles and more; and in brede from the river of Sture and Goith not far from Mystre Mergat, that is to say, from sowth to north, a iiii myles, and so is yn circuit by estimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth, where the entery of the sea was, the salt water swelleth yet up at a creek a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

"There hath bene a xi paroche chyrches in Thanet, of the which iii be decayed, the residue remayne."

"In the isle is very little wood."

"There cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche."

"Sum paroches of the isle at certain tymes cummeth to Minstre, being in the isle, as to theyr mother and principal chyrche."

"The shore of the isle of Thanet, and also the inward part, is full of good quarres of chalke.

"And a little farther Raterburgh, otherwise Richeboro, was, or ever the ryver Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale withyn the isle of Thanet."

At a subsequent date, anno 1563, in the reign of Elizabeth, the households in Thanet were computed as under, in the return made to the council's letter by order of Archbishop Parker.

St. Nicholas—households	33
Monketon	15
St. Laurence	98
Minster	53
Birchington	40
St. Peter's	186
St. John's	107
Woode	none
Total	532

From the above period, the inhabitants increased considerably, so that on the appearance of Mr. Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet, in 1736, it was computed that there were not less than 2,200 families or houses in the island, which, calculating four to each family, made a total of 8,800 souls. In the parish of St. John and the town of Margate, there were calculated to be 600 families, which, supposing four to each, made 2,400; the amazing increase since, we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. According to Hasted, there were formerly many ancient gentlemen's seats in Thanet, with large estates belonging to good families, nearly the whole of which were converted into farm houses, and the lands alienated, so that few gentlemen of estate were then resident in the island.

In regard to the existing state of the inhabitants of Thanet, with the exception of the towns of Margate, St. Peter, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate, which, in a great measure, depend upon the resort of company thither in the Summer season; they, for the most part, consist of the occupants of farms, who, being persons in easy circumstances, live in a free and hospitable manner. Speaking with respect to the north sea fishery, the inhabitants of the island were formerly much interested therein, but of late years, that branch of traffic has been in a great measure neglected. The seamen on this coast are very expert sailors, and dauntless in pushing off to sea in the roughest weather, to succour ships in distress; they have, however, the reputation of being too much given to pilfer stranded vessels, and disabling those that have severely suffered from the effects of a tempestuous sea. This practice, according to Hasted, is called *paultring*, than which no conduct can be more base, ignoble, and inhuman, as, under pretence of yielding assistance and rescuing property, they plunder and convert the same to their own use, by making what they term *guile-shares*, that is to say, *cheating shares*.

Lapse of time has wrought such a change in the general face of this island, that it is almost impossible to form a perfect judgment of its original state. To the north and east the land certainly stretched much farther into the ocean, which has submerged many hundred acres, if not thousands, supposing we allow that its encroachments during 700 years were equal to what have taken place within the last 180 years. At low water mark, rocks, as the inhabitants call them, or footings of the chalky

cliffs, whereon was formerly land, are visible nearly three quarters of a mile from the existing shore. On the south and western parts of Thanet, many hundred acres of land now dry were anciently covered and presented a navigable stream, the sea then ebbing and flowing thereon. At Hepes-flete, or Ebbs-flete, as it is now termed, stood a watermill, and another at Stonar, both belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine. Between the above places was Hennebigge, not far from Stonar, on the same side as Cliffe-end, no vestiges of which are remaining. The high road through the island from St. Laurence to Sarre, was in remote times called Dun-strete, or the way over the down; and, on the route between Minster and Birchington over the island, two crosses were erected, formerly held in great veneration, the larger one standing where the road called Dun-strete intersected the highway alluded to.

The Britons were unquestionably the primitive inhabitants of Thanet, as a variety of memorials of that people have been found, consisting of coins, amulets of gold, or *electrum*, and brass, as well as some of their working utensils, formed of a white flint, shaped like a broad edged chisel. To the Britons succeeded the Romans, quantities of coins of that people having been collected under the cliffs near Bradstow, when tempestuous seas have caused a falling of portions of the land. About two centuries back the labourers of a farmer at Minster having struck their plough deeper into the ground than usual, came in contact with a pot, which proved full of Roman coins of the large and small silver die, which the country people denominated *bald-pates;* and some years subsequent many others came to light after a heavy shower of rain, supposed to have been dropped by the men who first discovered this treasure. Independent of the above, many other pieces have been taken up near the spot now called King William's Mount.

In regard to the Saxons, who expulsed the Britons, after they had been abandoned by the Romans, no coins have come to light, notwithstanding their frequent landings and continuance on this island for various periods. It was in Thanet the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, originally invited over by the harassed Britons, first landed at Hepesflete, afterwards called Ebbsfleet, as above remarked, being the ordinary landing place in the eastern part of this island about the year 449; shortly after which, in conse-

quence of their success against the Scots and Picts, sworn enemies of the Britons, this island was ceded to them for their habitation. The ensuing year fresh reinforcements of Saxons having landed from seventeen large vessels through the invitation of Hengist, the Saxon power in this island became so formidable that the ultimate subjection of the whole country proved the result. Hengist having acquired the title of monarch of all Kent, the isle of Thanet fell under the dominion of the Saxons, when, as described in the early part of our history, the ancient Britons were miserably harassed and oppressed, this predominance being carried to such a pitch that, as the Saxon dialect was altogether different from that of the aborigines, the former left few places of any note without changing their names, assimilating them to some place which they resembled in Germany, or the territory whence they had migrated. This, however, was not the only humiliation to which the inhabitants of Thanet were subjected, as its exposed situation rendered it incessantly open to the insults and ravages of the merciless Danes, as appears from the records of those early periods, which are still handed down to us.

Caves may yet be seen in numerous parishes of the isle of Thanet, where the Britons are supposed to have concealed themselves from their enemies. Some of the caverns in question are very extensive and deep: one, for instance, discovered in 1780, consisted of seven large rooms, from twelve to thirty-six feet wide either way, having a communication with each other by arched avenues: some of the apartments have large conical domes, thirty-six feet high, supported by a column of chalk forty-three yards in circumference. The bottom of this cave is fifty feet from the entrance, at the extremities 160 feet, and the descent to the same is by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand, and 170 feet under ground is a well of very pure water, twenty-seven feet deep. No doubt, by means of those holds numbers of the original inhabitants were preserved. We are told that, in King Sigeburt's time, whose reign commenced in the year 648, the Danish pirates used to land in Thanet almost every year, and that they committed horrid depredations.

In the year 851 these pirates took up their winter quarters in this island, although sixty ships of their fleet were taken, and King Athelstan and Duke Alcher had defeated their forces at

Sondowie. A great army of the Danes again landed here in 853, and defeated Earl Alcher and Duke Hada, with the Canterbury and Surrey men under their command. Another Danish force attacked this island in 864, and having taken up their winter quarters here, entered into a firm league with the Kentish men, or citizens of Canterbury, which was soon after broken. In 981 the Danes again visited the island, and in 988 plundered the abbey or nunnery built by Dompneva, a Saxon lady, at Minster, about the year 696, and twelve years after burnt the same convent, and murdered all the nuns and clergy therein, as well as the people who had sought refuge there. In the year 1009, several Danish vessels, commanded by Heming and Anlaff, also landed their forces in this island, and joined Tarkill, a Danish earl, who had established his quarters in Thanet a little before their arrival.

In after-ages, when the port and town of Sandwich proved so formidable to the French, it became a mark for their signal vengeance, having been subjected to numerous attacks; in short, Thanet was uniformly in danger of invasion from its vicinity to the enemy's coast, as well as the ease whereby a landing was effected. It was that circumstance which induced Eustace le Moyne, the French admiral, in the reign of King John, to conduct Louis the Dauphin of France to this coast on his invasion of England. Edward the Third, aware of that facility, subsequently adopted measures for the better security of Thanet, since we find in the 43d of this monarch's reign, that he directed John de Cobeham, &c. to cause such places in this island where ships and boats could land forces, to be enclosed and fortified by mounds and ditches, for the purpose of preventing descents, the same being chargeable upon the persons whose lands were secured by the precautions thus adopted. And, three years after, we find the same prince issuing a writ of nearly the same import addressed to the guardians of the maritime districts of this country. See Rym. Fed. v. 6, p. 623, 747.

Near Cliff-end is found a species of blueish sand very much like fuller's earth, wherein are discovered various *strata* of shells, numbers of which equally abound higher up, upon the same level, when digging wells, &c. Botanists have equally noticed many rare and curious plants existing in different parts of Thanet before adverted to, but too numerous to be here specified. The

bird called the *Bargander*, in Latin *Chenalopex*, according to Hasted, very frequently appears in the marshes, and near the waters in Thanet.

From the HERALDIC VISITATIONS of Kent, it appears that the following distinguished families have at different periods been residents in the isle of Thanet:

Cleybroke, in 1574 and 1619.
Petit, of Dandelion.
Johnson, of Nethercourt.
Tenche, of Birchington, 1619.
Curling, of Thanet.
Northwood, of Dane-court.
Harty, of Birchington.
Spracklyn, of Saint Laurence.
Crispe, of Quekes and Clive-court.
Paramor, of Saint Nicholas.
Saunders, of Saint Laurence, Minster, and Monkton.
Mason, of Monkton.

The following men of note, and famed for their literary acquirements, were natives of this island:

Nicholas de Thorn, in Latin *de Spina*, Abbot of St Augustine's monastery, flourished A.D. 1283.

John de Tenet, a monk of the Benedictine monastery of Christ church, Canterbury, A.D. 1330.

William de Thorn, a monk of St. Augustine's abbey, A.D. 1380.

Stephen de Birchington, a monk of the abbey of Christ Church, was author of a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the year 1369.

Marcellus Dandelion, abbot of St. Augustine's monastery in 1426.

Robert Jenkin, born at Minster, A.D. 1656, and educated at King's School, Canterbury, whence he repaired to St. John's College, Cambridge, became precentor of Lincoln Cathedral; then master of the above college; and lastly, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity; which preferments he enjoyed until his death in 1727. He was author of several religious works and tracts on divinity.

In 1642, *Henry Robinson, gent.* settled property for the maintenance of two fellows, and the like number of scholars, in St.

John's College, Cambridge; the former to be natives of the Isle of Thanet, and educated in Canterbury school, or in default of such, they must be born in Kent, and brought up in the above seminary. The property so vested having decreased in value in 1652, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, it was ordered that the college should maintain four scholars, each to be allowed £10 a year.

This island confers the *title* of *earl* on the family of *Tufton*, long established at Hothfield, in Kent, an account of which will be given under the description of that parish. Sir Nicholas Tufton, knt. and bart. eldest son of Sir John Tufton, bart. was created by patent, under date November 1, 1626, anno 2d Charles I. Baron Tufton of Tufton, in Sussex; and subsequently, on the 5th August, 1628, earl of Thanet. He died in 1632, and in his posterity these titles have continued to the present period.

The Hundred of Ringslow, also called in ancient records *The Hundred of Thanet,* claims jurisdiction over such portion of the island as is not within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

This hundred constituted part of the ancient possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, but was surrendered up to Edward I. in whose reign, as it was judged of no value to the crown, that monarch, in his 13th year, granted it again, with the hundreds of Blengate and Downhamford, to the above monastery. That grant was allowed on a *quo warranto,* the 7th of Edward II. in which state the above hundreds remained till the dissolution of the abbey, when they fell to the crown.

Ringslow comprises within its boundaries part of the parish of St. Lawrence, the parishes of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the parish of Saint Nicholas, with all the churches appertaining to the same. Two constables claim jurisdiction over this hundred.

The *Remainder* of *the Isle of Thanet* is within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the parish of St. John; Birchington, with Goresend, Wood, otherwise Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all members of and within the jurisdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramsgate, and that of Sarre, now esteemed in the parish of

St. Nicholas, both members and within the jurisdiction of the port of Sandwich.

There were formerly eleven parishes and churches in Thanet, but four of the latter, namely, Stonar, Wood or Woodchurch, All Saints, and Sarre, have fallen to decay, and the parishes of the three latter are now united to those of Birchington and St. Nicholas; so that at present there are only nine parishes remaining, namely, 1, St. Nicholas, with Sarre and All Saints annexed; 2, Monkton; 3, Minster; 4, Birchington, with Wood, otherwise Woodchurch, annexed; 5, St. John, with the town and new church of Margate; 6, St. Peter; 7, St. Lawrence; 8, the new church and parish of St. George, Ramsgate; and 9, Stonar.

In all the parishes of the Isle of Thanet formerly existed butts, cast up and kept in repair for the practice and exercise of archery, or shooting with the long bow, which formerly constituted a principal diversion among the people of England and Kent in particular, remains of which butts are still apparent in some of the parishes.

SAINT NICHOLAS.

This parish, formerly called *St. Nicholas at Wade*, from its situation *ad vadum*, near a wading place, or ford, across the *Wantsume*, contiguous to where the bridge at Sarre now stands, occupies the north-west corner of this island.

Saint Nicholas, for the most part, stands upon high ground, excepting westward, where it presents a level marsh, bounded by the waters called the Nethergong; while northward it is washed by the ocean. The village and church stand upon an eminence, nearly in the centre of the parish, and about one mile north of the church, contiguous to Shoart, is the *borough* of *All Saints*, wherein once stood a church, or chapel, the parish being now united to that of Saint Nicholas. The soil and surface of the country within the bounds of this district, have been already noticed in the general description of Thanet. It extends about four miles across from east to west, and somewhat less than three from north to south, excluding Sarre.

From the return made to the council by Archbishop Parker, in 1563, it was computed there were then thirty-three householders in this parish, which, owing to the junction of farms,

says Hasted, and pulling down smaller dwellings, have decreased. About half a mile to the right of the road from this parish to Birchington, and not far from the summer road from Sarre to Margate, is an obelisk, ten feet in diameter and twenty feet high, formed of brick, and capped with stone, standing, according to Hasted, on the spot where was formerly a windmill, being an excellent sea-mark. On the north of this edifice, appears an inscription, shewing that it was raised by the corporation of the Trinity House, in 1791, to facilitate and insure the safety of navigation.

The MANOR of MONKTON claims *paramount* over St. Nicholas Parish, subordinate to which is the MANOR of DOWNE BARTON, half a mile south-west from the church, on the route to Sarre. It appears to have formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury; and, in the 10th of Edward III. Archbishop Stratford procured the grant of a weekly market, to be held on Mondays, and a fair, on the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary annually. This manor continued vested in the see of Canterbury, until it was exchanged with the crown, at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, when the site was granted to the Windebanks, as appears, for a term only; since, by letters patent of Charles I. in the 7th of his reign, this manor was granted to William Collins and Edward Fenn, to hold the same in fee. It afterwards went to the Paramores, who sold it to Daniel Harvey, esq. of Combe, in Surry, from one of whose descendants it passed by sale to Elizabeth Breton, of Enfield, Middlesex, who died in 1785, and to whose sons it descended.

SHOART is an estate about a mile north-east of the church on the road conducting to the sea, which was held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was the property of the Wigmore's, then came to the Bredhall's, and subsequently to John Cleymond, clerk, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who, in the 25th of Henry VIII. assured his right in the same to Robert Kempe, to hold in fee. After passing into the possession of the Fynch's, Manwood's, and Harvey's, of Combe, it ultimately devolved to the Bretons.

BARTLETTS, otherwise THONETON, is a farm westward from

Shoart, equally held of the manor of Downe Barton in socage, by fealty and rent. It was anciently the patrimony of the Chiche's, and after passing into numerous hands, in the 20th of Elizabeth, came by purchase to the Paramore's. In 1667, we find it vested in the Bridges's, when it was ultimately possessed by Eliab Breton, esq. of Enfield, who, having two sons, it became their property upon his death, as his coheirs in gavelkind.

Upper and Nether Hale, formerly called *Uphall*, constitute two estates in this parish, the former a mile from the church eastward, near Birchington; in the reign of Elizabeth, they were possessed by the Crispe's, who passed them to the Hales's; when the latter, in the 23d year of that reign, conveyed them to William Rowe, of London.

Nether Hale, lying nearer the church of St. Nicholas, became part of the possessions of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and so continues at the present period.

St. Nicholas Court, at the eastern boundary of this parish two miles from the church near Birchington, comprises two separate estates; one accounted a manor in the 12th of Edward IV. when, by an inquisition, the president and fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, were stated to be possessed of the *Manor of St. Nicholas Court*, in whose hands it still continues. The other estate, called *St. Nicholas Court Farm*, being an estate in fee, was possessed by the Finch family. The lands of this latter are so connected with those of the foregoing estate, having, for a succession of years, been in the hands of the Bridges's, that they are now scarcely distinguishable. The lands of *St. Nicholas' Court* constitute *a distinct tithery*, as regards the great tithes, but they pay small tithes to the vicar of Monkton.

Frosts is a farm in this parish, having long been the residence of the Paramore's, in whose line it continued till subsequent to the restoration, and afterwards came to the Bridge's, of St. Nicholas Court.

The parish of St. Nicholas is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Diocese* of Canterbury, and *Deanery* of Westbere. The church, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains three aisles, and the same number of chancels, with a square turret at

the western extremity, serving for the belfry. This is a handsome structure of flint, having windows, doors, and quoins, of ashlar stone; there are also three most beautiful Saxon arches between the south aisle and the nave, with a handsome altar-piece. This edifice is well paved, and kept in excellent order; the north chancel belonging to the estate of Frosts, in this parish. In the vaults lay the ashes of many of the Paramore and Bridge's families; numerous monumental stones also grace the church, in commemoration of personages that flourished in this parish; and there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, on the south side of the structure, wherein was his image.

St. Nicholas church formerly ranked as a chapel to that of Reculver, which was part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continued till the time of Archbishop Winchelsea, who, owing to the inconvenience arising from the distance of this and other chapels from the mother church, in 1296 made the present, as well as Hothe and Herne chapels, parochial; and united to this church of St. Nicholas the adjoining parish of All Saints, the church of which had been previously accounted a chapel of ease to this church, which, shortly after becoming desecrated, fell to ruin.

The small parish of All Saints, the church or chapel of which is designated in a very ancient map of this island, preserved in Trinity College library, had formerly within its boundaries a ville or town, called All Saints, now known by the name of *the borough of All Saints,* in St. Nicholas parish. This church is so entirely demolished, that no vestiges are now remaining; it appears to have stood at no great distance from Shoart house. When Archbishop Winchelsea made those chapels parochial, he instituted three perpetual vicarages, and, in token of their subjection to the church of Reculver, ordained that each vicar should pay certain annual pensions to the vicar of the mother church. This was continued until the reign of Henry VIII. for Leland says—"ther cum at certen tymes sum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver, a myle of as to ther mother chyrche." Notwithstanding the decree in question, the parishioners of these chapelries still continuing liable to the repairs of Reculver church, great controversies arose in the time of Archbishop Stratford, who in 1335 made a decree in favor of Reculver.

The disputes, however, continued, until by a decree of Archbishop Warham, in the time of Henry VIII. it was settled, by the consent of all parties, that the parishioners of the chapels of Herne and St. Nicholas should redeem the burthen of repairs, by paying a moderate yearly stipend, with this proviso; that, in the event of such payment not being strictly observed on the day stipulated, they should be amenable to law, and fall under the same obligation in respect to repairing the mother church, as if the decree had never been made. The churchwardens of St. Nicholas continue to pay annually 3s. 4d. on this account, to the parish officers of Reculver. Although the vicarage of Reculver, with its chapels, was thus made distinct, yet the parsonages continue in the same state, one extending over Reculver, and those of Hothe and Herne; and another of St. Nicholas, with All Saints in Thanet, both remaining part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, and so continue to the present period. The archbishop continues patron of this vicarage, which in the king's books is valued at £15 19 7, and the annual tenths at £1 11 11½. In 1588 it was valued at £50, and in 1640 at £80.

In 1661, Archbishop Juxon, conformably with the king's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage £30 per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes. It is now of the yearly certified value of £66 6 3½, which income accrues from the above augmentation, the glebe, and a payment of four-pence per acre for all the marsh lands and pasture in the parish. A vicarage house formerly stood in the street near the church, but previous to 1620 a fire took place, when that and other dwellings became a prey to the flames.

The Ville of Sarre, now united to the parish of St. Nicholas, once constituted a parish of itself; it was anciently written *Serre*, and St. Giles's at Serre, from the church being dedicated to that saint. It is a small village adjoining the parish of St. Nicholas south-westward, and stands at the entrance into this island from the county eastward, and at its western extremity. It appears formerly to have been much larger, and more populous than at the present day, owing to its being the most frequented passage into Thanet, and a place of frequent anchorage for the shipping in their passage to and from the Northmouth or Yenlade, there being, at that period, a most commodious

haven for vessels. Twine, in his treatise, *De Rebus Albionicis*, says, "*Erat olim in hoc fluvio statio primissima navibus et gratissima nautis Sarra nominata.*" The distance between the upland and the county, and this place, across the marshes over Sarre wall, is about one mile. The space above referred to was anciently submerged, the sea flowing over it between Northmouth and Richborough, such having been the accustomed passage for shipping to and from London; here the two tides equally encountered, which flowed in at the north and east mouths of the same. This water was so greatly diminished as to acquire the appellation of the Wantsume, in the time of Bede, being then not more than three furlongs across. Two ferry-boats were in consequence kept to convey men and cattle across, the tribute or toll whereof, originally paid to the king, was subsequently granted by Egbert to the abbey of Minster, in Thanet.

In the ancient rude map of this island, formerly adverted to, a good sized boat is represented rowed by a man, while another is knee deep in the water, with a staff in his hand, conveying a monk on his back to the boat; seeming to infer, that the current was then so much diminished, as to prevent the boat from coming up to the shore. The stream in question continuing to decrease, ceased to be a current, and the floodgates erected across, having dispersed its waters over the adjoining lands, the passage became too narrow even for the use of the ferry, and the inhabitants applied to parliament for licence to erect a bridge at Sarre ferry, when the same was granted, as before observed, on the 1st of Henry VII. and a bridge soon after built over the water, which did not exceed twelve feet in width. The old ferry house, standing at a small distance westward from the bridge, on the south of the high road, as well as the bridge, belonged to the commissioners of sewers, by whose direction the same were kept in proper repair. Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "at Northmuth, where the estery of the se was, the salt water swellith yet up at a creeke a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

The Village of Sarre stands at a small distance from the bridge above mentioned, eastward, the road thence over the island leading through it. A few straggling houses constitute

Sarre, whereof one to the south is the manor house. On the 14th of October an annual fair is held for toys and articles of minor importance.

At the period when the sea flowed up, and vessels resorted to this haven, the situation was esteemed healthful and pleasant; but the fogs and vapours occasioned by the marshes that were formed on the decrease of the waters, soon rendered this district particularly unhealthful, wherefore the population decreased, those only remaining whose occupations compelled them to continue among those sickly marsh lands.

The ville, or parish of Sarre, has uniformly been esteemed one of the ancient members of the cinque port of Sandwich, and, as such, within the liberty and jurisdiction of those ports; notwithstanding which, a dispute arose in the time of Henry VI. respecting its assessment, as lying within the county; in order therefore to terminate all disputes, that monarch, by his letters patent, again united it to Sandwich.

The Manor of Sarre, was, in remote times, part of the inheritance of the Crevequer's, from whom, by sale, it fell to the Criol's, one of which family, in the reign of Henry III. had the grant of a weekly market on Thursdays, to be held at his manor of Sarres, until the king should be of full age. From the above family this manor was alienated to John White, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, in whose line it remained until the 12th of Henry VIII. when it was held by a descendant, named Robert White, archbishop by knight's service. It then passed to the Beres', or Byers', by whom it was alienated in Elizabeth's reign to Ruish, ancestor of Sir Francis of that name, a native of Ireland. By marriage of one of the daughters of the above, it came to the Wentworth's of Woodhouse, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Charles I. third brother of the ill-fated earl of Strafford. By marriage of a female of the line of Wentworth, it next devolved to the Howards of Effingham, who, in 1723, alienated this manor, &c. to Mr. James Colebrook, of London. In 1775 it was conveyed to Thomas Heron, Esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, afterwards of Chilham castle, by whom it was again alienated to Henry Collard, gent. of Monkton.

The Parish Church of Sarre stood on a hill eastward of

the town, near the road leading from Sarre to Monkton. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and ranked a vicarage, which, in the 8th of Richard II. owing to its smallness, was not taxed to the tenth.

The change effected in this place by the failure of the Wantsume, and consequent decrease of the population, in all probability occasioned the dissolution of this trifling vicarage, and the uniting of the parish to that of St. Nicholas; shortly after which, the church falling to decay, it was entirely neglected, so that not a vestige of the fabric is now remaining.

The church of St. Giles' at Sarre was part of the possessions of the Crevequer's, lords of the manor of Sarre, and so continued until Robert of that name, founder of Ledes priory, under Henry I. gave this church to that establishment, which was afterwards confirmed in the 41st of Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*.

In this state the appropriation of the church remained till the dissolution in the 31st of Henry VIII. the vicarage having been long before dissolved, when it fell to the crown. Two years after, the above monarch settled it on his newly founded dean and chapter of Rochester, in whom the inheritance still remains. The great tithes of this ville, or parish, are inconsiderable, as there is very little corn or sowing land throughout the district.

MONKTON.

The next parish south-eastward from St. Nicholas, in the lower half hundred of Ringslow, is called *Monkton*, in Domesday *Monocstune*, otherwise Monkstown, and in other records *Munchetun*, *Munketune*, and *Monkynton*, all which designations were derived from its being part of the possessions of the priory of Christ church, Canterbury.

MONKTON is about three miles from east to west, and as much from north to south; the village called Monkton-street stands low, about one mile east of Sarre, having the church on one side, and Monkton Court, an ancient timber building, at a small distance from the west end, between which and Sarre stands the hamlet of Gore-street. Contiguous to the village is the parsonage-house, called Ambry farm; the lands northward

are high, comprising open common land, and over the same the route conducts across the island eastward, near which is Monkton mill, and, at the eastern boundary of the parish, Cleve-court. Southward extends a large portion of marsh land, called Monkton level, extending as far as the river Stour.

By the return made by Archbishop Parker to the council, in 1563, the households in the parish were then computed at fifteen. The market granted in the reign of Henry VI. has been long disused, but there are two fairs, the one held on St. Mary Magdalen's day (July 22,) for the sale of hogs, and the other on the 11th of October for the vent of toys, and other insignificant articles.

This manor, in 961, was given by Queen Ediva, mother of Kings Edmund and Eadred, to Christ church, Canterbury, and it so continued at the survey of Domesday, in the 15th of William the Conqueror, wherein it is described under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, lands of the monks of the archbishop.

The vast extent of this manor, comprehending nearly half the island, that is to say, all that portion west of St. Mildred's Lynch, and the extensive demesne lands thereto appertaining, employed fourscore and nine villeins at the time of Edward the Confessor. The two churches were those of this parish, and that of Woodchurch; the mill remains, but the fishery and salt-works are lost in consequence of the deficiency of the river Wantsume. The buildings of this manor were greatly augmented by Prior Selling, A. D. 1480, and his successor, Goldstone, about the year 1500, erected other edifices. Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted to the prior a weekly market, to be held on Saturdays, and an annual fair on the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, which continued part of the possessions of the priory of Christ church until the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII. when it devolved to the crown. It was afterwards settled on the newly founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, and so continues. For this manor a court leet and court baron are held.

Cleve Court, in this parish, is a seat very pleasantly situated two miles north-eastward from Monkton church, upon elevated ground, commanding a very extensive prospect, with the sea in the distance. This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere.

The church, exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, containing only one aisle and a chancel, with a square tower at the western extremity, wherein is a very antique spiral wooden staircase and four bells. The body was, in former times, more capacious, having had two aisles, part of the end of that to the north being yet apparent, and the arches between the two aisles still existing in the wall. In the windows are remnants of stained glass, containing the heads of some of the priors, with very antique armorial bearings. At the west end of this structure, Weever (p. 266) says, there were formerly these lines in old English characters.

Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, milli est in orbe secunda.

Few monuments at present grace this structure, as most of the gravestones are divested of their brass memorials. The church of Monkton, whereto the chapels of Birchington and Woodchurch were appendant, belonged to the manor, and constituted part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Richard, successor of Becket, in the reign of Henry II. appropriated this edifice to the priory of Christ Church, but his immediate successor, Baldwin, having disagreed with the monks on the subject of his intended college at Hackington, deprived them of this appropriation, which continued a rectory, until the 39th of Edward III. when the primate Islip, having the royal licence, again restored it to the priory; it, however, appears that, in return for such grant, the archbishop had made over to him, by way of exchange, various advowsons in London, belonging to the priory.

In the 8th of Richard II. A. D. 1384, the appropriation of this church was estimated, among the temporalities of the almonry of the priory, at £13 6 8, and the portion of the monks in this church at £33 6 8. It then remained in the possession of the fraternity, who managed it for the use of their Almonry; whence it acquired the name of the Almonry, or *Ambry* farm, till the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII. by whom it was granted to his new dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the present owners of the parsonage of Monkton.

The inhabitants of this parish were compelled to pay an annual service, called *Avercorn*, by uncertain measure; but, in 1263, it

was determined the quantity should be two bushels and a half; these payments were made on All Saints day, a custom originating in what the Saxons called *cyrie sceat*, or church scot, consisting of a certain quantity of corn, paid to the parish church on St. Martin's day (November 11), as first-fruits of the corn. By the laws of Ina, he ordained such annual payment under severe penalties; and when the Norman terms were adopted, it most probably took the name of *Avercorn*.

By the survey of this parsonage in 1649, it appears, that it then consisted of a parsonage house, containing a large hall, a fair parlour, a great kitchen, with several houses of office; six lodging rooms with garrets; three barns and stabling, a pigeon house, &c.; court yard, garden, and orchards, containing thirteen acres, with the tithes and profits appertaining to the parsonage, estimated at £86 11 10 per annum.

The church of Monkton continued a rectory till the 39th of Edward III. but there was no vicarage endowed till the 42d of that reign, when Archbishop Langton, A.D. 1377, decreed that the vicarage of this church should in future consist of certain benefits, which it would be superfluous here to recapitulate. The vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wood, stand valued in the king's books at £13 8 4, and the yearly tenths at £1 6 10. In 1588 it was estimated at £40, in 1630 at £130, but in 1649 this vicarage was only valued at £40. The ancient pension of £12 and 20*d.*, formerly paid by the prior and convent, still continues to be disbursed by the dean and chapter to the vicar.

MINSTER.

The parish eastward next in succession to Monkton, is Minster, formerly written *Mynstre* and *Menstre*, that name being derived from the Saxon word MINSTRE, implying Monastery. This district is divided into two boroughs, namely, Way and Street boroughs, the former occupying the ascent on the northern side of the Street, and the latter containing the Street and church, with the southern boundaries of the parish. Minster is about three miles and a half from east to west, and nearly the same extent from north to south, the farms being as large as any in this county, and the occupants in general men of considerable

substance. The western part is bounded by a Lynch, or balk, extending across the island to Westgate, called St. Mildred's Lynch, previously adverted to, constituting the bound that separates Minster from Monkton, equally with the parish. The village of Minster lies nearly central, on a low soil at the foot of the high lands, having the church southward ; northward of the village, it rises to elevated ground, presenting a fine champaign country of unenclosed corn lands, wherein was situated Minster Mill, in the vicinity of which, says Hasted, until lately, was a small grove of oaks, being the only one existing in this island. A mile southward, descending, is the manor of Thorne, and beyond Sevenscore Farm. At the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and partly in St. Laurence, is Cliffs-end, or Clyves-end, so named from occupying the extremity of the cliff, and extending from Ramsgate. This was anciently part of the estate of St. Augustine's monastery, and, in the Chronicle of Thorne, is styled the Manor of Clyvesend.

A mile and a half south-east from Minster church, is Ebbsfleet, formerly known by the several appellations of Hipwines, Ippeds, and Wipped's fleet. This, as before remarked, appears to have been the customary place of landing by the invaders of our island, and in particular Hengist and Horsa, the Saxons invited over by Vortigern, certainly selected this spot for their disembarkation, A.D. 449. St. Augustine also, in the year 596, equally landed here ; and St. Mildred, having passed over from France, after receiving instruction to fit her for the monastic life, also made this the point of landing. Some years back, a rock was apparent at this spot, called St. Mildred's rock, where, upon a large stone, according to monkish writers, the stamp of her foot remained impressed. Below Minster church to the south, extends the large level of marshes, denominated Minster Level, at the southern boundary of which, runs the Stour, formerly the Wantsume, in ancient times of considerable importance. On the increase of the sands, owing to the diminution of that stream, a wall of earth was raised by the abbot of St. Augustine, since called the abbot's wall, to prevent the sea at high water from overflowing the lands now comprehending this expansive level of marshes, the whole being at present under the superintendence of the commissioners of sewers for the district of East Kent. A large portion of those marshes has been pro-

gressively improved, in curtailing the course of the Stour to the ocean; by means of the cut at Stonar, which passes off superfluous waters in the rainy season with more celerity, so that upwards of 200 acres, in the time of Hasted, were already enclosed by a strong wall, from the sea, contiguous to Ebbsfleet. Between the above wall and the Stour, extend a great many acres of land, called, by the inhabitants, the Salts, owing to their being left without the boundary of the wall, and consequently subject to the overflowing of the tide, so long as it continued to environ Thanet. In front of the church, is a little creek, which, to all appearance, was the spot called Mynstre fleet, into which the ships sailed that were bound for this place. In proof of such assertion, many years back, when in the act of digging, there were discovered in a dike, a quantity of fresh coals, which had, in all probability, fallen beside some lighter while in the act of her cargo being discharged.

We should not omit to mention, that, upon the downs northward of Minster, is a prospect not to be exceeded by any in this part of England. From the spot in question may be seen, not only the isle of Thanet, and the whole of its churches, one only excepted, but in the distance are perceptible the spires of Reculver, the isle of Sheppey, the Nore or mouth of the Thames, the Essex coast, the Swale, and the British channel. To the above may be added, Calais cliffs and the French coast; the Downs and town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the champaign districts of East Kent, the spires of Woodnesborough and Ash, the ruins of Richborough castle, the green levels of Minster, Ash, &c.; with the Stour intersecting them; and the stately spire of Canterbury cathedral; with a circuit of hills comprehending upwards of 100 miles in extent, terminating the enchanting prospect. A fair is kept in this village on Good Fridays for the sale of pedlary, toys, and minor articles of ornament.

From the return made to the Council by Archbishop Parker, in 1563, there were then computed to be fifty-three households in this parish. In 1774, after a very strict survey, there were 149 houses, and 696 inhabitants; of the dwellings, sixteen were farmhouses, and the residue inhabited by tradesmen, labourers, and widows.

The Manor and Abbey of Minster was in former times

called *Thanet Manor*, and so continued until, owing to the foundation of the abbey within its boundaries, the appellation became *the Manor of Minster;* however, in Domesday Survey, taken in 1080, it is recorded as *Tanet Manor*, though Hasted remarks, that he never met with it thus denominated at so late a period in any other document.

In the year 670 this manor was possessed by Egbert, monarch of Kent, whose nephews, Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of his father's elder brother Ermenfride, deceased, were left to his care under a solemn promise of their succeeding to the crown. Ermenfride also left two daughters, Ermenburga, equally called Domneva, married to Merwald, son of Penda king of Mercia, and Ermengitha. The above princes were kept under the strict superintendence of one Thunnor, a base flattering courtier, who persuaded the monarch to have his nephews murdered, lest they should disturb him in the possession of the throne, which deed that wretch undertook to perform and perpetrated. To expiate this detestable crime, Egbert, by the advice of Archbishop Theodore, and Adrian abbot of St. Augustine's, sent to Domneva, who had taken the vow of chastity, offering any satisfaction in extenuation for his crime, when, by way of atonement, she solicited of the king, that he would grant her a place in *Tenet*, for the erection of a monastery to the memory of the princes, wherein she and her nuns might continually pray for the monarch's absolution. Egbert, in consequence, immediately granted a charter, terminating with a singular curse upon any one who should infringe its stipulations. By that instrument, one half of Thanet was granted for the endowment of this religious establishment, consisting of the eastern districts, comprehended within the boundaries of Minster manor, and since separated from the western part of the island, and the manor of Monkton, by St. Mildred's Lynch, which completely intersects Thanet, as previously described, and so continues to the present day.

LEGEND OF THUNNOR.

The legend of this grant, as narrated by Thorn, a native of this parish, and a monk of St. Augustine's monastery, is so singularly curious that we cannot omit its insertion, the narrative being printed in that writer's chronicle of this abbey. Accord-

ing to the above recital, Egbert, having granted Domneva's petition, demanded of her how much land she required; to which her reply was, as much as her deer could run over at one course; which stipulation being granted, the animal was let loose at Westgate, in Birchington, the king, his nobles, and a vast concourse of people, being present on that occasion. Among the spectators was Thunnor, the base assassin of the princes, who, ridiculing the monarch for his lavish gift, and the mode of its being decided, sought every means to obstruct the course of the deer, by crossing the animal's path, and encountering it: but heaven, (says the chronicler,) in wrath at his impiety, while Thunnor was in the height of his career, caused the earth to open and engulph him, leaving the name of *Tunnor's leap*, or *Thunnor's hyslepe*, to the spot where he fell, in order to perpetuate the memory of his punishment, although it subsequently acquired the name of *Heghigdale*. In the mean time, the deer, having performed a small circle eastward, directed its course nearly in a straight line south-westward across the island, running over, in length and breadth, forty-eight ploughed lands, when Egbert immediately surrendered up to Domneva the whole tract of territory which the animal had traversed. This extent, including upwards of 10,000 acres of the best land in Kent, is said to have been designated by the broad bank across the island, called St. Mildred's Lynch. Yet, notwithstanding this well invented tale of Thorn, it appears much more consistent with probability, that the bank in question was purposely raised to divide the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton, prior to this gift to Domneva. *Puteus Thunor* (or Thunor's Leap,) says the annalist of St. Augustine's monastery, "*apparet prope Cursum cervi juxta Aldelond;*" and the spot upon which the king stood to behold this course, is represented as contiguous to the above; a beacon having subsequently stood thereon, being a point of the highest land in the vicinity. This *Puteus Thunor*, or *Thunor slep*, is very plainly nothing more than the ancient pit, called Minster chalk pit, which it is not improbable was first sunk when the abbey and church were erected; the bottom, however, in process of time, being covered with verdure, occasioned the invention of this fable concerning the swallowing up of Thunnor. The name of Thunorslep has long become obsolete, and even the more modern appellation of Heghigdale

is now forgotten. According to Weever, Thunnor lies buried under a mound of stones, which in that writer's time was denominated *Thunniclam*.

Domneva having thus acquired wealth, founded, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, a monastery for nuns, called *St. Mildred's Abbey*, on a portion of this district southward of the island, near the water, upon the very spot where the parochial church now stands. At the instance of Archbishop Theodore, Domneva consecrated the church, and appointed the number of nuns to be seventy, the primate constituting her abbess of that foundation, where she died, and was buried in the glebe of the new monastery. Her sister Ermengitha, after her death, was sainted, having lived with Domneva in the abbey, where she died, and was interred about one mile eastward from the same, at which place the inhabitants have discovered a quantity of human bones, and on the site it is probable she had erected a chapel or oratory. In a field called the *Twenty Acres*, about a quarter of a mile eastward of Minster, a variety of foundations are apparent, as if some chapel or oratory had originally existed there.

Domneva was succeeded as abbess by Mildred, her daughter, subsequently canonized as above stated, who is said to have been inhumed in this church. On her death, Edburga succeeded to the government of this institution, who, finding the establishment incompetent for the support of so many nuns, erected in the vicinity a more stately fabric, which was consecrated to St. Cuthbert, and dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. To the latter church, about the year 750, Edburga removed the body of St. Mildred, at whose shrine a variety of miracles were said to be performed. Edburga was interred at Minster, in her own new church, and afterwards sainted, who had for successor, as chief of this monastery, Sigeburga. Under the government of this lady occurred the depredations of the Danes in the isle of Thanet, who, having laid every thing waste, and plundered the monastery, continued their ravages annually; wherefore, the abbey by degrees fell to decay, and the sisterhood decreased in numbers, until, wasted by grief and poverty, as well as the incessant insults of the piratical invaders, they were, in 978, entirely destroyed; the monastery of St. Mildred being fired by the Danes: when the nuns, the clergy, and all who had fled

thither for shelter, became sacrifices to the flames, with the exception of Leofrune, the abbess, who is said to have been carried away prisoner. The despoilers, however, left the chapels of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, uninjured, in one of which divine service was afterwards performed for the inhabitants of this parish, and the adjoining neighbourhood. The ancient site of the abbey, together with this manor, and all the residue of the possessions appertaining to the same, then devolved to the king; and so continued till 1027, when Canute gave the body of St. Mildred, with the ancient site of the monastery, this manor, and all its lands in Thanet and elsewhere, as well as the customs appertaining to this church, to the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, which gift was subsequently confirmed by Edward the Confessor.

The abbot, being thus possessed of the manor, fitted up the residue of the remains as a court lodge, in consequence of which it has since uniformly borne the appellation of Minster Court. In Domesday survey, taken the 15th of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1080, this manor is described under the general title of *Terra Ecclæ Sci Augustini*, the land of the church of Saint Augustine.

Henry I. about the 4th of his reign, granted to the monastery of St. Augustine, a market to be yearly held within this manor of Minster, which Edward III. confirmed in his 36th year, by *inspeximus*.

Henry III. A. D. 1270, being the 54th year of his reign, granted to St. Augustine's monastery *free warren* in all their demesne lands of Minster; and Edward II. in his 6th year, confirmed to the abbot *free warren* in this manor, among others; and the year following, 1313, in the Iter. of H. de Stanton, and his sociates, justices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed, and was allowed, various immunities therein mentioned, in this manor, and among others *free warren* in all his demesne lands therein, view of frank pledge, and wreck of the sea, one market weekly on a Friday, and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Mildred the Virgin, with other liberties therein mentioned, as having been granted by various kings, &c. allowed in the last Iter. of J. de Berwick, and his sociates, itinerant justices. King Edward II. by a charter in the 6th of his reign, fully con-

firmed the above, and from the register of this monastery, about the period in question, it appears that this manor had within its court, the same liberties as those of Chistlet and Sturry.

Edward III. in his 5th year, exempted the abbot, &c. from attendance at the sheriff's tourne, and subsequently, by his charter of *inspeximus*, in his 36th year, he confirmed to this abbey all manors and possessions given by former kings; while, by another charter, all grants and confirmations made by his predecessors, were equally rendered valid, the whole of which were subsequently confirmed by Henry VI.

In the time of Richard II. this manor, with its rents, &c. was valued among the temporalities of the convent at £232 4 3 per annum; and the quantity of land appertaining, was, by admeasurement, estimated at 2149 acres, and one rood. In this state the manor continued until the dissolution, at which time it was surrendered into the king's hands, with the rest of the domains appertaining to St. Augustine's monastery, when the manor and rents were valued at £276 yearly. From that period the whole remained vested in the crown, until James I. in his 9th year, by letters patent, granted the lordship and manor of Menstre to various persons, reserving to the king's use all advowsons and patronages of churches, chapels, &c.

A court leet and court baron are held for this manor, by the style of the court leet and view of frank pledge for the manor of Minster, in the hundred of Ringslow, otherwise Tenet, and the court baron for the said manor. The court lodge, formerly part of the monastery, was, after the dissolution, converted to a farm house, wherein some of the monks of St. Augustine resided, to manage the estate, which they kept in their own hands. "On the north side, (says Hasted,) which seems to have been the front, is a handsome stone portal, on the top of which are the arms of the abbey of St. Augustine. Not far distant anciently stood a very large barn, with a roof of chesnut, sufficient to contain the corn growing in all the demesnes. On the division of the estate, 154 feet in length of this fabric were carried to Seven-score farm, where it was consumed by fire in 1700, and the residue subsequently destroyed by lightning. On the south side of the house stood a chapel, supposed to have been erected by St. Eadburga, third abbess of this institution, wherein she is said to have transferred the body of St. Mildred, from the other

monastery." "All remains of this chapel have now disappeared, (says Hasted,) except a small portion of the tower, and the stairs conducting to the summit of the same."

The remainder of this estate, the site of which lies about one mile eastward from Minster Court, since known by the name of SEVEN-SCORE, came to the Careys, in whose successors, Viscounts Falkland, the estate continued to Lucius Ferdinand, Viscount Falkland, who alienated the property to Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of London, whose son possessed it in 1784. By marriage of two sisters of the latter, it devolved to Sir Charles Kent, bart. and Henry Verelst, esq. who, in right of their wives, possessed this estate in undivided moieties.

WASCHESTER lies a small distance westward from Minster church, formerly part of the demesnes of Minster manor, being included in the grant of James I. recently mentioned.

SHERIFFS' COURT, is an estate situated less than a mile westward of Waschester, in the hamlet of Hoo, in this parish; it was formerly called *Sheriffs' Hope*, from the hope or place of anchorage for vessels that sailed into the river Wantsume, which anciently flowed by this spot. To this manor appertains the small one of PEGWELL, or COURT STAIRS, situated in the parish of St. Laurence.

ALDELOND GRANGE, commonly designated *Allen Grange*, situated a mile north of Minster church on the high land, was so denominated in opposition to Newland Grange, in St. Laurence parish. It formerly constituted part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, and, in 1197, was assigned by Abbot Roger to the sacristy of the abbey, for the purpose of maintaining the abbey church, as well in the fabric as the ornaments of the same, under this condition, however, that the sacrist should perform all such services to the court of Minster as were due, and had been accustomed to be performed, for the land of the same. The measurement of this land, according to Thorne, amounted to sixty-two acres; and to the Grange appertain all the tithes of corn and grain within the boundaries of Wayborough, with the exception of those received by the vicar. On the dissolution, this estate consisting of 120 acres of land devolved to the crown, when Henry VIII. in his 33d year, by a dotation charter, vested the same in his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance still continues.

KENT

Powcies, standing half a mile from Allan Grange, was formerly a gentleman's residence, the whole of which being pulled down, a farm-house of brick was erected upon the site of that structure.

Thorne, or as it is commonly called *Thourne*, is a manor about a mile southward of Powcies, and has taken its name from the numerous thorny bushes abounding in this district. The manor was anciently the seat of a family that derived its appellation from this place, one member of which, namely, Henry de Thorne, was owner of the land in 1300, anno 29th Edward I. and made it his place of residence.

The parish of Minster is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, a cross sept, and east chancel; the nave is of Saxon, and the transept as well as chancel, of Gothic architecture, the latter being curiously vaulted with stone, provision having been equally made for the same in the transept, which was never completed. At the western extremity of this edifice, rises a tall spire steeple, containing the clock and five bells.

On the destruction of Minster Abbey by the Danes, on sparing the chapels of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, or the stonework thereof, the former was afterwards converted into the parish church, which has since been greatly enlarged. The nave or body of this edifice, apparently constituted the original fabric; the pillars being thick and short, and all the arches circular, upon which was, in all probability, a low roof conformable with the simplicity and plainness of those times. The wall was subsequently raised, as appears by the distance existing between the top of the arches and the wall plate across; a handsome chancel has also been added at the eastern extremity, and a square turret at the west, with a lofty spire covered by lead. The choir and the middle of the cross are vaulted, and, by the footings left, it was no doubt intended that the entire cross should have been terminated in the same manner. Independent of the high altar, previous to the reformation, there were others dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Anne. Under the middle of the cross, was the rood loft, the ascent to which, from the chancel, is still perceptible, as well as the mortice holes,

wherein the timbers were inserted, upon which the loft was erected. In the north wall is a venerable tomb or coffin of solid stone, let into the wall beneath an arch of ancient Saxon ornaments; on the stone covering the tomb is a *cross flory*, and, on either side, two blank shields; while round the edge are the following words in ancient French characters: *Ici gist Edile de Thorne que fust Dna del Espine*, whence it appears, that the female in question was one of the family owners of this mansion. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are also many flat grave-stones, the inscriptions of which are entirely worn away. In the church are likewise a variety of monuments, recording the names of personages who have flourished in this manor. On the summit of the spire was formerly a globe surmounted by a large wooden cross, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that another cross of iron. In 1647, the famous fanatic, Richard Culmer, having acquired the sequestration of this vicarage, thought fit to demolish what he termed this monument of superstition and idolatry.

The church of Minster was anciently appendant to the manor, and as such, first granted to Domneva, after which, it became the possession of the abbey there founded by her. Having, after its destruction, come into the possession of King Canute, who, as before observed, granted it to St. Augustine's monastery; in 1128, being the 29th of Henry I. it became appropriated, and was assigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, as well as all rents, &c. to the sacristy of that institution, which regulation was confirmed by Archbishop Theobald, and subsequently, in 1168, by Pope Alexander, who consigned it to the reparation of the church of the monastery, which had been recently destroyed by fire.

On the great and principal festivals of the above three chapelries, the inhabitants of these parts, preceded by their priests and other officers, with banners, tapers, &c. used to proceed in procession to Minster, their mother church, to join at the solemn mass, make their offerings, and pay their accustomed dues, in token of subjection to the parochial or mother church.

The appropriation of Minster church, with the advowson of the vicarage, continued with the abbot and convent of St. Augustine till the dissolution, when it fell into the king's hands. After that period, it could not be said there existed any parson-

age or appropriation of this church, for the demesne lands of Minster, being very extensive, were subject, as to the tithes of corn, only to a small composition to the vicar; and the vicar was, in right of his vicarage, entitled to the corn tithes of the lands in the remaining part of this parish, as will be noticed hereafter.

At what period the vicarage of this church was endowed, and a vicar instituted, can no where be ascertained; however, it was undoubtedly prior to the year 1275; for, in the act of the consecration of the church or chapel yard of St. Laurence, in the above year, when the chapel was constituted parochial, mention is made of the vicar of Menstre, &c. and, in 1384, being the 8th of Richard II. this vicarage was estimated at thirty marks. After the dissolution, the advowson of this vicarage remained vested in the crown, until Edward VI. in his 1st year, granted it with other premises to the archbishop of Canterbury, since which it has remained part of the possessions of this see, the primate being still patron of the same.

In the king's books, this vicarage is valued at £33 3 4, and the yearly tenths at £3 6 8. In 1588, it was estimated at £150. It is endowed with manse and glebe, of about twenty-four acres of land, as well upland as marsh; together with all the corn and other tithes of that part of the parish called Streetborough, and 100 acres in the borough of Weyborough; except the corn tithes of the demesnes of the manor of Minster, for which the composition above mentioned is paid.

According to the last census of the population of Minster, as returned to parliament in 1821, there were 497 males, and 423 females, making a total of 920 inhabitants.

BIRCHINGTON.

Northward from Minster, is the parish of Birchington, adjoining the sea. It is supposed to have been anciently called, sometimes, Birchington in Gorend, and at others Gorend in Birchington, from a place called Gorend in the parish, where it is reported the church formerly stood; though the most common name was uniformly, as at the present day, Birchington only. This parish ranks within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque

Ports,* and is a member of the town and port of Dover; and, although Gorend, within its bounds, is alleged to have been united to that town and port since the reign of Edward I. yet, in the time of Henry VI. it was disputed whether this parish was not in the county at large. To put an end to all doubt upon this head, that monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, the mayor of which town appoints his deputy here, to whom the inhabitants have recourse for the dispensation of justice, &c.

By the land-tax act of 1711, it was enacted, that the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and Birchington, in Thanet, within the liberty of Dover, should be deemed a distinct division within

* The name of Cinque Ports is derived from *quinque portus*, five havens opposite to France, thus called by way of preeminence, on account of their superior importance. The sovereigns of Great Britain have deemed them worthy of peculiar regard from remote antiquity, and, in order to secure the realm against invasions, granted them a particular form of government. They are under a keeper, who has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an officer first appointed by William the Conqueror, invested with the authority of an admiral, who issues out writs in his own name, &c. The privileges anciently annexed to the Cinque Ports and their dependants, were as follow:

First, exemption from all taxes and tolls.

Secondly, power to oblige all that lived within their jurisdiction to plead in their courts, and punish offenders in their own bounds, as well as murderers and fugitives from justice.

Thirdly, power to punish foreigners and natives for thefts; to have a pillory, and tumbrel, or cucking stool.

Fourthly, power to raise mounds or banks in any man's land, against the breaches of the sea.

Fifthly, the right of appropriating to their own use all lost goods and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day.

Sixthly, to have commons, and be at liberty to cut down the trees growing thereon.

Seventhly, to convert to their own use all such goods as were found floating off the sea, as well as those thrown out of ships in a storm, or driven ashore when no wreck or ship was to be seen.

Eighthly, to be a guild or fraternity, and allowed the franchises of court-leet and court-baron.

Ninthly, power to assemble and keep a portmote, or parliament, for the Cinque Ports; to punish all infringers of their privileges, make by laws, and hear all appeals from inferior courts: and

Tenthly, their barons to have the privilege of supporting the canopy over the king's head, at his coronation.

In return for those privileges, the Cinque Ports were required to fit out fifty-seven ships, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's service for fifteen days at their own expense; but, if the state of affairs required their assistance for a longer term, they were to be paid by the crown.

that liberty, and charged towards making up the sum levied on Dover, according to the proportion assessed on the said parishes by an Act of the 4th of William and Mary, for granting an aid of 4s. in the pound.

This parish adjoins the sea-shore to the north, along the whole of which it is bounded by lofty chalk cliffs. The district, generally speaking, is high land, and very pleasantly situated; in the centre stands the church, with the village contiguous, being well sheltered by lofty elms. The dwellings occupy a gentle acclivity, commanding extensive prospects over land and sea, particularly a luxuriant view up the delightful vale of Canterbury, the tower of the cathedral presenting a most conspicuous object, though distant upwards of twelve miles. Beyond that object, in clear weather, are plainly perceptible the range of hills, and lofty woods of the parks of Chilham and Godmersham, which are upwards of six miles farther removed to the south.

About three quarters of a mile north-west of the church, and nearly the same distance from the sea-shore, is Gorend; in ancient times a place of note, being particularly adverted to in the great charter of the cinque ports, as one of the members of the town and port of Dover. In the Itinerary of Leland, vol. 7, he states: "Reculver is now scarce half a mile from the shore, but it is to be supposed, that yn tymes paste the se cam hard to Gore-ende, a two mile from Northmouth, and at Gore-ende is a litle straite caullid Broode Staires, to go downe the clive: and about this shore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguseis ly for defence at Gore-ende, and thens again is another sinus on to the Forelande." It is reported that the church formerly stood here, but was lost by the falling of the cliff, whereon it had been erected, and not far distant is the farm called Upper Gore-end, which was given by Henry Robinson, gent. in 1642, for the support of two fellows, and the like number of scholars, in St. John's College, Cambridge. A mile southward, lie Great and Little Brooksend, and about the same distance Great and Little Quekes. At the north-east boundary of the parish stands Westgate, consisting of a small hamlet, from which place Domneva's deer is reported to have commenced its famous course across the island, previously described in the legend of Thunnor.

This parish comprises somewhat more than a mile and a half

either way; near the village and Quekes it is pleasantly sheltered by trees; the lands are fertile, and for the most part unenclosed, being situated high, with hill and dale intermingled. The main road from Sarre to Margate runs along the southern side of the parish; and, adjoining the shore is a bay of the sea, called Hemming's Bay, probably from the Danish chieftain of that name, who landed with his companion Anlef, and their forces, in the year 1009.

By the return made by Archbishop Parker to the council, in 1563, there were forty households in this parish; and, from the account rendered in by order of Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the various maritime places in Kent, it appears there were then forty-two inhabited dwellings, as well as a spot for landing, but there was neither ship nor boat. *The Manor of Monkton* claims *paramount* over this parish; *subordinate* to which ranks—

The Manor of Quekes, *or* Quex, as it is often spelled in ancient deeds. This district occupies the south-eastern part of the parish, being about three quarters of a mile from the church, having been formerly the seat of a family, whence it acquired its name, many of whom are buried within the church. This property, which belonged to the Quekes's as early as the year 1400, was also possessed by the Crispe's, one of which family, in 1650, was appointed sheriff, but, owing to his advanced age and infirmities, his son was permitted to execute that office in his stead. This individual was commonly known by the appellation of *Bonjour* Crispe, from having been kept for a length of time prisoner in France, during which period he never acquired more knowledge of the French than the above words. The circumstances connected with that detention being rather singular, we deem it necessary to insert the account, which is as follows:

In August, 1657, this gentleman, during the night, was forcibly carried off from his seat at Quekes, by several persons, consisting of Englishmen as well as foreigners, conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, and there detained a prisoner, till the sum of £3000 should be paid for his ransom. A few days after his arrival he sent to his nephew Thomas, then residing near Quekes, desiring he would repair to Bruges, and assist him in that peculiar exigency.

Having complied, and consulted together, he despatched his

nephew to England, to unite his endeavours with those of his son Sir Nicholas Crispe, for the procuring his liberation, in effecting which they encountered great difficulty, as Cromwell, who was then Protector, suspected the whole to be a mere collusion, in order to procure £3000 for the use of Charles II. then upon the continent; wherefore, an order was issued by Cromwell in council, that Mr. Crispe should not be ransomed. Sir Nicholas, in consequence, died before that gentleman's freedom was effected, when the whole management devolved on Thomas, the nephew, to obtain the licence, and raise the funds; which being unable to accomplish without selling a portion of his uncle's lands, the latter empowered him, and his son-in-law Robert Darell, so to do; who, although every despatch was resorted to, did not accomplish the release of Mr. Crispe under eight months, who then returned to England, and ended his days at Quekes in 1663. The above singular enterprise was contrived and put into effect, by Capt. Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch royalist, who bad sought refuge with Charles II. in France. The party landed at Gorend, near Birchington, and took Mr. Crispe from his bed, without the least resistance; though it appears that apprehensions of such an attack had been entertained, and precautions taken to secure the mansion, the proprietor having afforded hospitality to such among his neighbours who would lodge in his premises, for the purpose of defending him. Mr. Crispe was then conveyed in his own carriage to the sea-coast, where he was forced into an open boat, not one of his domestics being permitted to attend, although he particularly requested it as a favor. He was first conveyed to Ostend, and thence to Bruges, which places were then subject to Spain, that power having been two years at war with England. Mr. Crispe died possessed of this seat, having had one son and a daughter, the former of whom was knighted, but dying before his father, in 1657, it devolved to his daughter, who espoused Sir Richard Powle, of Berkshire. At this mansion of Quekes, King William was in the habit of residing, till the winds favored his embarkation for the continent; and a chamber, said to have been the sleeping room of the royal guest, used to be shown: during those visits the monarch's guards were encamped in an adjoining enclosure. The mansion in question was a large commodious edifice, built partly of timber and brick, upon the site of which was erected

the present seat, now in the possession of J. P. Powell, Esq. This gentleman has also caused to be built two beautiful towers, presenting very picturesque objects; the one containing a set of the most sonorous bells, the structure being internally fitted up in a very beautiful manner, with mahogany staircases, &c. The other tower is appropriated, by its munificent owner, to the pastime of discharges of cannon, which, with the peals of his bells, constitute a favorite amusement of the gentleman in question. These towers, standing contiguous to Birchington, and opposite to Cleeve, are perceptible in every direction to a great distance, and may be regarded as very picturesque embellishments of the Isle of Thanet. Not far hence is a spot called Plum-pudding island, which, although unnoticed by Hasted, and other writers, we do not think fit to omit, although it is famed for nothing, except being the resort of pugilists, when a boxing match is to be decided in these parts, on which occasions this island is exempted from the intrusion of constables, &c.

The Manor of Westgate, otherwise Garling, is situated at the eastern part of this parish, extending into that of St. John. It had formerly owners bearing the same name, as from ancient records its appears that Robert de Westgate held it under Henry III. and Edward I. of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service. At his death it came to his son Robert, then of nonage, who was subsequently under the custody of Sir Henry de Sandwich, who held it as such in the latter of those reigns. Soon after, it devolved to the family of Leyborne, for William de Leyborne died possessed of it the 3d of Edward II. leaving his grand-daughter Juliana, his heir; who, being heiress both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to very large possessions, on which account she bore the appellation of *the Infanta of Kent*. Juliana having no issue by her three husbands, whom she survived, this manor became escheated to the crown, in default of heirs, for it appears in the 43d of Edward III. that no one could lay claim to her estates, either by direct or collateral alliance. This manor therefore remained vested in the crown, until the 11th of Richard II. who gave it to the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, when it so continued until the dissolution of that house, upon which it was surrendered to Henry VIII. By that

monarch it was granted, with all the appurtenances, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, during his life, without any account of rent whatsoever, provided he should be promoted to one or more benefices of the value of £100, in which case this grant should become void.

Such indisputably proved the fact before the 36th of the above reign, as the king, in that year, granted this manor to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite* by knight's service. The latter personage having alienated this manor, after passing through a variety of hands, it ultimately devolved to Edward Taddy, who became sole possessor of the same.

Brooks-end, formerly spelled *Brookes-ende*, is a manor situated a mile south-west from Birchington church, being part of the ancient possessions of the priory of Christ Church. In the 10th of Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free warren* for his demesne lands in this manor, and so it remained until the suppression, when it devolved, with other possessions, to Henry VIII. who shortly after, in his 33d year, settled it upon his newly created dean and chapter of Canterbury, a portion of whose inheritance it still remains. There is no court held for this manor. The dean and chapter retain the manorial rights in their own hands, but the site and demesne lands are demised on a beneficial lease.

The Manor of Broadgate, otherwise *Brockman's*, lies within the bounds of this parish, extending also to Monkton, having formed part of the possessions of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, on whose attainder, in the 8th of Edward IV. it devolved to the crown. It was then granted to John Brockman, esq. of Witham in Essex, who died possessed of the same, in the 16th of Henry VII. A.D. 1500, as appeared by the inquisition then taken.

This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and deanery of Westbere. The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, and dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, standing on a rising ground, and consists of a nave and two aisles, extending half the length of the building. A remarkable circumstance attending this structure may be worthy remark, that it is spanned

by a single roof; beyond there are three chancels. That to the north belongs to the ancient seat of Queke's in this parish, and is adorned by many fine monuments of the family in question, as well as the Crispe's, &c. The south chancel forms a very handsome and commodious vestry, contiguous to which rises the steeple, being a tower, whereon is a spire covered with shingle, serving as a very useful landmark to ships at sea. In the windows were formerly much stained glass, whereof few vestiges are now remaining, and anterior to the reformation, besides the high altar, others existed dedicated to various Saints.

In the churchyard formerly stood a small building, called the Wax-house, where they used to manufacture tapers for the processions, &c. This church was one of the chapels appertaining to the vicarage of Monkton, and is now the only one remaining. As this church was a chapelry of the parish church of Monkton, and the chapel erected for the ease of the inhabitants, they formerly contributed towards the repairs of the mother church; but this custom, as well as that of the other chapels in Thanet, with the exception of St. Nicholas, which still continues to pay a certain sum towards the repairs of the mother church of Reculver, has been long discontinued.

By the endowments of Monkton vicarage, in 1367, it was decreed, that the incumbent for the time being should find one chaplain in the chapel of Birchington, dependant on that church, to officiate at divine services, for which he was allowed an annual stipend of £6. In the valuation of the vicarage of Monkton, in the king's books, the vicar is charged for a priest, at the chapels of Birchington and Woode, £11 13 4.

The vicar of Monkton now finds a curate to officiate, being collated by the archbishop, patron of the vicarage, with the chapels appendant thereto. The parsonage of this parish, including that of Wood, &c. part of the possessions of the priory of Christ Church, continued a distinct parsonage, and, as such, was granted after the dissolution, by Henry VIII. to his new dean and chapter of Canterbury, in whom the inheritance is now vested. The parsonage of Birchington, including that of Wood, otherwise Woodchurch contiguous, has been let upon beneficial leases. The rack rent, in 1778, was £200 per annum; but it was valued in a survey at £600, having 2000 acres of titheable land within its tithery. The parish clerk had formerly peculiar

privileges, different from those enjoyed by others in this island. Besides 5s. and 6d. and a groat for every cottage, he was paid in kind by the farmers twelve cops and twelve sheaves of barley; but in 1638, an assessment was made by the parishioners, who rated their lands at 12d. the score acres, and the cottages at 4d. each, for the clerk's salary.

WOOD, OTHERWISE WOODCHURCH.

To the south-east and adjoining Birchington, is the *Ville, or Parish of Wood, otherwise Woodchurch,* vulgarly called *Willow Wood* for *Villa Wood,* deriving its name from having been anciently near a forest. This, equally with Birchington, constitutes *a limb of the Town and Port of Dover,* being governed by the same deputy, and assessed with Birchington to the land tax, though formerly rated by itself. In Elizabeth's reign, Wood paid more to the 10th and 15th than was disbursed by the town of Monkton; notwithstanding which, in the return made by Archbishop Parker to the Privy Council, it is stated, that there were no households in this parish, being mostly woodland, so that there were only cottages.

The main road from Sarre to Margate separates Wood from Birchington; a quarter of a mile from which, to the south, are some remains of Wood, or Woodchurch chapel; contiguous is one house, the other habitations being nearly a mile distant, at a ville anciently called Millburgh, and now Acholt, being about the same distance from Birchington, where a fair for pedlary and toys is held annually upon the 30th of May. On this account, it is not improbable but the chapel, being neglected, fell to decay, and ultimately became a mass of ruins. This structure must have been of some consequence, the foundation measuring eighty-four feet in length and fifty-six in breadth. There is a farm-house adjoining the enclosure, about a quarter of a mile from the main road, leading from Canterbury to Margate. The inhabitants of this parish are assessed towards the repairs of the church of Birchington, although it continues to provide for its own paupers. The chapel of Wood was dedicated to St. Nicholas, being exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and was used as a place of divine worship in 1563. The vicar of Monkton, to which church the present was a de-

pendant chapel, was bound by the endowment of his vicarage, to furnish a chaplain for the celebration of service on the Sabbath, as well as on Wednesdays and Fridays, for which duty he received £3 14 4 yearly.

The parsonage of Wood, or Woodchurch, is united to that of Birchington, of which we have previously given an account, and is demised with it upon a beneficial lease.

SAINT JOHN'S, OTHERWISE MARGATE.

The next parish north-eastward from Woodchurch, although merely *a borough* within its boundaries, has so increased in buildings, and become such a resort of company, as almost to have entirely obliterated the ancient parochial name of St. John, that of *Margate* being at the present day the only designation known.

This parish is within *the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports*, and *an ancient member of the Town and Port of Dover*. Although united to the latter ever since the reign of Edward I. yet, as late as Henry VI. it became a matter of dispute whether this parish was not in the country at large; to terminate, therefore, all further doubt upon this head, the latter monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, to which it is subjected in all matters of civil jurisdiction. The mayor of Dover nominates one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy here; yet, although invested with the title of the mayor's deputy, he is not empowered to administer an oath, or act as the mayor himself might do where he actually present. This officer is either chosen annually, or every two or three years, at the pleasure of the mayor of Dover, and appoints a sub-deputy. He had formerly an annual assessment allowed him, to defray the charges incidental to his situation, out of which he disbursed various sums, in consequence of the dependency of this parish on the town and port of Dover.

In this parish, as well as those of St. Peter and Birchington, two companies of foot soldiers were raised, who used to be mustered by the deputy constable of Dover, which entailed a heavy expense on the inhabitants, as the governor and his attendants were treated, and their charges defrayed out of the deputy's rate

or assessment. From the same fund were also erected, in 1624, two watchhouses, and another within the fort; two brass pieces of ordnance, with their appurtenances and ammunition, were also supplied, as well as a barrel and pitch, to plant upon the beacon; the charges of filling up the sea gates, constructed in the cliff to prevent the incursions of plunderers from the sea, which caused Fayernesse gate to be dammed up in 1618; all the above were alike defrayed from the same rate, but the assessment in question has now been discontinued for nearly a century and a half.

This Parish of St. John, about three miles and a half across either way, has nearly the same appearance as those parishes in Thanet previously described, consisting of open unenclosed corn lands, abounding in hill and dale, and the soil, generally speaking, chalky. The situation is accounted remarkably salubrious, and the inhabitants long lived. From the return of Archbishop Parker, in 1563, to the Privy Council, there were 107 households, which had so rapidly increased from that period to the year 1736, when M. Lewis published his History of Thanet, that there were computed, including Margate, 600 families, making the number of inhabitants about 2,400, to which, says M. Hasted, may be added 100 families more. What has been the augmentation since the latter historian wrote, we shall have occasion to advert to in our description of Margate.

The village, as it was formerly denominated, but now the *town of Margate,* situated in the borough of that name, of which we shall shortly treat, lies upon the sea-shore to the north, extending southwards on the acclivity of a hill, upon the knoll of which rises the church. Independent of the town of Margate, there are several other small villes, or clusters of houses within this parish. Westbrooke, from *West* of the *Brooks,* is about a quarter of a mile to the west of Margate. Garling a pretty large ville midway between Margate and Birchington, contains Garling's Farm, belonging to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem in London and Middlesex, and stands more contiguous to Birchington. Southward from Garling are Twenties, Leyden, and Vincents, all three containing merely farm-houses, though formerly, according to Hasted, there had been a larger mansion at the last-

mentioned place; where, in consequence of the numerous wells found in the vicinity, it appears probable there had existed many more habitations. This is further corroborated, by the situation of the oratory or chapel, called Dene Chapel, built by Sir Henry de Sandwich about the year 1230, to which, not only the lord of the manor and his family repaired, but the inhabitants of Twenties, Vincents, and Fleet also.

The above-mentioned Fleet is at the southern extremity of this parish, not far from Vincents, partly extending into the parishes of St. Laurence and Minster. It was anciently a place of some note, having been the inheritance of a family, styled in old records De Fleta, resident here as early as King John or Henry III. In the reign of James I. the venerable line of the above family terminated in a daughter and coheir, married to Philipott, who became entitled to this estate, which he enjoyed in 1656.

To the south of the church is Draper's Hospital, and the same distance farther is a mansion called *Updowne*, half a mile from which is Nash Court, and at an equal distance Little Nash. In the eastern district of this parish stand the hamlets of East North Down and West North Down, the former about one, and the latter two miles east of the church; finally we have to enumerate Lucas Dane, formerly separated from Margate in the same valley. The northern and eastern extremities of this parish are bounded by the sea-shore, along the whole of which runs a continued range of lofty chalk cliffs, excepting at the aperture between the space where the harbour and pier of Margate, with the town, stand, together with a small spot westward of the same.

Upon North Down, above mentioned, being one of the most elevated spots in the Isle of Thanet, is a monument, or sea-mark, generally known by the name of Whitfield's Tower; but the original gothic edifice was too elegant for so frail an admixture as flint and chalk. The beauty of its shafts was equalled by the ornament which graced its summit, but the whole was blown down by a storm of wind on the first winter after the tower had been erected. It therefore underwent considerable alterations under the superintendence of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and now serves as a land-mark for shipping, bearing the following inscription upon a tablet:

This Tower, built
on the highest spot of this island,
is dedicated
To the memory of Robert Whitfield, Esq.
The ornament, and
(under Thomas Wynne, Esq.)
The adorner of Kingsgate.

Proceeding eastward along the cliffs is New Gate, a work of considerable labour, built for the purpose of casting sea-weed from the rocks and sand, for the use of the farmer as manure. This gate or passage also affords the pedestrian an opportunity of reaching the sands with facility, which, at this particular part, are remarkably level, and exceedingly pleasant to walk upon. On the western point of New Gate is a Post for the prevention of smugglers, occupied by a master's mate, midshipman, and several seaman of the royal navy.

A small cliff, detached from the ocean, was separated by the washing of the sea during the north-west gales; and, in consequence of the impossibility of its ever being converted to any useful purpose, has derived the name of No Man's Land. The sands here are equally as good and level as those by New Gate, and supply the fishermen of Margate with plenty of worms for bait. Near this spot is also another gate, intended for the same purpose as New Gate.

MARGATE* is sixteen miles distant from Canterbury, forty-four from Maidstone, and seventy-two and a half miles east from London. Its present name, properly *Meregate*, is derived from an opening, or gate, through which there was a small stream, or *mere*, running into the sea. Though now a watering place of such fashionable resort, it was formerly a mean fishing village, irregularly built, and the houses old and low. Its antiquity, however, is considerable, having been a member of the port and town of Dover from a very remote period; and, even in Leland's time, there was a pier "for shyppes," but "sore

* In the progress of our description of the above town, we have to express ourselves indebted to the "Picture of Margate," by W.C. Oulton, esq.; particularly as regards the modern improvements of this justly celebrated sea-bathing place.

decayed," the time of its erection being unknown. When the survey of maritime places in Kent was made in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, the number of houses in Margate, was 107; "persons lacking proper habitations, eight; boats, and other vessels, fifteen, viz. eight of one ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, and one of sixteen; the persons belonging to these boats, occupied in the carrying of grain, were sixty." Margate, however, was in such repute in the coasting trade, and on account of its fishery, as to hold a market in the reign of Charles I. of which a monthly return was made to Dover; but it was soon discontinued.

On the site of the present pier was anciently a small creek, which, in all probability, gave rise to the town, from the shelter it afforded to fishing vessels and other craft. The land on either side of the creek was progressively washed away by the sea, and the inhabitants obliged to construct a pier, in order to prevent the town from being overflowed; as well as to defend that portion lying next the water, by piles of timber, and jetties. This pier was at first very small, and extended but a short distance from the land; however, the encroachments of the sea soon rendered it necessary to enlarge the same. In Elizabeth's time this pier was maintained by certain rates paid by corn, and other merchandize, shipped and landed at this town. Through the neglect of the persons employed, those rates were neither duly collected or applied, so that the pier fell gradually to decay, wherefore, in 1662, complaint was made on the subject to James, duke of York, then lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1724, the pier wardens and inhabitants petitioned Parliament for an act to enable them to recover more effectually the ancient and accustomed droits for the maintenance and support of the pier; when an act was accordingly passed for that purpose. Under that edict the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when a second act was obtained; and in 1799 another passed to amend the former. On the 1st of January, 1779, a number of ships being in Margate Roads, and the Queen's Channel, several were driven on shore; when the York East Indiaman, homeward bound, lying at anchor in that channel, was driven from her moorings, over Margate sands, close up to the back of the pier, upon which the whole of the crew and passengers were landed. To perpetuate the memory of that event, the following inscrip-

tion was engraved upon a white marble tablet fixed against that part of the pier where the ship had struck:

On the 1st of January, 1779, during a violent storm at north-east,
THE YORK EAST INDIAMAN
Was driven from her anchors, and stranded on this spot.
To commemorate the providential escape of the officers and crew,
to remind the seamen *in no danger to despair,*
FRANCIS COBB, ESQ. DEPUTY,
Directed this inscription to be engraven.

Margate presents a large scattered town, built on irregular ground, one part elevated, and the other occupying a valley extending to the sea. On obtaining its celebrity as a watering place, the buildings rapidly increased and improved; the houses, principally of brick, are, generally speaking, large and commodious; the population having augmented in a like ratio. When strangers first began to resort hither, in consequence of the peculiar advantages the spot so preeminently enjoys for sea bathing, Margate contained from 3 to 4000 inhabitants. About ten years after the accession of his late majesty, George III. the following account of this town and harbour appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," affording an incontestible proof of the surprising manner in which this once insignificant village rose to a place of populous and fashionable resort. We have deemed it important to insert the subjoined document, as it tends to shew in progression the rapid rise of this place.

"The town and harbour of Margate are situated on the eastern side of a fine clean sandy bay, which is so directly open to the northern ocean, that a vessel taking her departure from Margate, and steering her course north half east, would touch no land until she arrived on the coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 75 north, after a run of 1380 miles; and it may be truly asserted, that no particles of fresh water, from any river, can mix or incorporate with the ocean near Margate. The Thames and Medway are at thirty miles distance, and both salt at thirty miles from their mouths. Besides, the waters of the rivers do not run on the ebb-tide half way down to Margate Road before the flood-tide turns them back again. Another advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather-shore during the greatest part of the summer; or, in other words, the southern winds, which

generally prevail in that season, blow from the land, by which means the sea is rendered perfectly smooth, and the water so clear that, in a considerable depth, a pin may frequently be seen at the bottom: whereas most of the places on the sea-coast, in the English channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's-end, are on a LEE SHORE during the greatest part of the summer, and much incommoded by the southerly winds before mentioned; for these grateful gales, which produce the warm fine weather, and render Margate a smooth pleasant shore, never fail to occasion, at the same time, a continual swell and surf of the sea on the south coast of England; which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, intimidates, and *spatters* the bathers exceedingly.

"The bay wherein the company bathe at Margate is about half a mile in breadth, and has not its equal in this kingdom, or perhaps any other, for the purpose of bathing. The surface is a fine clean sand, perfectly free from rocks, stones, sea-weed, and all manner of soil and filth; and lies on so gentle and regular a descent, that the sea, at low water, ebbs away about half a mile from the shore. The west end of this bay is defended by a long ridge of rocks, which projects a considerable distance into the sea, and dries, at low water, upwards of half a mile from the cliff. The eastern side of the bay is covered and defended by another rock, called the First Rock; so that Margate bay, being thus happily fenced off by these two walls of nature, the swell and surf of the sea, when the wind blows obliquely upon the shore, is broken and repelled; insomuch that, though the weather in this case be very bad and windy, excepting with a hard gale from the north-north-west to the north-east points of the compass, which seldom happens in the summer, the company enter the water, in the open ocean, with perfect security and ease; and when the sea, by mere chance, is too rough and boisterous in the bay, the bathing machines find a safe retreat in the harbour; so that the going into the salt water at Margate can never be defeated by bad weather, except in cases of very violent storms and tempests, which harrow up the sea in every direction. Another great convenience attending this bay should be noticed, namely, that there is, in a manner, no tide or current therein; for the two rocks before mentioned so break it off, that the sea may be said to sleep between them.

"For the foregoing and several other reasons, Margate has the superiority over every place in England, for the conveniency and propriety of bathing. The machines THERE have their merits too, and are universally allowed to be the best contrived of any in the kingdom for convenience, safety, privacy, and expedition of driving into and out of the sea. The salubrity of the air of the isle of Thanet, and the longevity of its inhabitants, speak likewise not a little in favor of Margate: there are now living in that town many healthy people from eighty to ninety years of age. The soil of the island consists of the purest and whitest chalk, covered with a surface from two to four and five feet thick of mould, as fine as that of a garden, and so fruitful in corn, that no waste or common, and but little of fallow land, are to be seen. In short, this island is generally allowed, by travellers who have visited it, to be the very garden of England; and, being an open champaign country, it enjoys all the beauties of fine prospects and clear healthy air.

"The conveniency of water-carriages is by the Margate hoys which sail from Wool-key, near the Custom-house, every Thursday, at high-water, having good cabins and accommodations for passengers, whom they carry at the easy rate of 2s. 6d. each, and luggage at the most reasonable prices: the passage is generally performed, with a favorable wind, in ten, twelve, or fourteen hours.

"The land conveyance is likewise extremely cheap and commodious: the stage coaches setting out from London every day (Sundays excepted) at five in the morning, reach Canterbury at four in the afternoon; fare 12s. each passenger. The machines that carry only four withinside do not set out till six in the morning; fare 15s. From Canterbury, another machine, which runs all the summer, conveys passengers on to Margate the same day, at 4s. each. The entire distance, seventy-two miles, performed in thirteen or fourteen hours, and the whole fare only sixteen to nineteen shillings.

"Materials for building the intended crescent at Margate will be as follows: viz. very good bricks, made close to the town, 19s. per thousand. Chalk, to make lime, will be dug out of the foundations of the houses, as well as sand, and the timber may be imported directly from Norway, and landed on Margate Pier. Portland, Purbeck, and other stones, will be conveyed directly

from the quarries to Margate, and tiles of a good quality, made at Folkstone, may be transported at a trifling expense by water.

"If such were the recommendations at the period adverted to, how much are they now increased by the several improvements that have taken place, not only in the buildings, accommodations, &c. but even the conveniency of water-carriage? The high opinion entertained by medical men of the benefits arising from sea-air and bathing, and the fashionable propensity of spending a portion of the year at some watering place, no doubt contributed to the extension and improvement of Margate; to which may be added the laudable spirit of the landholders, who cheerfully risked their property on that speculative occasion.

"The portion of the town originally forming the fishing village of St. John, is now called the High street; and another detached village in the valley, leading from the pier, and known by the name of Lucas Dane, previously adverted to, are now united by handsome ranges of buildings. Under the population act of 1800, the number of inhabitants was 4,766, occupying 1,115 houses. In 1820 the number of houses was 2,510, and the inhabitants amounted to 6,126.

"The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious edifice, standing, as before observed, on elevated ground, about half a mile southward of the lower part of Margate, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles. The building, though low, is of considerable length, composed of flints roughly overcast; the quoins, windows, and door-cases being composed of hewn stone, which have apparently been enriched at various periods. The roofs of the north and south aisles, as well as the chancel, are covered with lead on the outermost side, and the inner ceiling is fancifully decorated, representing slabs of marble and clouds. At the west end of the north aisle stands the low square tower, surmounted by a short spire, having a flag-staff on the top, and containing a clock, and musical peal of bells. In 1808 this tower was covered with new cement, and the whole repaired and beautified. The interior is well provided with pews, having a large gallery, and an elegant fine-toned organ, the gift of Francis Cobb, sen. Esq.

"The monuments are numerous, and several of considerable antiquity. On a slab in the chancel is a full-length brass effigy representing a knight of the Dandelion family, in plate-

armour, with a scullcap, and armed with a long sword and dagger. There is also a small figure in armour, with a sword and ruff, but without helmet; over which are the arms of Claybrooke, a family that purchased Nash Court, before mentioned, early in the reign of James I. Another brass memento represents a ship in full sail; inscribed to the memory of Roger Morris, "some time one of the six principall M: of attendance of his Majs. Navye Royall;" he died in 1615. On a plain stone is an inscription for Ann Dowdeswell, who died in 1763, aged 100 years. The churchyard, which is spacious, among its numerous tomb-stones equally presents occasional records of the longevity of the inhabitants of this place. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Independent of the regular parish church, there are equally places of worship for Roman Catholics, Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, &c.

The principal landholders who undertook the extension and improvements of this town were Mr. Cecil, Sir Edward Hales, and Sir John Shaw, by whom some handsome squares and new streets were planned and completed with great celerity.

Cecil Square, built about the year 1769, received its name from Mr. Cecil, and consists of several spacious mansions and commodious shops. The entrance to the site of this square, from High street, was formerly dangerous both for carriages and foot passengers; but that inconvenience was entirely obviated by late improvements, and the forming a new entrance and carriage-road into the town opposite this square, whereby the coach-road from Canterbury to Margate was also curtailed.

Hawley Square, erected in a contiguous field, the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. presents a uniform range of handsome houses, that to the west being called Church Field. The pleasure-ground in the centre of the square is also a great ornament.

Union Crescent, opposite Cecil square, is by far the most regular and elegant pile of building in Margate. The houses, ten in number, form a handsome crescent, commanding a cheerful view from the back rooms, and are considered as the best summer-houses in the town.

On the opposite hill, north-eastward of the New Town, stands an assemblage of houses, called Hooper's Hill, where a curious horizontal windmill, for grinding corn, has been erected

at the back of Prospect Tavern bowling-green, on the west side of the buildings denominated Prospect Academy. It was purchased of Captain Hooper, who obtained the king's patent for the invention.

In 1777, Francis Cobb and John Baker, then Pier Wardens of Margate, obtained a grant empowering the inhabitants to hold a public market, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for butchers' meat, poultry, eggs, butter, and vegetables. The fish market, daily open, is highly esteemed; the soles and whitings caught off Margate being allowed to possess a firmness and delicacy of flavor unequalled; there is also a daily supply of fruit and vegetables.

In the centre of the market-place stands the town-hall, wherein is held a court of requests, under the direction of about forty tradesmen, as commissioners, who sit on the first Tuesday of every month, having power to try actions for debts not exceeding £5.

An entire new market was erected in 1820; and to the town-hall was added an additional room, forty feet by thirty, supported on columns, with a handsome façade, a clock-dial in the pediment, and a bell-turret on the summit.

Many improvements have been made in Margate under an act passed in 1787, which provided for the paving, lighting, cleansing, and widening the streets, thereby removing some portion of the inconveniences attending the police, owing to this town being a member of the cinque ports of Dover. In 1785 the inhabitants of Margate endeavoured to throw off the yoke of dependence upon Dover, and petitioned for a charter of incorporation, which was strenuously and successfully opposed by the magistrates of the latter place.

The amusements, as well as the accommodations for visitors, have been provided for by the erection of excellent hotels, lodging-houses, &c. The Royal Hotel is an elegant and spacious building, the premises of which extend a considerable way up Cecil street. The ground-floor contains a billiard and a coffee room, as well as several dining-parlours, with a piazza, supported by a range of duplicated Doric columns. The first floor is a splendid apartment, eighty-seven feet long, forty-three broad, and proportionate in height; adorned with mirrors, chandeliers, and two busts of his late majesty George III. and of his brother the Duke of Cumberland. At the west end is a fine

THE NEW CHURCH AT MARGATE.

FROM AUSTINS ROW

KENT

Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane

orchestra, containing a well-toned organ, lately added by the tenant of these extensive premises. The number of subscribers to the assembly rooms amount usually from 800 to 1000. The public amusements are directed by a master of the ceremonies, the whole being subjected to a series of well-digested regulations.

The theatre, being the only one in the Isle of Thanet, is situated in Princes street, Hawley square, and was erected in 1787, having cost the patentees, Messrs. Grub, King, Shaw, and Wells, nearly £4000. The exterior is of plain brick, but the interior very neat and handsome.

Since the passage to and from London has been rendered so expeditious, by the establishment of steam-boats, the theatre is occasionally visited by the most distinguished performers of the London playhouses. Masquerades are also frequently held in this place of entertainment.

There are other resorts of amusement, which we shall hereafter notice. The libraries are in the first style of elegance, and the seminaries for young ladies and gentlemen have acquired great and deserved reputation.

As the passage from England to Holland is esteemed to be the shortest from this place, Margate has had the honour of frequent visits from personages of distinction who have embarked here. William III. often visited Margate in his way to and from Holland, and George I. twice landed here. Queen Caroline, wife to George II. landed at this town, and the great Duke of Marlborough chose Margate for the spot of embarkation, and landing, whenever he went to or returned from his campaigns. His Royal Highness the late Duke of York sailed from and disembarked here, on his expedition to Flanders in 1793; and Admiral Duncan also landed here after his glorious victory obtained over the Dutch fleet in 1798.

Soon after the wooden pier of Margate had been well cased over with stone, a dreadful storm from the north-west, accompanied by a tremendous swell of the sea, and a springtide, on the 14th of January, 1808, swept away nearly one-third of the pier, the bathing-rooms, and great part of High-street, from the King's Head to the harbour. Even the marble tablet which had been placed to commemorate the escape of the crew of the York East Indiaman, before noticed, was then doomed to destruction. The amount of the losses were estimated at £35,000. A grant of £5,000 was subsequently obtained from parliament towards

repairing the damage, as it was proved before the House, that several lives, and the cargoes of many vessels, had been saved by providential assistance from Margate; so that, in the event of the pier-head being lengthened 100 feet beyond its former extent, the structure would be of considerable national importance, by affording greater security to ships in the harbour, while vessels in distress would derive assistance two or three hours sooner. In 1812 an act was also obtained for separating the management of the pier and harbour, from the paving and lighting of the town, and vesting the future management of the harbour of Margate in a joint stock company of proprietors, who were enabled, by an increase of the droits and pierage, to pay the interest of a large sum which was lent for constructing a new pier, upon such a durable and extensive plan, as would in future secure the town from the inroads of the sea.

In 1813 an act was also obtained for paving and lighting the town; the expense of which, instead of being liquidated out of the pier-rates, as before, is now defrayed by a tax upon the landlords, the tenant being authorized to deduct the sum assessed from his rent, on producing the collector's receipt as a discharge.

Mr. Jarvis, a surgeon of Margate, having suggested that it would be much better to erect a durable stone pier than repair the old wooden fabric, which was constantly falling to decay, after mature consideration, the plan was adopted, and has been found to answer the purpose intended. The new pier runs to a great extent into the sea, forming, upon the whole, a magnificent piece of architecture, which must ever reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Rennie, under whose plan and directions it was executed.

A beautiful promenade extends over the lower part of the pier, in the centre of which is a projecting gallery, for the accommodation of a band of music."

A beautiful new stone lighthouse has been erected in the place of the old one; and at the entrance to the promenade on the upper part of the pier is a handsome quadrangular building, recently completed, being supplied by a dial clock, which is illuminated every night.

"Margate harbour is capacious, but not much frequented by vessels of heavy burthen, for want of a sufficient depth of water; an immense quantity of grain, however, is shipped from hence

SE. MARCATI

6, Ivy Lane.

to the port for London, in sloop-rigged vessels, termed hoys. The constant arrivals of colliers from Sunderland, Shields, and Newcastle, also keep the town well supplied with coals.

By the extension of the new stone pier, this harbour has been so much enlarged as to present a much better security for shipping. This desirable improvement, and the vast resort of company, have occasioned a considerable increase in the number of fishing and other craft; so that Margate is not only supplied with fish for its own consumption, but great quantities are sent to the metropolis. The number of packets, hoys, &c. belonging to this harbour is about seventy, a few of which are worked by steam.

The crowd generally collected upon the pier, in order to witness the arrival of the packets, has been very aptly denominated *Hoy Fair*, which chiefly consists of porters and waiters, sent to solicit custom of the new comers for the different inns, bathing-rooms, &c. This practice, called by the inhabitants *touting*, is exceedingly troublesome to strangers upon their first landing at Margate. A by-law has in consequence been passed by the directors of the pier, whereby a fine of £5 may be levied on any *touter* so molesting the new visitants.

At low water the harbour is nearly dry as far out as the pier-head extends. The mansions situated on the Marine Parade, consist of lodging houses and inns, and, from the delightful prospect they command of the sea and adjacent country, are always occupied.

That part of High street, fronting the Marine Parade, consists alike of lodging houses, whence the occupant has extensive views of the sea, the Isle of Sheppey, and Reculver.

There are six bathing houses in High street, constructed on an elegant, uniform, and improved plan, whereby the width of that thoroughfare has been extended six feet.

Opposite the bathing houses stands the Post Office, which is open, in the summer season, from nine in the morning until half-past four in the evening, and in winter from ten until half-past three.

The erections called Buenos Ayres consist of lodging-houses, bearing this name on account of their delightful situation, being distant from Margate about half a mile, on the road to Canterbury. At the point of the cliff is a prevention post, occupied

by seamen, where the lieutenant commanding the district has his headquarters, to distinguish which, a flag is always kept flying.

The plan of that valuable institution, the Sea Bathing Infirmary, was first announced in 1795, with the benevolent intention of relieving the poor, and particularly their children, afflicted with scrofulous diseases, &c. for which sea-bathing and sea-air are absolutely required. As no convenient house on the sea-coast could be obtained, the committee appointed determined to erect a plain structure, at the smallest possible expense, in some convenient situation at Westbrook, before mentioned, a spot peculiarly eligible for the objects of this institution, as it admits a cheap mode of conveyance by water. The ground was accordingly purchased, being about one mile from Margate, in the names of John Coakley Lettsom, M. D., John Nichols, esq., and the Rev. John Pridden, M. A., and the first stone was laid in 1792; and three years after, the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was opened for the reception of patients, patronized by his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, under the direction of a committee.

The reports of each revolving season have abundantly confirmed the utility of this institution, the success of which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It was asserted, in 1804, that the most pressing diseases of the joints had been subdued by sea-bathing, and, in all probability, the limbs thereby preserved; that inflammations in the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness, had been cured; that obstinate sores, and the evils attendant on indurated glands, had been removed; and health and vigour restored to bodies the most emaciated and deplorable. In 1806 there were 1323 patients, since which, this admirable institution has experienced a considerable increase of subscribers; while the churches of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, have been annually devoted to charity sermons, in order to increase the funds. The committee of superintendence is annually elected at Margate.

In the Droit and Pier office the account-books are kept. It should be observed that the proprietors of Margate Pier are allowed, by act of Parliament, to lay a rate of 2*s*. on all passengers who arrive at or leave Margate by water, as well as upon all goods shipped or landed from the pier; which enables the

directors to keep up repairs, and returns ten per cent. as a maximum of interest on their respective loans.

On the left of the road conducting to the Fort, is a small wooden building, used as a *camera obscura,* commanding most delightful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. After the storm in 1808, this object was removed from the pier to its present situation, which is exceedingly favorable. Here boats are always kept ready for launching in cases of distress ; and, to the credit of the Margate seamen, they have never been backward in lending assistance in the most tempestuous weather."

Among the numerous improvements that have taken place in Margate, none exceeds in point of utility the erection of the Jetty, or Landing Place, at the instigation of D. Jarvis, esq. M.D. of this town, to remedy the inconvenience attending the landing of passengers at low water, when the Steam Packets are unable to approach the pier. This consists of an extensive platform, at the back of the pier, stretching a sufficient distance into the sea, so as to allow the passage vessels to moor alongside at low water, for the purpose of landing and embarking passengers, thereby avoiding the embarkation and disembarkation in boats, always unpleasant and often dangerous. To add to this accommodation, it forms a most agreeable promenade on the retiring of the tide, when passengers are not on their way to or from the vessels, at which period, by a salutary by-law it is not permitted for any but those who are actually about to land or embark, to remain on the platform. In compliment to the projector of this useful structure, the directors of the Pier and Harbour Company passed an unanimous resolution to name it *Jarvis's Landing Place,* who also erected a handsome iron arch at the entrance, in order to commemorate their sense of that gentleman's services.

The following description of the fort, is from Lewis's History of Thanet, exhibiting a very striking contrast to its present appearance.

"A little above the town of Margate, to the northward, is a small piece of ground called the Fort, which has been a long time put to that use, and was formerly maintained at the parish charge : a large and deep ditch is on the land side of it next the town, which used to be kept clear from weeds and rubbish : at its entrance towards the east was a strong gate, which was kept locked, to preserve the ordnance, arms, and ammunition ; for

here were two brass guns, which the parish bought, and maintained at their own charge; here was likewise a watchhouse, in which men used to watch with the parish arms in time of war: a gunner is appointed by government, with a salary of £20 a year, and a flag hoisted upon occasion: there are also sent hither from the Tower ten or twelve pieces of ordnance, with carriages. This provision is not only a safeguard to the town, but the means of preserving merchant ships going round the North Foreland to the Downs from the enemy's privateers, which often lurk thereabouts to snap up ships sailing that way, which cannot see them behind the land; for as these privateers lie exposed to the towns on the other side of the North Foreland, particularly Bradstow, (Broadstairs,) an account is sent to the gunner of this fort, who gives notice to ships sailing that way of their danger, by hoisting a flag and firing a gun."

Since the period when Mr. Lewis wrote, the appointment of a gunner at this fort has been long discontinued, and the gate at the entrance taken away. What was once denominated "a large and deep ditch," now contains the lodging-houses of Neptune's square, so named from its situation. On the site of the old fort is erected a battery of three guns, mounted on the improved construction; which not only provides for the defence, but is a real embellishment to the town. During the late war with France, a privateer, having been descried from the fort to capture two brigs, several boats were expeditiously manned from Margate, the crews of which boarded and recaptured the vessels, and, with their prizemasters, conducted them in safety to this harbour. Several new mansions were built upon the Fort Hill, in the years 1819 and 1820, and a flight of steps has been cut through the high cliff, at the termination of the fort promenade, in order to give access to the sands.

The public walks in Margate afford an ample view of the town and the adjacent lands. The high road to Canterbury leads to the right, midway of the bathing-rooms, post-office, &c. In the same direction are many pleasant walks on the south cliffs, and through field-way paths to Dandelion, Salmeston, &c.

The chief buildings near the public walks, at the north extremity of Margate are, Belmont, Crescent place, with those of Albion, Cumberland, East crescent, Northumberland and Booth place, Dene Hill row, and Nelson's place. A level carriage-

road also runs from the last building, on the highest land of the Isle of Thanet, to Harley's Pillar, and by various directions to Kingsgate, as well as the south and western districts of the island. The chief buildings on the south of the town are, Lower row, Prospect and Union places, Brook's buildings, and Zion chapel.

"The elevation of the ground above the town of Margate," says Mr. Fussell, in his 'Journey round the Coast of Kent,' "instead of increasing the beauty of that expanse of sea which presents itself on the north-east, places the spectator at too great a distance from the water, and totally excludes his view of the beach, and every object near the coast. The high chalky cliffs are also so precipitous, that portions of them are continually yielding to the repercussion of the waves, so that it is dangerous to walk either along the verge of the cliffs above, or the beach below; and many melancholy accidents have happened to careless and adventurous persons, who have neglected the cautions frequently and publicly given on this head. However, it must be confessed, that unless in the extremest heat of summer, when the refreshing sea-breeze may sometimes tempt a wanderer to the spot, the keenness of the wind in this part of the island is commonly so intense, that there are few whom curiosity, or the most delightful prospects of earth or sea, could induce to brave its penetrating influence. Indeed, the winter is felt with more severity on this coast, than in places many degrees northward; a circumstance which prompts to the insertion of the following anecdote:

"A gentleman of Margate returning from a neighbouring town, during a heavy fall of snow, in the winter of 1803, followed by a dog, belonging to one of his relations who kept an inn in the town, was so completely exhausted by the effects of the cold, that he was hardly able to proceed on his way, and when arrived within about a mile of his habitation, stopped several times, on the point of lying down in resignation to his fate; upon which, the sagacious animal seizing hold of his coat, literally tore the skirts off it, by his efforts to pull him along. At length, being entirely overcome by the inclemency of the weather, he dropped down on the snow. It appeared that the faithful animal continued his efforts to arouse and awaken him, as his hands and face were evidently marked by the claws of the dog; but, his

exertions being ineffectual, he proceeded to his master's house, where, by a great variety of expressive gestures, he endeavoured to entice somebody to go with him, by howling, running backward and forward to the door, leaping upon them, &c. All this not being sufficient, he took hold of a man's coat, and actually led him to the spot where Mr. S. lay in a state of insensibility, and nearly deprived of life. He was, however, by the prompt and judicious attention of his friends, restored; and, in gratitude to his deliverer, he took becoming care of the dog, and caused his picture to be painted in oil colours, which, as a memento, was placed over his hall chimney, where it still records the fidelity, instinct, and sagacity of the generous animal, as well as preserves the remembrance of the gracious interposition of Providence, in so singular and happy a deliverance."

In 1787 a charity school was built near Hawley square, for sixty, now augmented to eighty, children, forty boys, and the same number of girls, who are educated and clothed by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, aided by the donations of the numerous visitors who resort hither. The building contains two good school-rooms, with apartments for the master and mistress, &c. In 1791, as some labourers were digging the foundations for three new houses, behind this school, they discovered several graves, excavated out of the solid chalk, containing human skeletons, which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air. In one was found a coin of the Emperor Probus, and another of Maximianus was picked up at the same time, in excellent preservation. During the following year, a small Roman urn, containing ashes, was discovered while digging near the same spot; and, about the end of the summer of 1791, a coin of the Empress Helena, in good preservation, was also found under the cliff, near the town.

"About a quarter of a mile from Margate church is Drapers, an almshouse, or hospital, founded by Michael Yorkley, of this parish, in 1709. It derives its name from the spot on which it was built, and contains ten dwellings, one of which is for an overseer, a Quaker, with a conveniency near his dwelling for a meeting-house. The other nine erections are for such poor aged widows as are natives or inhabitants of the four parishes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Acole. The poor women who reside in these dwellings have warm gowns of shepherd's

grey for outward garments, firing, and a weekly allowance at the discretion of the trustees: and also possess a little spot for a garden in front, behind which is the Quaker's burying ground. As the allowance made by the trustees is scarcely sufficient for their support, the inmates are permitted to sell some trifling articles to their numerous visitors, such as knit garters, pincushions, &c. During the summer season it is customary for parties to drink tea in one of these houses; but, on such occasions, they must find their own tea and sugar, as the poor women are only allowed to accommodate them with hot water, milk, and bread and butter. Over the middle door of each front is placed a square white marble, whereon, according to the directions of the founder, appears the following inscription, to which he has referred in his will, as containing the conditions and qualifications of the poor persons to be admitted or taken into these almshouses, viz.

"In much weakness the God of might did bless
With increase of store,
Not to maintain pride nor idleness,
But to relieve the poor.
Such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord
Of { Meek, / Humble, and / Quiet spirit, } according to his Word.
"M. Y." "Glory to God alone!"

To the credit of Mr. Yorkley, it must be added, that, with a true spirit of philanthropy, instead of restricting the benefits of his charitable bequest to Quakers only, he humanely willed, that the deserving of any sect should be permitted to claim the comforts arising from his institution.

The fish usually caught off Margate consist of skaite, wraiths, small cod, haddock, turbot, whitings, soles, and other flat fish; with mackarel and herrings in their season, as well as lobsters, oysters, and other shell fish, together with eels; of which, (says Hasted,) old fishermen have asserted such plenty had formerly been caught, that they used to be measured out by the bushel, whereas for many years they had become scarce. This may probably originate, (says my authority,) in the great

use made of late years of the sea woose in these parts, not only in collecting what is cast up by the shore, to mingle with the dung, and throw as manure upon the land, but stripping the same from the rocks, for the purpose of burning, to make kelp, which we have before adverted to, whereby the shelter and nutriment of those and other fish of a similar kind, frequenting parts contiguous to the land, were taken away. Of this, complaint was made to the Lord Warden, so long back as the 35th of Elizabeth, when it was stated that, by the burning and taking up the sea-weed, the inhabitants of this island were annoyed in their health, and greatly hindered in their fishing; in consequence of which a warrant was granted to the deputies of the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, to forbid and restrain the taking up and burning the sea-woose within the Isle of Thanet, by any one whatsoever. This warrant, however, seems to have been disregarded, perhaps owing to the insufficiency of the lord warden's power to pursue the execution thereof. The same custom of removing it, at the freewill of those having a right so to do, has continued unrestrained to the present time. The first Lord Conyngham, as lord of Minster manor, brought an action against the inhabitants of the part of the island within that manor, for taking away the sea-woose from the shore without his licence; that claim being tried at the assizes for the county, on which occasion his lordship failed in establishing the right to which he had conceived himself entitled.

During the summer of 1788, a female beaked whale was driven on shore at Margate, being twenty-seven feet long, and seventeen in girth; when, on being dissected by Mr. Hunter, a surgeon of the town, he discovered in the head four teeth, just penetrating the gums in the under jaw, whence he was prompted to conjecture that the fish had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length, when arrived at maturity, would have exceeded sixty feet.

According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of parliament, in 1821, it appears that the inhabitants of Margate consisted of 3634 males, 4209 females, making a total of 7843 souls.

Between the Hamlet of Garling and the sea, in 1724, there were found in digging a sea gate, or passage through the

cliff for the transport of woose to manure the land, twenty-seven instruments of various descriptions lying together, about twenty feet under ground. They were composed of a mixture of brass, or what is called bell metal, being of different sizes and shapes, but both sides similar. The largest measured seven inches and a quarter in length, and two inches and three quarters at the bottom; the lesser were five inches long, and two and a half broad at the bottom, two having ringles on one side, about the centre, which was the thickest part. These tools are commonly called *celts*, and have been found in various parts of England, as well as the continent. Our antiquaries have differed much in their opinions respecting the original use for which they were designed, though they coincide in pronouncing they were either Roman or British, most probably the former. Montfaucon states, that those having a ringle, were tools used in building by the Romans, and conceives it was a chisel with which they cut stones. Count Caylas remarks, that with and without ringles they are common in France, and called *Gallia Hatchets;* he further observes, that whether for domestic use, or military purposes, they could not be of any material utility, being deficient in strength. Among our English antiquaries who have discussed this point, may be enumerated, Lewis, Hearne, Dr. Borlase, Thoresby, Whitaker, Gordon, &c.; some conceiving them intended for the hewing of stones; and others, that they were originally of British manufacture, afterwards perfected by the Romans, and served as military weapons, attached to the end of sticks, or a kind of Roman *securis* or battle-axe.

The Manor of Minster claims paramount over the major part of this manor, the lands being held by certain rents of assize, called Corn gavil and Penny gavil. The lands were anciently distinguished by a large lynch, balk, or greensward, a portion of which still remains, though not so broad as formerly, the other part having experienced the fate of other lynches in the neighbourhood, being so entirely ploughed up, that no vestiges are remaining. Notwithstanding this, the numbers of acres are still preserved in the books of the collectors, from which the rents of assize are gathered, though much of the land has gone over the cliff into the sea.

Subordinate to this manor, must be enumerated the following

places of note, situated for the most part in the southern, or inland part of the parish, excepting *Dandelion*, which stands in the north-west extremity ; the first we shall notice is,

Salmestone, or *Salmanston grange*, or *parsonage*, usually called *Salmstone*, a manor situated about a quarter of a mile south of the church. It continued part of the ancient possessions of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, to the sacristie of which monastery it was appropriated. In the 9th of Henry III. A.D. 1224, that prince granted to the abbot the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the 21st of Edward I. the same monarch instituted his claim against the convent for this manor, which was tried before J. de Berwick and his sociates, justices itinerant at Canterbury, in the above year ; the king, however, relinquished his claim, and subsequently confirmed the property to the abbot and his successors. In the 7th of Edward II. anno 1313, the abbot was summoned by *quo warranto* to shew why he laid claim to various liberties in this manor and others ; when the latter pleaded their grants by various monarchs, and that they had been confirmed by the last Iter. of J. de Berwick, and that Edward II. had finally confirmed them to the convent; upon which they were all allowed. Subsequently, Edward III. by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed to the abbot all that had been given by his predecessors, which was afterwards further sanctioned by Henry VI.

On the dissolution of the monastery of St. Augustine, this manor devolved to the crown, and so continued until the 2d of Elizabeth, when it was granted for a term of years to E. Thwayts. The following year, the queen having taken into her own hands several manors, lands, &c. parcel of the see of Canterbury, she, by letters patent, the same year, granted to the archbishop and his successors several rectories, &c. and among them that of Salmestone, late part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, valued at £38 10 0½ per annum, deducting £8 yearly for the vicar of St. John, in Thanet, and £4 to the vicar of Waltham. In 1558, being the last year of Philip and Mary, that queen granted to the archbishop the right and patronage of the rectory of Salmestone cum Deane; since which this manor and grange have continued in possession of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop being now owner of the same. Salmestone

has been for many years demised by the primate on a lease for three lives, at the yearly rental before mentioned.

DANDELION: This estate is situated in the north-west extremity of the parish of St. John's, Margate, about half a mile from the sea-shore. In ancient times it was the seat of a family bearing the same name, by whom it was spelled *Daundeleon*, and *Daundolyonn*, as appears from various deeds, some as ancient as the time of Edward I. In the 2d of Richard II. it was possessed by William Daundelynn, or Daundelyon, and his successor John, who resided here in the ensuing reign of Henry IV. died possessed of it in 1445, in the 24th of Henry VI.

The gate, which is still in good preservation, is an excellent relict of fortification against attacks by arrows shot from the long or cross bow. A spiral stone staircase is also remaining, affording an easy ascent to the summit, which commands the ocean, and a great extent of open champaign country. This building also appears to have been defended by a lofty wall, with a gate-house, built of brick and flint in alternate rows, having loop-holes and battlements, all of which are still remaining. The bricks have been evidently encrusted with a white enamel of a flinty hardness, still visible upon those least exposed to the weather. Over the gate appear the armorial bearings, which, in 1445, in the 24th of Henry VI. first began to be denominated the Daundelyons, by dropping the Norman mode of spelling. Over the gate, on the centre of the cornice, is a shield bearing the arms of Daundelyon; viz., sable, three lions rampant, between two bars; above the right of the arch, is a black escutcheon; and on the left, a demi-lion, with a label issuing from its mouth, whereon, in old characters, is "Daundelyonn," and a blank escutcheon remains on the opposite side. Under the right of the gate-house, going from the farm-yard, was found, in 1703, a room sufficiently spacious to contain eight or ten persons, wherein were discovered a great many lachrymatory urns, of earth and glass; under the other side of which is a well prison. In the window of the mansion-house dining-room, are the arms of Daundelyon quartered with those of Petit. By marriage this estate fell to the last-mentioned family, whose descendants sold Dandelion to Henry Fox, Lord Holland, from whom it passed to J. Powel, esq. and thence to the family of William Roberts,

esq.; John Roberts, esq. was the last resident of that name, when the grounds were partly converted into a tea-garden and place of public resort, under the name of Grove House Tavern, having a good bowling-green, skirted with shrubs, provided with evergreens and some curious exotics.

In a field near Dandelion, are held the races, which take place in September. The company who assemble to witness the enlivening scene, are always of the first order, and the sport excellent.

The Manor of Dene, with the estate called *Hengrave*, is about one mile south-eastward of Dandelion. At the commencement of the reign of Henry III. this manor was possessed by the Sandwich's, the Abbot of St Augustine having granted a licence for the erection of an oratory at this manor, being within the bounds of the convent's capital manor of Minster, wherein the abbots exercised ecclesiastical as well as civil jurisdiction. The ruins of this little chapel are still perceptible in a small valley called Chapel Bottom, by the road leading from Margate to Minster, there being no dwelling in the vicinity. Sir Henry was succeeded in this manor by Sir Simon de Sandwich, whence it passed to Roger de Leyborne, when it fell by marriage in the reign of Edward II. to William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, third husband of Juliana, granddaughter of William de Leyborne, who, on account of her vast possessions, as before observed, was called *the Infanta of Kent*. De Clinton dying in the 28th of Edward III. without issue, his widow Juliana, countess of Huntingdon, having had no children by her three husbands, became again possessed of the estate of Dene, which, in the 36th year of the above reign, with the tenement called *Austone*, she gave to the abbot of St. Augustine, on condition that the monks should for ever celebrate on St. Anne's day one solemn mass in the choir, and distribute to 100 poor persons two pence each, &c. which gift was confirmed by the king to the abbot and convent, by whom this manor was subsequently appropriated to the sacristy of that institution. In this situation the manor of Dene remained, until the dissolution, when it devolved into the hands of Henry VIII. the fee continuing vested there, till the reign of James I. who, shortly after his accession, granted it to William Salter, by whom it was conveyed to

Manasser Norwood, of Dane Court, and Norwood in Thanet, who died in 1636. Thence it passed to his grandchild Alexander Norwood, by whom it was mortgaged to several persons. The manor subsequently became the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leyborne.

Nash Court lies a mile southward from the church, which was apparently, in ancient times, part of the possessions of the priory of Christ Church, if we may credit a date cut on a stone of the mansion-house, under the year 1108, says Hasted, who adds other circumstances in confirmation of this opinion. Supposing such to be the fact, this estate was held of the prior and convent by the family of Garwinton, of Bekesborne, whence it devolved by marriage to the Hants. It then descended to the Isaacs, of Patrixborne, who continued to hold the property at the time of the dissolution. After that period, the fee appears to have been vested in the name of Lincolne, from whom, under Elizabeth, it passed to William Norwood, who at his death, in 1605, left nine sons, who became his heirs in gavelkind, and shared this estate in equal portions. They then joined in the sale of the whole to Paul Cleybrooke, esq. who dying in 1622, it fell to his son William, of Nash Court, after whose death, in 1638, it came to his kinsman, Alexander Norwood, by whose daughters it was conveyed to David Turner, in which line it continued. The mansion was long ago converted to a farm-house, being a spacious fabric, built after the old fashion, with large hall, butteries, &c. Within a few years, however, says Hasted, the whole has been converted into a storehouse, granary, &c. for the convenience of the adjoining farm-house.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is about half a mile from the lower part of Margate southward, on the summit of an eminence; the structure is large, composed of flints covered with rough cast, the quoins, windows, and door cases, being of ashlar stone. It contains three aisles, and the same number of chancels, having a low square turret surmounted by a smaller, terminating in a point at the west end of the north aisle, containing the clock and bells. The north chancel is dedicated to St. James, the whole building, which is low and of considerable

extent, having been apparently raised at various periods. The roofs of the northern and southern aisles, as well as the chancels, are covered with lead; on the side north of the centre chancel is a square building of hewn stone, with battlements, and a flat roof covered with lead, and the casements guarded by double rows of iron bars, which portion of the edifice was probably used in former times as a repository for the plate and valuable relics appertaining to the church. At the end of the south aisle is an octagonal stone font, whereon are sculptured the arms of the Cinque Ports and England, quartered with those of France. In the church are a vast number of memorials of the dead, comprising the names of a variety of families who have flourished in this parish, the churchyard being also furnished with numerous mementos of the same description.

Previous to the reformation, independent of the high altar at the east end of the middle chancel, there were others dedicated to St. George, St. John, and St. Anne, &c. and adjoining the cemetery to the south formerly stood two edifices, called the wax-houses, wherein the tapers, &c. used at processions and in the church were manufactured. The edifices in question were burnt down in 1641, since which, a lease of the ground has been demised by the churchwardens for edifices to be there erected.

This church, one of the three chapels appendant to that of Minster, was probably rebuilt as early as the year 1050. It was made parochial about 1200, when the church of Minster, &c. was appropriated in 1128 to the abbey of St. Augustine, being assigned at the same period, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with rents, &c. to the sacristy of that monastery.

In 1375, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, granted a commission in a cause of augmentation of this vicarage. After that grant, the appropriation of the church of Minster, with its chapels, &c. remained in the hands of the abbot and convent until the dissolution, when they became vested in the crown.

On the change created by the reformation, this *parochial chapel* of St. John was separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar having no further subjection to it; but by that change he was equally deprived of various emoluments he had enjoyed in right of his vicarage. The advowson of this living, as well as the great and small tithes of the parish, as part of Salmestone

Grange, being thus vested in the crown, application was made to Edward VI. for some augmentation, which appears to have been granted, though that monarch died ere his intention could be fully carried into effect. This was, however, soon after accomplished by his successor Mary, who, by letters patent, granted the same to Thomas Hewett, then vicar of the parish. This vicarage in the king's books, is valued at £8; in 1588 the estimation was £50; in 1640, £85; and in 1709 the clear yearly value was computed at £49 12 6.

In 1640 and 1709 the vicarage house was enlarged by several additional rooms, and in the parlour windows, according to Hasted, was painted a shield of arms, being Manwood impaling Coppinger.

According to the last census of the population, delivered in to Parliament in 1821, the parish of St. John's, Margate, was found to contain 3634 males, 4209 females, making a total of 7843 inhabitants.

SAINT PETER'S.

This parish lies next south-eastward from St. John's, and derives its name from the church being dedicated to that Saint. The parish stands within *the liberty and jurisdiction* of *the Cinque Ports,* and is *an ancient member of the town and port of Dover;* and although united to it ever since the reign of Edward I. yet so late as the time of Henry VI. it became a point of litigation whether this parish was not in the county at large. In order, therefore, to terminate this dispute, the above monarch, by letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place, as in the case of St. John's, previously observed, it is subject in all matters relating to civil jurisdiction. The Mayor of Dover, in like manner, appoints here one of the inhabitants to officiate as his deputy, who is chosen either annually, or once in each two or three years; and to the charges of the sessions formerly held at Margate, this parish, equally with that of Birchington, used to contribute their proportions.

This parish is as healthy and agreeable as any in the Isle of Thanet, the lands being open, unenclosed, and the soil dry and chalky, interspersed throughout with alternate hill and dale. At Sowell hill, in the northernmost part of the parish, the land

is calculated as being the most elevated in the island. The village is situated on a pleasing eminence, surrounded by trees, a circumstance rather uncommon in these parts ; the church stands to the north-west, somewhat to the south of which is a small neat chapel, erected by the Methodists. This village is inhabited by many respectable families, being situated in the centre of the parish, which is about two miles and a half across either way, and bounded by the lofty chalk cliffs on the seashore towards the north and east. It appears formerly to have been more popular than at present, for, in 1563, by Archbishop Parker's return to the Priory Council, there were 186 households in this parish. Independent of the above village, there are several small hamlets and dwellings interspersed, namely, to the south, Upton, Brompston, and Dumpton, a great portion of the latter extending into St. Laurence and Norwood. On the north is Sackett's hill, so called from an ancient family, several of whom lie buried in this church. In the eastern part, contiguous to the cliffs, is Hackendon downe, or banks, and the hamlet of Stone, formerly the residence of the Pawlyns's, and then of the Huggets. Near this spot formerly stood a beacon, which used to be fired in order to alarm the country in the event of invasion, some remains of the timber of which were, according to Hasted, dug up on the summit of Beacon hill, fifty-five roods nearer Stone than the existing beacon.

The village of St. Peter's, is one of those which, without much pretence to a romantic situation, is nevertheless universally admired. The neatness of the houses, the order and regularity every where displayed, interspersed with numerous seats belonging to the gentry, all conspire to render it a charming spot.

Since the lease of Dandelion fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Staines, Mr. C. Newbolt, of this village, at a considerable expense fitted up St. Peter's Gardens, in a very tasteful and commodious manner. They comprise two acres and a half, beautifully diversified by walks and shrubberies, while in the area is a platform for dancing, fifty-five feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, surmounted by a canopy. On Wednesdays, being the public days, there is a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and afterwards a ball and public breakfast. These gardens are open for the reception of company every day during the season, and a band of music attends every evening from four o'clock till

. wn by H. Gastineau.

NORTH FORELAND LIGHT HOUSE.

. . . July 1828, by Geo. Virtue 26, Ivy Lane.

sunset. The admittance is one shilling each, for which refreshments are given to that amount. They were first opened July 22, 1818, and are very well attended; the proprietor having had as many as 800 of the most fashionable visitants to the breakfast, and 400 in the evening.

A mile and a half north-eastward from the church, at the termination of the chalk cliff, is a point of land, called the NORTH FORELAND, generally supposed to have been the *Cantium* of Ptolemy, so denominated to distinguish it from the other foreland between Deal and Dover, usually called the *South Foreland;* it consists of a promontory, or cape of land, extending farther into the sea, and is higher than most of the land in the vicinity. On the summit was formerly a house built of timber, lath and plaster, having a large glass lantern on the top, wherein was kept a light, to direct mariners in their courses during the night, and prevent them from coming in contact with the Goodwin sands. This structure, being destroyed by fire in 1683, a beacon was for some time used, wherein a light was hoisted; but, at the close of the last century, a strong edifice was built of flint, on the summit of which stood an iron grate, open to the air, wherein was kindled a blazing coal fire. In the year 1732 the top of the lighthouse was covered with a species of lantern, having large sash lights, and the fire kept blazing by the help of bellows, which were constantly in motion during the night. This invention was resorted to for the purpose of saving coals, but complaints having been made that numerous vessels had foundered on the Goodwin sands, owing to the light not being perceptible at sea, the governors of Greenwich Hospital directed Sir John Thomson to inspect the same, who ordered the lantern to be removed, and the light constructed nearly as before, when the wind constantly keeping the coals in a blaze, the beacon was apparent in the air above the lighthouse; subsequent to which, in 1793, the edifice underwent complete repair, being also heightened by two stories of brickwork. The coal fire was then changed for patent lamps, having magnifying lenses, each twenty inches in diameter, contained in a small room, or lantern, under a dome, coated with copper, to prevent fire. These lamps are regularly lighted every evening at sunset, and continue burning till daybreak; being so brilliant, that, in clear weather, the light is visible at the Nore, being a distance of thirty miles.

A gallery also surrounds the lightroom. This structure, with that at the South Foreland, belongs to Greenwich Hospital; every British vessel sailing round this point paying 2d. and every foreign vessel 4d. per ton, towards its maintenance.

There were formerly two fairs kept here every year, one on St. Peter's day, being the 29th of June, and the other upon Lady day, the 25th of March; they have for many years been changed to the 5th of April, and the 10th of July.

The *Manor of Minster* ranks *paramount* over the greater part of this parish, the landholders claiming the same by a certain rent called Pennygavel. *Subordinate* to the parish of St. Peter's is that of—

Dane Court, situated in a valley, a short distance west from the church of St. Peter, was once accounted a manor, where, in early times, stood a gentleman's seat; this estate giving to that mansion and a family the name of Dane. The *custom of gavelkind*, however, having divided this estate between two branches, one leaving an only daughter, Margaret, married to John Exeter, about the close of the reign of Henry IV. she, in her own right, being a widow, held this manor at her death, in the 4th of Henry VI. after which the fee became vested in Nicholas Underdowne, who died possessed of it, in the 2d of Richard III. A. D. 1484. Having left two sons, Nicholas and Richard, to the former he devised this manor, which one of his descendants, in the time of Henry VIII. sold to Richard Norwood, who, as well as his successors, resided here. In the reign of Charles II. Richard Norwood, a descendant of the above, devised this manor to his second son Paul, who, in 1666, alienated it to Richard Smith, from whom it descended to his nephew Robert, who, in 1686, sold it to John Baker, by whom is was alienated to Robert Hammond, of Deal. This latter possessor having several sons, they being his heirs in *gavelkind*, joined in the conveyance of the manor to Peter Bridger, who, having two daughters, Dane Court was devised to the elder, when it was enjoyed by her husband, Gabriel Neve, until he sold it to Richard Sacket of Northdowne, who, by will, devised it to his granddaughter Sarah, wife of Robert Tomlin, when the latter gentleman became owner of the same.

RATION

Caley's Grange, commonly called *Callis Court*, is an estate in this parish, formerly part of the possessions of the convent of St. Augustine, and appropriated to the use of the sacristy. This estate, consisting of fifty-nine acres, and two thirds of the great tithes of the parish, continued vested in the monastery till the dissolution transferred it to Henry VIII. who, in his 33d year, settled it upon his newly founded dean and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, where the inheritance still continues. On a return made in 1649, this estate was valued at £203 6 8; in 1777 the rack rent was £450; and, in 1790, it was estimated at £630 per annum. It consists of a glebe of thirty-nine acres, with the tithes of 1670 acres in this parish.

Independent of the hamlets before mentioned, there are two larger villes in this parish; namely *Kingsgate* and *Broadstairs* or *Bradstow*, the former of which we shall next proceed to describe.

Kingsgate is situated in a valley, close to the northern shore of the sea; and conducting thither is a breach in the cliff, made for the convenience of the fishery in the reign of Charles II. and formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's Gate, owing to the tradition of its having been completed on the festival of that saint. It is now denominated King's Gate, a name, the inhabitants say, which it received on account of the above monarch having landed there with his brother the Duke of York, on the 30th of June, 1683, on his way, by water, from London to Dover; upon which change of designation, the annexed Latin distich was composed by a Mr. Toddy, of Josse, proprietor of the land, the same being affixed in brass letters upon the gate.

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi
Nunc, Regis jussu, Regia Porta vocor.
Hic exscenderunt Car: II. R.
Et Ja. dux Ebor, 30 *Junii,* 1683.

On the eastern side of the gate, opposite the sea, appear the following words in Saxon characters:

God bleſs Barth'lem's Gate.

In former times, the land here extended much farther into the sea than at the present day, a considerable portion having been lost within these eighty years, and the waters still continuing to encroach upon the shore. This pleasant ville formerly consisted only of fishermen's huts, who lived by their craft, proceeding to vessels in distress, or conveying fresh provisions, &c.; but the place has, for years back, been deserted by that laborious class of inhabitants. Kingsgate continued a hamlet of mean account until the declining health of the late Henry Lord Holland prompted him to try the effect of the air of this spot. In consequence of that determination, the above nobleman purchased the delightful seat of Robert Whitfield, esq. as a residence suited to the state of his constitution and increasing years.

The mansion was built on the model of Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baiæ, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart. afterwards created Lord Newborough. It is a low edifice fronting the sea, and sheltered by the cliff; the centre being of the Doric order, and the wings built with square flints, while over the doorways are two basso-relivos in white marble. The principal apartment is a detached saloon, the ceiling decorated by a painting of the story of Neptune, supported by columns of scagliola marble, in imitation of porphyry, executed by Bartoli and Richter. The garden is neatly laid out; at the upper end of which is a small column of Kilkenny marble, called the Countess's Pillar, bearing an inscription in honour of the Countess of Hillsborough, who died at Naples in 1767.

The whimsical assemblage of structures round this seat is composed of chalk and flints; among which is a convent, intended to represent one of those nunneries formerly abounding in this kingdom. It contains the remains of a chapel and five cells, affording a convenient abode for several poor families. In the front is a cloister, and at the east end a grand gateway and porter's lodge, containing some good apartments.

The castle, erected on the summit of a perpendicular cliff, forms a grand and picturesque object: its style of architecture being intended to represent the castellated structures erected by Edward I. in Wales, when he effected the subjugation of that country. This was originally intended as the stables to Lord Holland's seat, and was for some time appropriated to that purpose, but is now converted into a residence.

Countess's Fort, as it is called, was designed for an ice-house, but never completed. It consists of a round tower, with a flag-staff on the summit, surrounded by a fortified outwork and ditch, after the manner of an ancient fortification. Nearer the cliff is a singular building in a very rude Gothic style of architecture, erected on the larger of the two tumuli, called Hackendon Banks; which barrows of earth, if we may credit oral tradition, designate the spot near which a bloody battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons, in the year 853. This, most probably, is the sanguinary encounter referred to in history, on which occasion the Danes were attacked by Earl Alcher with the Kentish men, and Earl Huda with those of Surry, in which the English at first acquired some advantage, but were in the end defeated. In that struggle the two English generals fell, and the battle having been fought so near the sea, many on either side were forced over the cliffs, and perished in the waves. One of these tumuli was opened May 23, 1745, by Mr. Thomas Read, then proprietor of the land, in presence of several hundreds of spectators. A little below the surface of the ground numerous graves were found, dug out of chalk, and covered with flat stones, not more than three feet long, the bodies seeming to have been thrust into them almost doubled. Several urns, composed of coarse earthenware, and capable of holding two or three quarts each, had also been buried in the same spot, which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air: the bones were large, but not gigantic, and most of them perfectly sound. In June, 1765, the smaller of these tumuli was opened by order of Lord Holland, when the appearances proved similar to the former, but no arms were found. It seems probable that most of the slain (those of the higher rank excepted,) were thrown over the steep after the conflict, as no other remains of bodies have been discovered.

The Bead House has somewhat the appearance of a Roman chapel with Gothic windows. It was originally dedicated to St. Peter, but afterwards converted into a public-house, called the Captain Digby. A few years back a considerable portion of this cliff fell away, after a hard frost, and precipitated nearly half this building into the ocean. The tavern has since been removed to a house near the same spot, built also of flints, to correspond with the neighbouring structures.

At a short distance from the Bead House stands the Temple

of Neptune, forming a mixture of ancient Roman and Gothic architecture.

There is a tower upon the cliff eastward of Kingsgate, which Lord Holland styled the Tower of the Romans, this island having been called the Romans' Isle. The outwork of flints, surrounding this edifice, resembles the castles erected by Henry VIII. for the protection of the Kentish coast.

In addition to the above is Harley Tower, built in the Roman style of architecture, in honour of Thomas Harley, lord mayor of London, in 1768, which stands by the side of the high road leading from Margate to Kingsgate.

The estate of Whitfield which was purchased by Lord Holland, as before observed, devolved to the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, from whom it passed to the family of William Roberts, esq.

Two miles southward of Kingsgate, and close to the sea, is THE VILLE OF BROADSTAIRS, usually denominated, by the inhabitants, *Bradstow*, deriving that appellation from the Saxon words *Brad stow*, meaning a broad place. This hamlet, belonging to St. Peter's parish, has of late years increased to a thriving and fashionable watering-place, so that what was originally a small village, is now swelled into a town. In short, new streets and terraces, and many detached houses, have suddenly made their appearance upon this once deserted spot, but the buildings are huddled together in such a manner that, with the exception of those which are directly fronting the sea, and, from their elevation, consequently exposed to the utmost violence of the east wind, which often blows here with incredible force, they are in general alike destitute of picturesque beauty and domestic convenience. Whatsoever pretensions Broadstairs may have formerly possessed to rural simplicity, they have been unfortunately (but perhaps opinions may differ on this head,) relinquished for an humble imitation of some of the very meanest suburbs of the metropolis, such as Kennington, Lambeth, and St. George's Fields. A library, however, has been established, an hotel erected, and the spirit of fashion influenced the inhabitants so much as to have induced them to mark the streets by names, and the houses with numbers, like London and Bristol. At Broadstairs, therefore, every half dozen or half score of habitations, consisting perhaps of four or five rooms each, is dignified

Engraved by C[illegible]

with the title of a *place*, a *terrace*, or a *crescent*. Such affectation, at all times childish and ridiculous, appears in its full force to those who happen to visit the spot at any other than the bathing season. An empty fish-stall, and two or three butchers' and bakers' shops, then, exhibit the only indications that there are a few inhabitants in the whole village, as all the doors are then shut, and the windows darkened. A fishing smack, and a few boats moored within the pier, present the only symptoms of commerce, as there is no other indication of trade but the buildings themselves, which evince that, at some time or other, much money has been spent at this place, to encourage the proprietors to deck out their habitations, that they may appear to advantage for a few months, although, during the remainder of the year, they remain desolate and uninhabited.

Bathing machines and guides are to be procured at Broadstairs, upon the same terms as at Margate; and, although this village be destitute of the gaiety of the latter, it certainly possesses the united advantages of tranquillity and seclusion.

The principal business here, excepting in the summer season, when the visitants are numerous, is ship-building. This place had once a considerable trade in the Iceland fishery, which was entirely destroyed by the late war.

About the time of Henry VIII. it seems that a small wooden pier was constructed at this place, for the safety of the fishing craft; probably by the Culmer family, who fortified the gate or way leading down to the sea-shore with an arched portal, defended by a portcullis and strong gates, to prevent the inhabitants from being plundered by the sudden incursions of privateers. Of these gates there have been no vestiges for many years; and as the stonework was fast decaying, it was repaired and beautified by Lord Henniker, then Sir John Henniker, over the arch of which is the following inscription:

York Gate,
July 17, 1811.

Built by
George Culmer,
A. D. 1540.

Repaired by
Sir John Henniker, bart.
1795.

A little above York Gate are the remains of a small chapel,

now a dwelling-house and place of worship for persons of the Baptist persuasion. This chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, wherein was her image, called Our Lady of Bradstow, formerly held in "such veneration, that the ships, as they sailed by this place, used to lower their topsails in order to salute it."

Beyond Chandos place is the small fort, and below on the shore, a detached portion of the cliff, already alluded to, through which the sea has washed a large aperture. Chandos place, occupying an elevated situation, has a most extensive prospect, the cliffs being there remarkably bold and commanding. We are informed by Lewis, that after a great deal of rain or frost, which has occasioned a fall of the cliff, many brass coins of the Roman emperors were found, which induced that historian to conjecture that the Romans might have occupied a station at Broadstairs, although there is no appearance to corroborate such a supposition. Chandos place affords, during the summer season, delightful and convenient lodgings, particularly for those invalids who would feel incommoded by the merriment and bustle of Margate.

The little wooden pier of Broadstairs having become ruinous from the effects of time and frequent storms, was repaired under an act of Parliament obtained in 1791. That structure, however, as well as the harbour, is still in a decayed state, most probably for want of adequate funds.

Near this spot, in 1574, according to Kilburne, "a *monstrous fish* shot itself on shore upon a little sandbank, now called Fishness, where, for want of water, it died the following day, previous to which, its roarings were heard at a mile distance. Its length, according to the above authority, was twenty-two yards, and the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of the eyes was more than a cart and six horses could draw, and a man stood upright in the socket whence it had been taken. The thickness from the top of the back to the belly, which lay uppermost, was fourteen feet, and the tail the same breadth. The distance between the eyes was twelve feet; three men stood erect in the mouth; some of the ribs measured fourteen feet; the tongue was fifteen feet in length; while the liver filled two carts, and a man could creep into the nostril!" According to the above authority, a bone of this monster was preserved at Little Nash, in St. John's parish, but greatly diminished in size, from having been so long

exposed to the air and a change of seasons. A few years ago, says Hasted, four whales, or monstrous large fish, were towed ashore by the fishermen on this island; one having been discovered floating dead upon the sea, which was conveyed to Broadstairs, when it was found to be sixty feet long, and thirty-eight round the middle; the forked tail was fifteen feet wide, and its lower jaw nine. It had two rows of teeth, consisting of ninety-two each, in the under jaw, being two inches long, the upper jaw having none, but merely apertures for the reception of the under tier. This creature had but one nostril, with two gills, the lower jaw closing about three feet from the tip of the snout. It is stated by Hasted, that this enormous creature was sold at Deal for thirty-two guineas.

Between Broadstairs and Ramsgate stands East Cliff Lodge, which was a favorite residence of her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales. It was erected by Benjamin Hopkins, esq., and recently in the possession of Admiral Lord Keith, but now the property of R. Cummings, esq. who has let the premises: the grounds that environ this lodge, are tastefully planted with shrubs, trees, &c.

It appears from the return made to an order of the privy council, for an inquiry into the state of the maritime places of Kent, in the year 1565, being the 8th of Elizabeth, that there were then at Broadstayer, under the government of the mayor and jurats of Dover, ninety-eight inhabited houses; of boats and other vessels, eight; three of two tons, two of eight tons, one of ten tons, and two of twelve; and the persons belonging to those boats only occupied in the trade of fishing, forty.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands upon a rising ground, the edifice being small, but presenting a picturesque appearance. Like the other churches in these parts, it is built of flints, covered with rough cast, the coins, windows, and doors, being cased with ashlar stone, and the porch more decorated than the other parts. There are stone battlements above; the roof is covered with lead, and the doorway surmounted by a mitred arch of wrought stone. The edifice contains a nave and a small aisle on either side, a spacious middle chancel, with a smaller one to the north, a portion of which now forms the vestry. The

centre chancel, which is very beautiful, has a ceiling in compartments, the framing enriched by carved work, as well as the surrounding cornice. The church is well supplied with pews, having a handsome desk and pulpit, &c. the whole being kept in very good order. At the western extremity of the centre aisle, beneath the gallery, is a font of white marble, and at the west end of the north aisle stands the tower, serving as a sea-mark. Within this structure, independent of the high altar in the centre of the chancel, were three others dedicated to St. James the Apostle, St. Mary of Pity, and St. Margaret.

In the body and chancels of the church are several monuments, and in the cemetery numerous handsome tombs of persons who have figured in this parish. The tower is remarkable on account of a crack on the east and western sides from the top nearly to the bottom, being open about one inch, and upwards of two at the summit, on which account the turret inclines somewhat northward, the fissure is filled up with stones and mortar. The tradition is, that the rent in question was occasioned by a violent shock of an earthquake, which occurred in the 22d of Elizabeth's reign, which statement receives confirmation from Camden, who says, that a very severe visitation of that kind occurred in the county. This edifice was one of the three chapels appertaining to the church of Minster, and was most probably parochial about the year 1200, when Minster and its appendages was appropriated, A. D. 1128, to the abbey of St. Augustine; being at the same time assigned, with the abovementioned chapels, and the rents, tithes, &c. belonging to that church and the chapels, to the sacristy of that monastery. The appropriation of Minster, &c. continued vested in the abbot until the dissolution, when they were surrendered with the other possessions of the abbey into the hands of Henry VIII. On the reformation being established, this parochial chapel, in consequence of the alteration which took place in the church service, was entirely separated from Minster, the vicar of Broadstairs being no longer subjected to it; but, by that change, he was at the same time deprived of various emoluments before enjoyed under the reign of Catholicism, and all the larger tithes being appropriated to Callis and Salmestone granges, formerly belonging to the abbey, the endowment of this vicarage consisted only of the small tithes of this parish, the payment of two bushels of

corn yearly at Midsummer from Salmestone grange, and a pension of £10 to be annually disbursed out of Callis grange; added to which, he had a vicarage house, orchard, garden, and two parcels of land.

The small tithes of this parish, which is for the most part arable land, with the other emoluments of the vicarage, owing to the vast increase of every necessary article of life falling so far short of a reasonable maintenance, it was further augmented in 1694 by an increase of £40 a year, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, to be paid half yearly out of Callis grange; in consequence of which increase, the vicar is compelled, without accepting any dispensation, to be always resident on this vicarage, with other injunctions stipulated in the will of the above devisor.

In the king's books this vicarage is valued at £9, and the yearly tenths at 18 shillings. In 1588 there were 146 communicants; and in 1640, 300: and its valuation was £70. By the return made, in 1709, to the inquiry as to the clear value of church livings, this vicarage was rated so low as £30 yearly income, prior to Mrs. Lovejoy's bequest above mentioned.

By the last census of the population returned by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of males in this parish was computed at 1020, the females 1081, making a total of 2101 souls.

The advowson of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown at the dissolution, continued thus until the 1st of Edward VI. when that prince granted the advowson of the vicarage of Minster, with the three chapels, &c. to the archbishop, since which, the whole has continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the primate being at present patron of the same.

In 1630 the churchwardens reported that there were belonging to this vicarage a mansion and well house, an orchard, garden, and one acre of land adjoining, with another plot called the Vicar's Acre, but, no care being taken to preserve the bounds of the latter, the spot was forgotten, and payment of rent for the same to the incumbent has long been wholly discontinued.

SAINT LAURENCE.

This parish lies next southward from that of St. Peter, deriving its name from the Saint to whom the church is dedicated. *The Ville of Ramsgate* is within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, but the residue of this parish ranks within the hundred of Ringslow, and jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENCE, with the church on a knoll at the western side, is very pleasantly situated, the south-east of this parish commanding one of the most extensive prospects throughout this island, as well towards the sea as the adjacent districts of the county. The parish is about three miles from east to west, and two, from north to south; the lands being more enclosed than those of the northern parishes previously described. This tract of country is extremely populous, having numerous hamlets, among which, westward, are Manston green, and Sprating street; on the northern, Hains and Lymington; on the eastern, Hallicandane and Herson; and towards the south, Great and Little Cliffsend, Chilson, Courtstairs, and, adjoining the sea, Pegwell, which is a *small manor*, usually called *Pegwell*, otherwise *Courtstairs*, being appendant to that of Sheriff's Court, in Minster, as previously noticed in describing that estate.

Courtstairs, otherwise *Pegwell bay*, is famed for shrimps, lobsters, turbot, soles, mullets, &c. and a most delicious flat fish, called a prill, very much sought after. In the neighbourhood of this place is an elegant villa belonging to the Earl of Darnley, and another erected by Sir William Garrow. From this bay to a place called Cliffs end, instead of chalk, the soil near the sea consists of a bluish earth, somewhat resembling that used by fullers; it is about sixteen feet above the sand, and contains strata of culver and other fish shells, scattered in a confused manner one over the other. The earth in question has very frequently been carried away, in great quantities, by persons who imagined it to be fuller's earth; on trial, however, it proved wholly deficient, not partaking of any of the qualities in the soil alluded to.

From the return made by Archbishop Parker in 1563, there were ninety-eight households; this spot, however, in conse-

Drawn by Geo. Shepherd

Engraved by C. Mottram

[illegible] BAY NEAR MARGATE

KENT.

quence of the prosperity of Ramsgate, had so much increased, that, in 1773, there were in this parish, including Ramsgate, containing upwards of two thirds of the houses and inhabitants of the entire parish, 699 dwellings, and 2726 residents; and in 1792, the residences amounted to 825 in number, the inhabitants having increased to 3601, being an immense augmentation in the space of nineteen years. An annual fair is held here on the 10th of August, for toys, pedlary, &c. In the reign of William III. a resident of this parish, of the name of Joy, had such a reputation for astonishing bodily strength, that he was called the English Sampson, whose fame at length caused him to be noticed by the king, the royal family, and nobility, in whose presence he performed some of his surprising feats. In 1699, an engraving of this individual was published, round which were delineated a variety of his exploits, such as pulling against an extraordinary and powerful horse, snapping a rope that would bear 3500lbs. weight, as well as raising a weight of 2240lbs. This man was drowned in 1734.

In March 1764, between Pegwell and Ramsgate, part of the cliff, seventy feet in height, gave way, on the surface of which was a field of corn twenty yards in length, and five in breadth, the whole of which fell into the sea.

The Manor of Minster claims *paramount* over that portion of this parish lying within the county at large; *subordinate* to which are the following places within its boundaries.

The Manor of Manston, at the western boundary of the parish, had been the seat and inheritance, for a succession of centuries, of a family bearing that name, as Richard de Manston, according to the rolls in the Pipe office, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Assisæ*, an office of high trust and importance in the reign of King John. From the above family, in 1444, this manor fell to Thomas St. Nicholas, esq of Thorne, in Minster, in consequence of his marrying Joane, only daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Manston, esq. who died the year above mentioned. By marriage it again fell to the Dynley's of Charlton, in Worcestershire, who alienated the estate about the middle of Elizabeth's reign, with Powcies and Thorne, to the Ropers of Linsted, afterwards raised to the peerage, under the title of Lord

Teynham, in whose descendants this manor remained vested until 1709, when Henry Lord Teynham conveyed it, under the title of Manson Court, to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. who died possessed of the same in 1712. It afterwards fell to the St. John's, who, in 1790, alienated it to Mr. Gibbon Rammel, of Nash Court, after which the estate became the property of Mr. Richard Brice.

The mansion has for years been converted to a farm-house, but the remains of the chapel are considerable, and, being luxuriantly covered by ivy, present a most picturesque appearance, particularly on the north side.

Ossunden Grange, as it is vulgarly called, the proper name being *Ozengell,* is about a mile south-westward from Manston Court, midway between that manor and the church of St. Laurence. This grange or parsonage, consisting of the tithes of corn and grain of about half the parish, constituted part of the possessions of St. Augustine, and was appropriated to the sacristy of that abbey, in which state it remained until it fell to Henry VIII. at the dissolution; shortly after which, that monarch settled it by dotation on his newly appointed dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose inheritance it continues at the present day. The dean and chapter demise this estate, on a beneficial lease, for a term of years.

Newland Grange, commonly called *Newlands,* to distinguish it from Aldlond, or Oldland grange, in the adjoining parish of Minster, stands about a mile to the north of St. Laurence church. It was part of the possessions of St. Augustine, and appropriated to the sacristy of that institution. This parsonage consisted of the tithes of corn and grain of the other moiety of this parish, and 126 acres of land, according to ancient measurement. At the dissolution, when it fell in the hands of Henry VIII. it remained vested in the crown until the 1st of Edward VI. who granted it in exchange to Archbishop Cranmer; since which it has continued vested in this see, and now constitutes part of the archiepiscopal domains which is demised by the primate, on a beneficial lease.

The Manors of Upper and Nether Court derived those appellations from their respective positions in regard to

each other; the name of the first is now become obsolete, and there is but a faint tradition of the site which it occupied.

The Manor of Upper Court anciently formed the estate of a family residing in this parish, which derived its name thence, and it was called in consequence *the Manor of St. Laurence, otherwise Upper Court.* Robert de Saint Laurence, in the reign of Edward I. held the manor by king's service of the abbot of St. Augustine, as of his manor of Minster. From the above family it passed to the Criols, in which it continued till the reign of Henry VI. when Sir Thomas Keriel (for so he spelt his name) a descendant, and a man of great note, was slain at the battle of St. Alban's, supporting the cause of the House of York; after whose decease, the manor was alienated to John White, merchant of Canterbury. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed to the Beres, or Byers's; and, at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, to the Johnson's, in which it continued till the reign of Queen Anne, when it was sold to Edward Brooke, of Nether Court; long prior to which, the mansion had been demolished, so that the site became forgotten, and the lands of both manors so blended together as to be with difficulty distinguishable. In 1800, Upper and Nether Court were the property of T. Garrett, esq.

The Manor of Nether Court stands a quarter of a mile to the south of the village of St. Laurence, having anciently appertained to the Sandwich family, in whose line it remained until the period of Edward III. That house being extinct, it fell to the Goshall's, or Goshale, of Goshal, in Ash, and so remained till the reign of Henry IV. when it fell, by marriage with a female heir, to the St. Nicholas's; and again, in 1484, by the union of a sole daughter to John Dynley of Charlton, in Worcestershire. Henry, son of the above, alienated it to the Maycott's; when, early in Elizabeth's reign, it passed, with Upper Court, to the Johnson's, who continued possessors of the same till Queen Anne's reign. The manor was then sold to Edward Brooke, gent. who rebuilt the mansion of Nether Court; subsequent to which, the property became divided into *moieties,* which were enjoyed by the Janett's and the Moses's, when Mary Moses, marrying T. Abbot, esq. of Ramsgate, that moiety was purchased by M. Mark Sellers Garret, in whom was thus vested

the entire fee of those manors. A court baron is held for this manor.

Clyves-end, or *Cliff's-end*, is a manor so called, on account of its situation at the end of the chalk cliff that continues from Ramsgate to this spot, occupying the south-west boundaries of the parish, and partly extending into that of Minster. This manor formerly belonged to St. Augustine's abbey, when one of that fraternity constantly resided here for the management of the same.

In the 12th of Edward II. anno 1318, one of the monks then dwelling at Clyves-end, named Henry de Newenton, on a quarrel having taken place between the abbot and his tenants of Minster Manor, was here besieged in the manor house, then incarcerated for six days, and afterwards sold, according to Thorne, to one Walter Capell, for four shillings. See Dec. Scrip. col. 2034. The manor thus remained, till, at the dissolution, it devolved to Henry VIII. In 1800, it was the property of Earl Cowper.

There is here *a small manor*, bearing the same name, containing a considerable farm-house, belonging to the governor of Bethlem Hospital, in London, as well as many cottages.

The Ville and Town of Ramsgate is so named from the route leading to the sea through the chalk cliff. The inhabitants, as is uniformly the case, being anxious that their town should rank famed for its antiquity, have conceived that it was thus denominated from the Roman's gate, or a port or landing-place used by them. However, independently of its name having never been so spelt in old records, we may doubt whether, at the period the above people frequented this island, there existed any gate or way here, conducting to the sea. It appears obvious, that it was originally dug through the cliff, like the other sea gates, for the conveniency of the fishing trade; added to which, no Roman coins, or other vestiges of that people have ever been discovered here, as at Bradstow, where, if the Romans possessed any station at all in the Isle of Thanet, they might have had one.

The Ville of Ramsgate, though standing in the parish of St.

Laurence, maintains its paupers separately, yet, nevertheless, is assessed to the church, in common with the rest. It ranks within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, being an ancient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the same. In the reign of Henry VIII. some dispute having arisen concerning this point, the king, to terminate all further controversy, by letters patent, united it to that town, and it so continues at the present time.

A constable, or deputy, is appointed here by the mayor of Sandwich, and the inhabitants are allotted by the commissioners of that corporation what portion they are to pay towards the land tax levied by that port.

The bounds of the liberty of the Cinque Ports at this ville, in 1560, as entered in the records of Sandwich, were as follow : "The sea lyeth on the east side of our liberties, and on the south side, from the sea towards the west, a way called Thomas Tarye's way, leading by a close called Nynne Close, and so leadeth by a close called Beysamits, and so down through Ellington, and so the way leadeth towards the south pent of Ramesgate mill, and so down to a way that leadeth between Herstone and Ramesgate, and so on that way up the end of Jellyngham hill, and so on almost to the sea cliff, a way of six feet broad."—See Boys's Collections, p. 832.

Subsequent to the revolution of 1688, the extension of trade with Russia and the eastern countries was of considerable advantage to Ramsgate, the inhabitants having engaged in the same with much success, so that the buildings were greatly improved, and increased in number. It appears that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1565, there were only twenty-five inhabited houses in this place, fourteen boats, and other vessels, from the burthen of three to sixteen tons, and, of men belonging to those boats for conveying grain and fishing, seventy. About the year 1783 the population amounted to 1810; in 1801 to 3300; and in 1811 to 4221; being an astonishing increase, and the best proof of the rising prosperity of the place.

The chief augmentation and importance arising to this town, however, originated in the improvements made in the harbour subsequent to the middle of the last century. No doubt a pier existed here at the time of Henry VIII. as we find it mentioned in Leland's Itinerary; but it was by no means adequate to

afford security for the numerous vessels driven upon this coast in tempestuous weather; so that public attention having been attracted to the subject by a violent storm in December, 1748, whereby many ships were forced from their anchorage in the Downs, it was determined by Parliament, early in the following year, that a commodious harbour should be formed for the reception of ships of, and under, 300 tons burthen, &c.

At the commencement of 1750, the works of the new harbour were entered upon, from designs of William Ackenden, esq. one of the trustees, together with Captain Robert Brooke; it being resolved that the east pier, designed by the former, should be constructed of stone, and the western pier of wood. The work was carried on with great spirit for three or four years, when the committee having voted that the width of the harbour ought to be contracted to 1200 feet, various remonstrances were made against that resolution; and, in 1755, a petition was in consequence presented to Parliament, alleging that the proposed alteration would render the harbour, in a great measure, useless. These disagreements put a total stop to the works till June 1761, when the walls so built were ordered to be removed, and the harbour completed according to the original design. Enormous expense was therefore incurred, and great difficulties encountered, as the form given to the port occasioned such a considerable accumulation of sand as to threaten the choking it up, and rendering the whole undertaking completely unserviceable. For the purpose, therefore, of cleansing the harbour, Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, directed that a cross wall should be raised on the uppermost part of the harbour, and so fitted with sluices, that the pent-water might play upon the sandbank, and force it out beyond the extent of the piers. This was effected in 1779; but, after the basin and cross wall were completed, the water in the harbour became agitated to such a degree, in hard gales of wind, as to render it more eligible for vessels of burthen to ride out in the Downs. To obviate this fresh difficulty, it was therefore at length resolved, in 1787, that an advanced pier should be carried out, in a south-easterly direction, from the head of the east pier, as the most experienced seamen and pilots of Ramsgate had formed an opinion that such a work would highly conduce to the smoothing of the waters in the harbour. This was accordingly commenced during the

Engraved by C. Bedford.

LIGHT HOUSE.

KENT.

following year, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and successfully pursued until its completion.

Vessels from 400 to 500 tons have since taken shelter in this harbour, when driven from their anchors, during violent gales at S.S.W. or S.W.; and, in January, 1791, there were upwards of 130 sail of ships and vessels in the harbour of this town. In December, 1795, upwards of 300 sail of vessels sought shelter here at the same time; and during the tremendous gale, which did so much damage in March 1818, Ramsgate was crowded with vessels in every direction. From the foregoing statements, this port may be deemed more a place of shelter for shipping, than calculated for any considerable trade.

Between the years 1792 and 1802, various additional buildings were erected: a new lighthouse, of stone, with Argand lamps and reflectors, was constructed on the head of the west pier; the basin wall widened, so as to form a wharf for landing and shipping of goods; a low edifice was also built at the head of the advanced pier, forming a watchhouse, as well as a deposit for hawsers, so requisite to assist ships in distress; a convenient house was at the same time raised for the Harbour Master; and, adjoining the same, a very handsome structure, appropriated for the meetings of the trustees, committees, &c. on the summit of which is a cupola, forming, when in a line with the lighthouse, a leading mark for vessels making this harbour. The timber pier, which extended 550 feet from the cliff, in a straight direction, has been rebuilt with stone; and a military road for the embarkation of troops, &c. (for which service this pier is peculiarly favorable,) was in like manner completed during the late war.

The sums expended in constructing this haven are stated to have amounted to between 6 and 700,000*l.*; which, however, bear a very small proportion to the property thereby saved, which, probably, has not been less than 50,000,000*l.* independent of the rescuing many hundreds of valuable lives from a watery grave. The area of the harbour, which is nearly circular, comprehends about forty-six acres, the piers, basin, &c. being chiefly constructed of Purbeck and Portland stone. The entire length of the eastern pier, including its flexures or angles, amounts to nearly 2000 feet; that of the western is about 1500

feet; the width at the entrance is 240 feet; the general breadth of the piers twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer sides fronting the sea. What is called the east channel is formed by the passage between the east pier and a considerable bank of sand, which nearly crosses the harbour as far as the basin, being of infinite utility for ships during a severe gale, when driven into the harbour without anchors or cables. Near the north end of the west pier was lately a massive framework of timber, called Jacob's Ladder, constructed in 1754; which is now substituted by a handsome stone staircase, forming a communication from the top to the bottom of the cliff.

The duties payable towards the maintenance of this harbour have been lowered from 6*d.* per ton, in vessels between 20 and 300 tons, to one-third, and from 2*d.* per ton on larger ships to a penny; all ships to pay, whether sailing on the west or eastern side of the Goodwin sands, which had not previously been the case. The duty on every chaldron of coals, and every ton of stones, from 3*d.* to 3½*d.* The sums, says Mr. Hasted, received and paid on account of the harbour, have been £492,103 16 2¾; and the sums expended to midsummer 1791, £450,878 13 2¾. Balance partly deposited in the Bank of England, and part remaining in other hands, £41,325 3.

In order to commemorate the departure of his present Majesty when he sailed from this port in 1821, for the purpose of visiting Hanover, the inhabitants, &c. opened a subscription for the erecting a memorial of that event, which soon amounted to about 1000*l.* With that sum an obelisk was raised, bearing appropriate inscriptions, at the entrance on the east side of the pier; and, in consequence of the affectionate reception experienced by the king, he was graciously pleased to confer upon the harbour the denomination of "Royal," directing that his royal standard should be displayed on particular occasions.

The streets of Ramsgate are well paved, lighted, watched, and a market established, which is amply supplied with meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. under the authority of Parliament; an Act having been likewise passed in 1786, for establishing a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts.

The accommodations at this watering-place are similar to those at Margate, but not quite so numerous or splendid. The

OAK TAVERN
CASTLE

Engraved by John Cleghorn

THE NEW CHURCH AT RAMSGATE.

KENT

assembly-room and tavern are in a large building near the harbour, elegantly fitted up, containing convenient tea and card-rooms, with an apartment for billiards, and a coffee-room.

The bathing-place is on a fine sandy shore to the south of the pier, where the machines ply in a similar manner to those of Margate: at the latter place, however, the accommodations for bathers are more convenient and comfortable. The terms are similar to the prices at Margate. The sand, at low-water, extends northward, towards East Cliffe, a distance of nearly a mile, forming a most beautiful marine promenade, much frequented during the season. The walks upon the shore are also exceedingly pleasant.

Ramsgate, it must be acknowledged, boasts superior accommodations to Margate for warm bathing. In addition to the four baths erected by Mr. Diason, the Isabella Baths, built after the manner of the celebrated warm baths at Naples, situated on the west cliff, beyond Nelson's Crescent, at the termination of Paragon Place, were opened to the public, June 10, 1816. The building fronts the sea, and commands an extensive and noble view of the coasts of France, Deal, and Sandwich. The centre compartment forms a grand saloon, constantly furnished with newspapers, telescopes, &c. In the construction of these baths, means have been adopted to prevent currents of cold air from passing into the dressing-rooms, by warming them with steam instead of stoves; so that a general temperate atmosphere is diffused throughout the whole structure.

There are excellent libraries, boarding schools, boarding houses, hotels, &c.; Ramsgate, however, considered as a town, is, in every respect, inferior to Margate: the streets being narrow, and dirty during winter; neither has it so many squares and open situations. In the vicinity, notwithstanding, there are much finer rows of gentlemen's mansions: Nelson's Crescent, Albion and Paragon Places, being superior to any buildings in the environs of Margate. During the summer season, the latter sea-port boasts of more resorts of public amusement, (particularly a theatre,) a greater number of visitors, and better accommodations; but in Ramsgate there is far more bustle during winter, and the company usually very select. The grand attraction of Margate, is the safe conveniency by water carriage, particularly the steam-boats. Steam yachts equally run between

Ramsgate and London twice a week ; there is also a regular communication between this harbour and Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, to which places packets sail two or three times a week.

The business of the Customs was, till 1822, transacted at Sandwich, but, on account of the number of vessels seeking shelter here, the Lords of the Treasury directed that the Custom-House should be removed to Ramsgate.

The Post-Office is in High street, and the Mail arrives every morning at seven o'clock.

From the last census of the population of the Ville of Ramsgate, delivered in by order of Parliament, in 1801, it appeared that the number of inhabitants was as follows, males 2697, females 3334, making a total of 6031 souls.

Within the bounds of this Ville and Jurisdiction *of the Cinque Ports*, lies, Ellington, half a mile west of Ramsgate, and nearly at the eastern boundary of the village of St. Laurence. It was formerly a gentleman's seat, having continued some generations the residence of a family bearing its name, of whom many are interred in the church. Towards the close of the reign of Edward IV. this family was succeeded by the Thatcher's, a name of high antiquity in the Isle of Thanet, and this county. On the extinction of that line, this property fell to the Spracklyn's, and so remained, till Adam Spracklyn, esq. having wasted his property in dissolute pursuits, ultimately, in a fit of passion, on the 11th December, 1652, murdered his wife, for which he was hanged. It then devolved to his son, but the estate being incumbered by debt, it fell to M.Troward of Manston Green, when, in 1767, William of that name, dying intestate, and without issue, it devolved to his nieces, in right of whom the property fell to Robert Buck of London, and Robert Gunsley Ayerst of Canterbury. The moiety of the former was demised by M. Buck, to relatives bearing his name, in Yorkshire ; and that of the latter was alienated to John Garrett of Ellington, whose son possessed it in 1800.

The Parish of Saint Laurence is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Westbere.

The church dedicated to Saint Laurence, contains three

aisles, and the same number of chancels, having a tower steeple in the centre, supported by four pillars, on the capitals of which are sculptured some very singular conceits of the artist. On the outside of this tower is a range of small plain octagonal pillars, with semicircular arches, in the chaste Saxon taste. The structure is handsome, and built of field stones, rough cast over, the whole fabric, to appearance, having been erected at different periods. The north chancel is said to have been raised by the Manston's of Manston Court, many of whom are interred in this edifice, but the inscriptions are now worn away, though two are preserved in Weever; among others, are mementos of the Nicholas's and the Spracklyng's. Part of this chancel is converted into a very handsome vestry. In the high chancel there are also many monuments in brass, and a very ancient gravestone, commemorative of one Umfry. Independent of the high altar, there anciently existed others, in chapels dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity.

Not far from the church, eastward, were the remains of a small chapel, dedicated to the Trinity, now serving as a cottage, wherein was founded a chantry, supported by several lands in the vicinity, which, in the reign of Edward VI. became a lay fee.

This church constituted one of the three chapels appertaining to Minster church, and was very probably made parochial in 1200, when that structure and its appendages had, in 1178, been appropriated to St. Augustine's monastery. It was then assigned, with the three chapels, and all rents, tithes, &c. to the sacristy of the abbey, when it was granted, that the abbot and convents should present to the archbishop, in those chapels, fit chaplains to officiate, but that the vicar of the mother church should receive the tenths of small tithes, &c.

In 1275, the Primate Robert consecrated the cemetery of this church, and granted right of sepulture, with restrictions, that the occupants of land, and parishioners, of this chapel, should be interred in the mother church of Minster, and none buried here without express permission of the vicar of Minster. The above primate accorded to children and poor people, parishioners, but not tenants, or occupiers of land, the right of burial in this ground, under a proviso, that all oblations, &c. arising on account of such sepultures, in the cemetery of this chapel, should be

shared between the vicars of Minster and this chapel of St. Laurence.

It appears, however, that a composition was subsequently made and confirmed by the primate, whereby it was stipulated, that the incumbents should only pay one tenth of their real profits to the incumbent of the mother church, which seems to have been observed in 1370.

In 1301, the abbot of St. Augustine's ordained various new deaneries, one being that of Minster, wherein the church of St. Laurence was included ; but, as great misunderstandings arose between the primate and the abbot, and the pope having decided in favor of the former, those new deaneries were entirely dissolved. The church of Minster, with its appropriations, chapels, and the advowsons of the vicarages remained with the abbot, till the dissolution, when they were surrendered up to Henry VIII. After that period, and the change effected in the church service, St. Laurence was entirely separated from the mother church of Minster, the vicar having no further subjection to it, in any shape whatever. In consequence of the increase of every article of life, the endowment of this vicarage falling far short of a reasonable maintenance, Archbishop Juxon, by the mandatory letters of the king, in 1660, augmented this vicarage by £40, to be paid annually out of Newland grange.

In the king's books, this vicarage is valued at £7, and the yearly tenths at 14 shillings. In 1588, there were 656 communicants, and its value was £20 ; in 1640, the communicants amounted to 650.

After the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey, the advowson of this vicarage remained vested in the crown, till the 1st of Edward VI. when that prince granted the advowson of Minster vicarage, with the three appendant chapels, one being this church of St. Laurence, with other premises, to the archbishop, since which time, it has continued parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the primate being still patron of the same.

In 1700, the vicarage house was newly built by the then vicar, who completed a very handsome and commodious dwelling.

The church of St. Laurence became so thronged, from the increased population, that not only was it deemed necessary to erect a chapel of ease, but also, after a lapse of some years, to separate Ramsgate from the parish of St. Laurence, and build a

new church. Subscriptions were immediately entered into towards that desirable object, the commissioners for erecting churches being also applied to; so that, in a short time, that elegant and spacious building, St. George's Church, reared its head. The first stone of the edifice was laid by Dr. Sutton, late archbishop of Canterbury, before her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and an immense concourse of people, on the 9th of August, 1824, and it was consecrated and opened for service, on the 23d day of October, 1827, by the same venerable archbishop. It is built in the pure Gothic style, from the plans of Mr. Kendall, architect of London, and contains two thousand sittings, whereof twelve hundred are free, and is estimated to have cost £24,000, the whole being raised by subscriptions and heavy rates upon this town.

A handsome chapel of ease was also built in Chapel Place, and consecrated by Archbishop Moore, in 1791, and, at a small distance from the same, the Independents have a meeting-house; a spacious chapel has alike been erected for the Methodists; opposite to which is one for the High-Calvinists; and at the lower part of the town, a place of worship for the Anabaptists.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants in the parish of St. Laurence, in the Isle of Thanet, was, males 790, females 811, making a total of 1601 souls.

STONAR.

This is the last parish to be described in the Isle of Thanet, and lies adjoining southward to Saint Laurence, on a peninsula, environed west, south, and east, by the waters of the Stour, as well as the cut constructed to the north, whereby it may be said to be entirely cut off from this island, having, in some measure, become itself an isle. In old records, this district bore the name of *Eastanore* and *Eastanores*, signifying the eastern border, or coast. On that account, these double shores, alike famed, the one for the landing of Cymene, and the other, for that of Cerdice, is, by our ancient historians, Ethelward and Florence of Worcester, written *Cymene's Oran*, and *Cerdice's Oran*. Some writers have conjectured it was so called for the sake of distinc-

tion, from another parish in Kent, near Faversham, but westward, on the sea-coast, the name of which is simply *Ore*, the former having also appertained to St. Augustine's Abbey, equally with this parish of Ore. Under Edward II. the inhabitants of Stonar withdrew from the protection of the abbot of St. Augustine's, lord of this place, and united themselves to the port of Sandwich, on which account, it is ranked as a member of that port in an ordinance of Henry III. A. D. 1229. Many legal controversies then took place between the abbot and the population of Stonar, as well as the abbot and the corporation of Sandwich, the latter body having, till within some years, exercised a jurisdiction in Stonar, mentioned as being within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, and member of Sandwich time out of mind, in the charters of King James and Charles II. It also stands recorded as member of Sandwich, in the oldest records of the Cinque Ports, preserved in the Tower, &c. and was ever accounted so, till 1771, when, at the instigation of Lord Viscount Dudley, proprietor of the manor of Stonar, and again, two years after, at the common assembly held at Sandwich, it was agreed, that Stonar was not within the jurisdiction of Sandwich, but the county at large, and that £100 should be paid to Lord Dudley for his cost and expences. Since the above period, Stonar has been detached from Sandwich and the Cinque Ports, and is at present accounted in the hundred of Ringslow, and within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county at large.

Under the Saxons, Stonar ranked of considerable account, although at present of little note; the prosperity of the port of Sandwich, and change in the river Wantsume, with other casual misfortunes, having contributed to effect its early ruin. Under the Romans, this place, together with the residue of the flat country adjoining Richborough, was entirely submerged, and constituted a part of that haven. It was the opinion of Camden, as well as Dr. Plot, that the *Portus Rutupensis* was rather at Stonar, having a high ridge of beach lying before it, which was indisputably conveyed thither by the flowing up of the ocean; this, at the period alluded to, being then the sea-shore and port where shipping lay, which came *ad urbem Rutupiæ*, situated higher up, as Topsham does to Exeter, and Edinburgh to the port of Leith.

Antiquaries, by common consent, have coincided in placing

the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius, so famed for Vortimer's intended monument, and last encounter with the Saxons, at this identical spot of Stonar. Herein, however, they appear to have been led more by the similarity of the name, *Lapis Tituli*, in Latin, and Stonar, in English, having some resemblance in sound. Nennius records three battles fought with the Saxons, by Vortimer; but, in his description, by no means mentions the Isle of Thanet, and certainly, had his third encounter taken place at Stonar, he would have particularized the same, which he does in speaking of the two former encounters as having occurred in Thanet, for it can hardly be conceived he would have given a new description of the spot without alluding to this island. Added to this, the apparent similarity of name becomes of no account, considering that it was constantly written *Eastanores* until long subsequent to the Norman invasion. To this we may add, that the land presenting a flat level recently covered with water, and still subjected to inundations, was certainly a very unpropitious spot to raise a conspicuous monument intended to be visible at a remote distance, which, on the contrary, required a very lofty station.

From the advantage of its situation, Stonar, when the waters had deserted Hepesflete, now called Ebbsfleet, for a considerable period the ordinary place of landing in this island, and situated northward from Stonar; the latter place succeeded to it, and also became a town and port of considerable consequence. It was here St. Augustine and his monks are supposed to have landed in 597, and remained until sent for by King Ethelbert; though other writers, and with more semblance of probability, say, they set foot on shore at Ebbsfleet as previously observed. Here Turkill the Dane is also recorded to have landed in 1009 and fought the English, after which he burnt the town; while the author of the life of Queen Emma says, "That being arrived in the port of Sandwich, he drew up his forces in order for battle against the English, at a place named *Scoraston*; and what else, says Dr. Battely, in his *Ant. Rutupiæ*, is Scoraston, than, by transposition, Eastanscore; and Eastanscore and Estanore, those who are acquainted with the Saxon tongue, know to mean the same thing. Not long after, however, the town was rebuilt; and, in spite of the increasing prosperity of its opposite rival, continued a port sometime subsequent to the Norman conquest, as we find from the Chronicles of Thorn, who therein states,

that, in the year 1090, the Londoners laid claim to the lordship of Stonar, as a sea-port subject to that city, against the Abbot of St. Augustine, his men, and homagers.

In the last year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1216, Louis, Dauphin of France, landed at this place, and having refreshed his army, proceeded to Sandwich, where he was joined by the rebellious barons of his party.

Under Edward I. a great inundation of the sea took place here, to remedy which, in future, a solemn inquisition was taken at this spot by commissioners purposely appointed by the king.

Edward III. on the 11th of October, 1359, remained at Stonar for a fair wind, on which day the chancellor, in that monarch's chamber, delivered up the great seal, when another was confided to him, in order to be used during the king's absence. Edward remained here until the 28th, when he embarked for Calais. In the 39th year of the same reign, there occurred at this place another dreadful inundation of the sea for the space of three miles in length, from Clivesend to Stonore, which nearly destroyed the town, it being further apprehended, that unless speedy assistance could be afforded, all the low lands or marshes in the hundreds of Ryngesloe, Wyngham, Preston, and Downhamford; that is to say, all the levels from the sea to Wyngham, Canterbury, &c. would be overflowed. The king, in consequence, authorised Sir Ralph Spigurnel, constable of Dover-castle, and others, to inquire into the true state of the case, and endeavour to secure the houses, lands, &c.

But the entire ruin of Stonar was, its having been fired by the French in the 9th of Richard II. anno 1385, the forces of that country having been invited over through the treachery of Sir Simon de Burley, constable of Dover-castle, to invade the kingdom, who first plundered, and subsequently burned the same. It appears that the Abbot of St. Augustine's had received intelligence of the purposed attack; and, in consequence, collected his tenants at Northbourne for the purpose of relieving his other dependents in the Isle of Thanet. However, on arriving at Sandwich, he was, by order of the traiterous lord warden, refused a free passage into Thanet, and thereby forced to march round by Fordwich and Sturry, when he passed into the island at Sarre. This circuitous march having occupied a considerable length of

time, afforded the enemy an opportunity of executing his design, who had no sooner received information of the abbot's proceeding against him, than he retired to his fleet, and abandoned the residue of the Isle of Thanet unmolested. Many of the foundations, according to Hasted, of the buildings destroyed, remained a few years prior to his time, while the traces continued still visible among the corn.

Subsequent to the above period, Stonar never recovered its ancient celebrity, and the waters having forsaken this place, it was no longer a port, but became an insignificant and desolate spot, the only remaining inhabitants consisting of a few fishermen and herdsmen, together with those required for the purposes of husbandry.

Leland, in his Itinerary, gives this account of the present parish, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII., "Stonard ys yn Thanet, sumtyme a prety town, not far from Sandwich. Now appereth alonly the ruine of the chirch. Sum ignorant people cawle yt Old Sandwiche."

There remain only a few dwellings; and about twenty rods thence, upon a little rising bank, stood the church, whereof no remains are now visible. The parish of Stonar is very small, comprising about two miles from north to south, and one at the broadest, from east to west. It is environed by the Stour on three sides, and northward by a cut across the land, in length a quarter of a mile from one part of the Stour to the other. At the south end of this parish was a ferry over the Stour, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; in lieu of which, a bridge was erected in 1755, by an act passed for that purpose.

The high road from Sandwich, over the above bridge, traverses this parish northward, the appearance of the whole district being inhospitable and dreary, and the middle covered by sea-beach. In short, the parish consists of one flat, without trees to shelter it, and combines a continued surface of marsh lands, the majority being bounded by the ooze of the sea, whence arise intermittent fevers, rendering the whole tract very unhealthful.

The Manor of Minster claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which, is The Manor of Stonar, formerly part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery, given

by Canute, some time previous to his having vested Sandwich in the priory of Christ's Church.

In 1090, being the 4th of King William Rufus, a great dispute arose between the citizens of London, and the abbot and his tenants of Stonar, the former claiming the lordship of this place as a sea-port, subject to that city; but the king favoring the abbot, the justices adjudged, that no one should, in future, demand any thing in this district, but that Abbot Wido, and his monastery, might claim the land and the whole of the shore, to the middle of the water, and possess all rights belonging to this manor. Of this judgment, there were duplicate charters executed by the same monarch, the whole being confirmed by Henry I., Stephen, John, and Henry III., which original charter of Rufus, granting that the abbot should hold Eastanores, as well in the water as the land, was confirmed by letters of *Inspeximus,* issued in the 36th of Edward III.

In the year 1104, being the 11th of Henry I. the abbot obtained the grant of a Fair, to be held yearly within his manor of Stonar, during five days, before the feast of the translation of St. Augustine, celebrated on the 26th of May; and King John, in his 5th year, accorded to the abbot and his successors, the privileges of a market at Stanores, with all customs, &c. which Richard I. in his 5th year, equally confirmed. It was about the period in question and subsequently, that there existed incessant disputes between the abbot of St. Augustine's and the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, afterwards Christ Church, Canterbury, respecting their possessions, maritime customs, and other rights, in Stonar, Sandwich, &c.; to terminate which, a composition was entered into in 1242, being the 27th of Henry III. whereby the prior and abbot agreed, among other things, that the latter should hold all the maritime customs in Sandwich haven, on both sides of the river, as anciently, allowing, however, to the former, his accustomed usages in Stanores, and their lands there, &c. beyond Hennebrigge, towards Clivesende, Ramesgate, Margate, Westgate, and other places in Thanet; and the prior permitted the abbot and monks to pass free of expense in the ferry boat over the river; such privilege, however, not extending to their tenantry.

The abbot of St. Augustine's held a court here, where he

judged and punished in cases of life and death, which jurisdiction was not very pleasing to the inhabitants of Stonar, wherefore, they refused to hold their lands, &c. in Stonar of the barony of the abbot, and, in consequence, united themselves to the port of Sandwich. The king, however, espoused the side of the abbot, and decided in his favor, from which time they became *Intendentes Abbati,* although, it appears, unwillingly; for, in 1266, the men of Stonore and Sandwich, from malicious motives towards the abbot, burnt two of his watermills, the one at Stonore, and the other at Hepesfleete.

A Fleming having been assassinated by some of his countrymen, near Stonar, on the sea-shore above high water mark, in 1270, the abbot's bailiff pursued the murderers, when, finding the brother of the deceased, and four others, with the body, in the ville of Stonar, he apprehended and committed them to prison. Three days after, a court being held by the abbot's steward, the men were arraigned for the murder, and pleading not guilty, put themselves for trial upon the ville of Stonare, whereupon, Simon Wigbert, mayor of Sandwich, &c. appeared in court, and demanded the prisoners for trial at the hundred court of Sandwich, under the plea of the abbot's possessing no such privilege, and that whatsoever he did of that description, was to the prejudice of the prior of Christ Church and community of Sandwich. Whereto the abbot replied, that no injury was done to the prior in this case, because, previous to the latter having had any right in Sandwich, the abbot had possessed Stonar, with all its liberties, by gift from sundry kings; and that it had already been agreed between the two churches, by composition, that the land above high water mark, towards Stonar, was to belong to the abbot. It was further declared, that the abbot desired nothing prejudicial to the liberty of Sandwich, being himself a com-baron of that town, as well as its peer; it was therefore requested, that no obstruction might take place in the exercise of those privileges which he had been accustomed to enjoy in Stonar. Upon this explanation, the clamour was appeased, and the men of Stonar charged to deliver a true verdict, who acquitted the prisoners, when the steward made his proclamation accordingly.

In the 8th of Edward I. the abbot complained, that the inhabitants of Stonore had united themselves to the port of

Sandwich; and, upon a dispute arising, on the subject of the pasturage of certain sheep in the abbot's marsh, his servants, on attempting to impound them, were abused. Complaint being made to the king, his writ was directed to Stephen de Pencestre, and John de Lovetot, to inquire into the premises, by a jury of knights, &c. who decided in the abbot's favor, viz. that Stonore was of the foreign, and no member of the Cinque Ports; a fine of forty shillings being set upon the men who had assaulted the abbot's servants, and further forty shillings for default of suit and service, to the abbot. Shortly after, King Edward, granting a new charter to Sandwich, Stonore again claimed to be member of that port, offering to maintain one of the five vessels allotted to be supplied by that port, whensoever Sandwich should be summoned to man its ships; this, however, was not then acquiesced in. It was at the period alluded to, that the mayor of Sandwich, &c. were attacked by Robert de Stokho, sheriff of Kent, for having assaulted the sheriff's bailiff, on an exemption of the king's writ within Stonore; some pleaded to the jurisdiction, and refused to answer, unless in the court of Shipway; all, however, failed in their defence, and were sent to jail.

It would be tedious to recapitulate the various disputes of this nature which occurred, respecting the subject in question; we shall therefore close the topic, by stating, that in spite of the numerous verdicts and judgments given, at various times, respecting this place being within the abbot's barony, and the jurisdiction of the county, nevertheless, the men of Stonar rather preferred being subject to the jurisdiction of Sandwich, conceiving it much easier than that to which the ecclesiastics would have subjected them.

In a manuscript register of this abbey, in possession of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the tenantry of Stonar seem to have been, at the time alluded to, acknowledged by the monastery as portsmen, and it equally appears to have been a custom for every man in Stonore to give the bailiff a bridle on his marriage, or 6d. in lieu thereof.

Henry VI. confirmed to the abbot the previous grant of a market, to be held at Stonar by two several charters. This manor remained part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Augustine, till it fell into the hands of the crown, at the dissolution, where it continued, until the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, when it

was granted, with the advowson of the church, to Nicholas Crispe, esq. for life. In 1648, it passed by will to Henry Crispe, formerly mentioned as *Bonjour* Crispe, being the gentlemen conveyed from his mansion of Quekes to France. By marriage it came to Richard Breton, esq. who afterwards alienated the whole property to Sir George Rooke, of St. Laurence, vice admiral and privy councellor. This manor afterwards came to the Wards, when, in 1787, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward alienated the same to Charles Foreman, esq. of London; on whose death, in 1791, it came to his nephew John Foreman, in tail general; on the demise of whom, it fell to Luke Foreman, esq. with the advowson of the church of Stonar appendant thereto.

Northward of the site of this ancient town, near the spot called, in remote periods, Hennebrigge, now known by the name of Littlejoy, is a large tract of land, formerly a rabbit warren, and granted, by that title, to the abbot of St. Augustine's.

This parish ranks within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich. No remains whatsoever of the church are now to be seen; it is a rectory, and was valued in the king's books at £3 6 8, and the tenths at 6s. 8d.

In the acts of Visitation, by Archbishop Parker, in 1569, it is entered, that there were neither households or communicants in this parish. In 1640, it was valued at £40, there being then no communicants. This rectory has uniformly continued appendant to the manor of Stonar.

According to the last census of the population of this parish as taken by order of parliament in 1821, it appeared, that there were twenty-three males, and twenty-one females, making a total of forty-four souls.

THE HUNDRED OF WINGHAM.

HAVING completed our description of the Isle of Thanet, we shall now proceed to give an account of the above hundred, called in Domesday by its present title of *Wingeham*; at which period, it constituted part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury; and, in the 7th of Edward I. the primate still continued lord over the same.

Wingham contains, within its boundaries, the parishes of ASH, WINGHAM, GOODNESTON, NONINGTON, *in part*, and WIMLINGSWOLD, or *Womenswould*, as spelled in the last census of the population of Kent, (1821), as well as part of the parish of EYTHORNE, the church of which stands in another hundred. Two *constables* have jurisdiction over this district.

Wingham is divided into two half hundreds, the upper moiety containing part of the parish of Wingham, namely, the boroughs of Wingham-street, Deane, and Twitham, the parishes of Goodneston and Wimlingswold, and the borough of Eythorne. The lower half of this hundred comprises the parish of Ash, and as much of that of Wingham as ranks in the borough of Wenderton. Both the constables are chosen at the court leet of the manor of Wingham.

ASH.

ASH, in Domesday written *Ece*, and in other records *Aisse*, is usually called Ash near Sandwich, to distinguish it from Ash near Wrotham.

THE PARISH OF ASH is very extensive, occupying a vast tract of soil, comprising hill, dale, and marsh lands, measuring nearly four miles across either way, and comprising more than 6000 acres of land, one half of which are marsh, the Stour forming its northern boundary, in which part the land is extremely

wet, and the situation unwholesome; whereas the northern, or upland portion of the parish, is dry, pleasant, and healthful. The soil, generally speaking, is fertile, though, in the vicinity of Ash street, and Gilton town, there is much sand. The village of Ash, or Ash street, situated in this vicinage, stands on elevated ground, for the most part on the western declivity of a hill, having the church upon its brow, the whole village being built on either side of the road leading from Canterbury to Sandwich, and contains about fifty dwellings. On the south of this route, half a mile to the west, is a Roman burial ground, and adjoining the hamlet of Gilton town, formerly called Guildanton, containing Gilton parsonage. In the valley to the south is Mote farm, otherwise Brooke house, the former habitation of the Stoughton's, and then of the Proude's, which became the property of the Solly's in 1800.

A variety of hamlets and farms are distributed throughout this extensive parish, formerly of some consequence on account of their respective occupants, all of which, with the exception of East and New streets, and Great Pedding, (the latter having been the ancient residence of the Solly's,) are situated in the north of the parish, comprising about 250 houses; among which are those of Hoden, formerly the residence of the family of St. Nicholas; Paramour street, inhabited by the family so called; and Brooke street, containing Brooke house, the residence of the Brooke's, one of whom, in Elizabeth's reign, resided therein.

William Lord Latimer, in the 38th of Edward III. obtained licence for a market to be held at Ash every Thursday; and an annual fair on Lady day, which now takes place in Ash street upon Lady and Michaelmas days yearly. In 1473 there existed a lazar-house for the reception of those afflicted with leprosy, at Eche near Sandwich.

The Manor of Wingham claims *paramount*, over this parish, subordinate to which are several manors within its boundaries, held of the archbishop to whom that manor belonged. The mansions being formerly inhabited by persons of good rank in life, rendered this parish of much greater account than at the present day; those dwellings have, however, long been converted

into farms attached to the lands whereto they appertain, among the principal of which ranked:

The Manor of Overland, situated in the borough of that name, a mile and a half north-west from Ash church, held in the reign of Henry III. of the Archiepiscopal see, by the eminent family of the Criol's, having been granted by the above monarch to Bertram de Criol, constable of Dover castle, from whom, in the succeeding reign of Edward I. it passed to the Leyborne's, when William, son of Sir Roger de Leyborne, dying possessed of it in the 2d of Edward II. it devolved to his granddaughter Juliana, usually styled the *Infanta of Kent*, his next heir. That lady, as previously observed, having at her death no heir, the manor was escheated to the crown in the 41st of Edward III. and so continued until it was granted by Richard II. to Sir Simon de Burley. The latter having been attainted in the 10th of that reign, the king settled this manor on the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it remained until the dissolution, when it fell into the hands of Henry VIII. in the 30th of that reign. The ensuing year that monarch granted it, with the site of the priory, &c. to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover for his life, or until he should be promoted; when the latter circumstance having taken place, the king granted the manor to Walter Hendley, esq. his attorney-general, to hold the same *in capite*. After passing into different hands, in 1712 it came to William Lord Cowper, afterward raised to an earldom. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

At Overland stood *a chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, called Overland chapel, which has long been in a ruined state. The portion appertaining to the above, consisted of the great tithes of this district, called Overland parsonage, which were appendant to the rectory of Ash; and, as such, belonged to the neighbouring college of Wingham. The church of Ash being merely a chapel to Wingham church, was given to that college by Archbishop Peckham in 1286, for the maintenance of the provost. It so continued until the college was suppressed, the 1st of Edward VI. when it devolved to the crown, upon which the parsonage of Ash, containing several parsonages, &c. whereof

Overland constituted one, so remained until the accession of Elizabeth, in the 3d year of whose reign, that primate granted it in exchange for the see of Canterbury, where it remains vested at the present day. This parsonage, or portion of tithes, is demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease, the lessee paying 10*l.* annually to the curate by way of a stipend. Within this parsonage there are 1000 acres of marsh land, which pay a *modus* of 4*d.* per acre in lieu of tithes.

The Manor of Goldston, otherwise Goldstanton, lies about a mile to the east of Overland; the first mention of the same being made in the reign of Edward I. when it is recorded as having been held by Sir J. Goshall, of the archbishop, by knight's service. In the 28th of the same reign it belonged to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, in whose descendants it continued until the reign of Henry IV. when it belonged to the Clitherows; it afterwards devolved by marriage to the Norreys's, one of whose descendants alienated it to John Lord Clinton. In that line it remained till the 3d of Henry VIII. when it was conveyed by Lord Clinton and Saye, with other estates, to Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, on whose attainder two years after, it devolved to the crown; and so remained until the 34th of the same reign, when the king granted this, as well as other manors, to Vincent Engham, esq. to hold *in capite*. At the close of Elizabeth's reign, we find Goldston alienated to Mr. Courcelis, by whom it was soon sold to Sir William Wilde, bart. one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. By marriage in 1754, this manor being divided into six parts, three devolved to Nicholas Toke, esq. of Godinton, at whose death three years after they descended to his son, John Toke, esq. who possessed the property in 1800. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

Another portion, called *Upper Goldston farm*, became vested in Robert Colebrooke, esq. of Chilham castle, from whom it descended with the castle, &c.; and, in 1775, was sold to Thomas Heron, esq. who passed the same away to M. Fagge and others, who immediately joined in the sale of the whole to Mr. Browne, when, in 1788, the estates were alienated to Mr. John Alexander.

Another sixth part, called *Lower Goldston farm*, containing the mansion of Goldston house, with other lands in Ash, was allotted to John Mashers in right of his wife Margaret Wilde, and

The remaining sixth part came to William Chapter and William Cowley, coheirs of Thomas Herendon, of Eltham, and Elizabeth his wife, third daughter and coheir of William Wilde.

The portion of tithes, now called *Goldston parsonage*, consisting of the great tithes of that manor, and part of that of Goshall, &c. was given by Archbishop Lanfranc to the priory of St. Gregory, when he founded that establishment, and it was afterwards confirmed to that institution by Archbishop Hubert in the reign of Richard I. After the dissolution, the whole was granted by Henry VIII. in exchange, to the archiepiscopal see, of which it still constitutes a portion of the revenues.

Molland, as it is now called, but more properly *Moland*, is an ancient seat near Gilton town, having once belonged to a family of the name of Moland, whence it passed to the Sandwich's, when it devolved by marriage to Sir William de Septvans, of Milton Septvans, near Canterbury, who died in 1407. In this ancient family the manor remained until by marriage it came to John St. Leger, esq. who alienated the property to the Singleton's of Boughton Tower, in Lancashire, whose descendant, Thomas Singleton, M.D. resided here, and died in 1720. His son John, in 1727, disposed of the estate to the trustees, under the will of Admiral Sir George Rooke, for the benefit of his son; by whose widow it was alienated, in 1753, to William Allen, of Canterbury, and by sale subsequently fell to the Peckham's of Beakesbourn.

The Manor of Chequer, anciently called *Estchequer*, is situated a small distance from Molland, and in early times constituted the inheritance of the family of Sandwich, one of whom, Sir Nicholas de Sandwich, in the 20th of Edward III. held this manor of L'Estchequer by king's service, which his father, Sir Thomas, had previously held of the archbishop. His daughter,

Anne, conveyed it by marriage, with Moland, and other estates, to Sir William de Septvans. This estate then passed to the Aldays, by whom it was alienated to the Harfletes, in whose descendants it continued to Thomas Harflete, esq. of Ash, whose only daughter, Aphra, conveyed it by marriage to John St. Leger, esq. together with the manor of Chilton. In 1695, St. Leger and his wife conveyed both those manors to Dr. George Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury, who by will, in 1716, gave them to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who continue owners of the same at the present time, the revenues being applied, according to the will of Dr. Thorpe, in maintaining five scholars.

A Court Baron is held for the manor of Chequer and Chilton.

There is a Hamlet, called Chilton, contiguous to Ash street, consisting of a few houses only, which are held of the above manor.

Archbishop Peckham, in founding the college at Wingham in 1286, settled upon the same the church of Wingham, with its chapels, whereof that of Ash constituted one; he equally allotted the several titheries within them in portions to the provost and canons, the first of whom he ordained a prebend in this parish, at Chilton, which he decreed should consist of the tithes of those lands held of him by William de Chilton. The tithes in question now belong to the rectory of Ash, usually called Gilton parsonage, of which mention will be made hereafter.

Not far from Chilton lies Weddington, formerly ranking a manor, and in ancient times belonging to the family of Hougham, originally of Dover. In that line Weddington continued until Richard Hougham, gent. espousing Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne, his descendants assumed the arms of the latter, after which, the family flourished until the reign of Charles I. when it became extinct. The estate was then alienated, and after passing into the hands of some intermediate possessors, ultimately became vested in the Garrets of the Isle of Thanet, John of that name having possessed this estate in 1800.

The Manor of Hills Court; or, more properly speaking,

Hells Court, is situated about half a mile from Ash church, having derived its appellation from a family so called, who were residents here, and also possessed of lands at Darent, equally called after them. Bertram de Helles, in the reign of Henry III. was lieutenant of Dover castle; Henry Helles was knight of the shire under Edward III.; and Gilbert de Helles, of Hells Court, in Ash, and of St. Margaret Hells, in Darent, was sheriff in the 30th of the above reign, whose armorial bearings, *sable a bend argent,* are carved on the curious roofing of the cloisters at Canterbury. In the above honourable line this manor continued until it was alienated in the reign of Edward IV. to Wroth, where it continued till the time of Henry VII. About the above period, we find it passed to the hands of the Slaughter's, in which family it remained till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, conveyed the estate in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, who, by his will in 1608, devised it to his eldest son, Henry. By the latter it was passed away to Edward Peke, gent. of Sandwich, together with the MANOR OF LEVERICKS adjoining Hills Court, anciently the residence of a knightly family, from whom it derived its name. This family having continued here for a time, the manor descended to Anthony Leverick, esq. of Herne, whose sole daughter, Parnel, in the 18th of Henry VII. conveyed it by marriage to Edward Monins, esq. of Waldershare, when they joined in the sale of the estate to the Peke's, of Sandwich, from whom it descended to Edward Peke above mentioned, who also, by purchase, became possessor of Hells Court. In his descendants, several of whom lie buried in Ash church, both those manors continued down to Edward Peke, esq. on whose demise, in order to satisfy a mortgage made thereon by him, the fee thereof was assigned by his niece and heir at law, Anne, wife of Oliver Stephens, esq. to Sir Francis Head, bart. who, in 1760, alienated those manors to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who continued possessor of the same in 1800. A Court Baron is held for the manor of Hills Court, with Levericks, otherwise Levereux.

GOSHALL is a manor in this parish, equally situated contiguous to Hills Court, and was in early times held of the archbishop by knight's service, having been granted, with the adjoining manor of Goldstanton, by the primate Lanfranc in the reign of the Con-

queror, to one Arnoldus, after which it became the residence of a family which took its name from this place. John de Goshall held the manor in the reign of Henry III. whose descendant, Sir John, resided here in the time of Edward III. when the estate continued vested in his descendants until the period of Henry IV. at which time the property was conveyed by marriage to the family of Saint Nicholas, who subsequently resided there. In the latter line, the manor remained down to Roger St. Nicholas, who, dying in 1484, left a sole daughter and heir named Elizabeth, who marrying John Dynley, esq. of Charlton, in Worcestershire, he became entitled thereto.

The family of St. Nicholas, afterwards called and written Seniclas, of whom Roger appears to have been a younger son, remained in the parish of Ash, where, and in the adjoining parishes, his descendants continued to hold good estates until the reign of Charles II. at which period Thomas St. Nicholas resided there, on whose demise the line became extinct.

Henry, the son of John Dynley, about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated the property to John Roper, esq. of Linsted, afterwards created Lord Teynham, in which family it remained down to Henry Lord Teynham, who, in 1705, conveyed the estate to trustees for the use of Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, whose grandson dying under age and unmarried, this manor, with its mansion, lands, &c. was allotted to Selina, the youngest of his three sisters, who afterwards espoused Edward Dering, esq. which gentleman surviving his wife, and succeeding his father in the baronetcy, continued possessor of this manor until 1779, when he sold it; his son Edward joining in the conveyance, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

The Tithes of the Demesnes of Goshall, with those of Goldstanton, were granted by the primate Lanfranc to the priory of St. Gregory in Canterbury, when he founded that religious establishment, and the same now constitute part of the portion of tithes in this parish, called Goldston parsonage, whereof a more particular account has been previously given.

Twitham Hills is a manor situated at a small distance from Goshall, which, in ancient times, constituted part of the pos-

sessions of the family of Hells, or Hilles, as they were commonly called, likewise owners of Hells Court, as before mentioned, thence giving to both of them the same appellation. However, prior to the reign of Edward III. they had alienated their interest in the same, upon which, this property became vested in the Twitham family, whence it equally acquired that name. Theobald de Twitham died possessed of this estate, in the 4th of Richard II. leaving a sole daughter and heir, of the name of Maud, who marrying Simon Septvans, this manor continued in their descendants, until the reign of Edward IV. when it went by sale to Wroth ; and so continued, until the time of Henry VII. soon after which, it fell to the Slaughters, and, in that line, was vested, till Mary, daughter of George Slaughter, conveyed it in marriage to Henry Harflete, gent. of Ash, in which line it remained a considerable time. Having afterwards fallen into the possession of some intermediate owners, Twitham was sold to Elgar, whose descendant, Nathaniel Elgar, esq. of Sandwich, died in 1796, when the manor devolved to S. Toomer, esq. in whose hands it remained in 1800.

The Manor of Wingham Barton lies at the southern boundary of this parish, half a mile from the Stour, being so called to distinguish it from other manors so designated, in this part of the county. It appears to have constituted part of the ancient possessions of the see of Canterbury ; and, in 1286, when Archbishop Peckham founded Wingham College, he settled upon the same all the archiepiscopal tithe de la Barton, whence it derived the appellation of *Wingham Barton*. At the dissolution, it was granted away by the archbishop to the crown, where the manor continued, until Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Roger Manwood, whose son, Peter, at the latter end of the reign of James I. passed it away by his trustees to Sir William Courteene, of London ; who gave it in marriage, with his daughter Mary, to Henry Grey, earl of Kent. That nobleman, at his decease, in 1651, ordered the property to be sold in discharge of certain debts he had contracted, when the estate fell into the hands of Mr. James Thurbarne of Sandwich, whose ancestors, from the year 1331, had been very eminent men, in the district of the Cinque Ports, particularly at Hastings, Romney, and Romney Marsh, as appears from ancient records. John

Thurbarne, esq. son of the above, having an only daughter and heir, named Joane, that lady, in 1690, carried the estate in marriage to Colonel Edward Rivett, and, subsequently, to John Russell, esq. formerly governor of Bengal. By her first marriage, she had one son, John Rivett, esq. of Buckinghamshire, who, on her death, became possessed of the property, and, in 1750, he conveyed the same to Mr. Josias Farrer, of Doctors' Commons, who, dying in 1761, the manor fell to his son, Josiah Fuller Farrer, esq. who alienated the estate, with the site of Richborough Castle, and other lands contiguous, in 1781, to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover, who possessed the same in 1800.

Notwithstanding the above disposal of this property, the Ancient Mansion or Manor House of Barton was, in the 4th of Edward VI. granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, whose descendant of the same name, at the commencement of the reign of Charles I. passed it away to Mr. Vincent Denne of Wenderton, in Wingham, who gave the same to his nephew, Thomas Denne, gent. of Gray's Inn, when the latter, by will, settled it on his brother J. Denne, esq. of the Inner Temple. On the demise of this last-mentioned gentleman, the property was shared between his four sisters, who, to liquidate his debts and legacies, conveyed the mansion, &c. to their relative Robert Beake, esq. of Sapperton, in Wickham, that gentleman having espoused Bridget third daughter of Vincent Denne, serjeant at law, in whose name and family it continued in 1800.

The Tithes of the Demesnes of *this Manor* were given by Archbishop Peckham to Wingham College, the same constituting part of the rectory of Ash, commonly called Gilton parsonage, in order to distinguish it from the other portions of tithes in this parish, an account of which will be given hereafter.

The District of Fleet, in the north-east part of this parish, was anciently held of the archbishop, as of his manor of Wingham, and is accordingly entered under the general title, of the archiepiscopal lands in Domesday survey, in these words:

Of this Manor, (Wingham,) William de Acris holds one suling in Fletes, and there he has in demesne one carucate and four villeins, and one knight, with one carucate, and one fishery, with a salt-pit of 30 *pence. The whole is worth* 40 *shillings.*

This district, or manor, was granted by Archbishop Lanfranc,

soon after, to one Osborne, of whom we find no further mention, nor of this spot, until the time of Henry III. when it appears to have been *divided into two manors*, whereof one was known under the title of the MANOR OF GURSON FLEET, although, till within some years, by that of *Fleet* only; and subsequently held of the primate by knight's service, by the Sandwich family, and afterwards by the Vere's, earls of Oxford, one of whom, namely, Robert de Vere, who died 3d of Edward III. was found, by the escheat rolls of that year, to have died possessed of Fleet. It remained vested in his descendants, until John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who, for his adherence to the house of Lancaster, was attainted in the 1st of Edward IV. when this manor devolved to the crown; and was, the following year, granted to Richard duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with whom it continued, until after his accession to the throne, as King Richard III. On the death of that monarch, and the accession of Henry VII. this manor returned to the possession of John, earl of Oxford, who had been attainted, but was by Parliament, in the 1st of Henry VII. restored in blood, as well as to all his titles and possessions. In the family of the Veres, this estate then continued, until the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was alienated by Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, to the Hammond's; in whose progeny it remained, until one of that family, in the middle of the reign of Charles II. sold it to Thomas Turner, D.D.; and in which line it continued vested till 1748, when it was disposed of to John Lynch, D.D. dean of Canterbury; whose son Sir William Lynch, K.B. died owner of the same, in 1785; and by will devised it, with the rest of his estates, to his widow Lady Lynch. A court baron is held for this manor.

ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC, on founding the priory of St. Gregory, in the reign of William the Conqueror, gave that establishment the tithe of the manor of Fleet, which was confirmed by Archbishop Hubert, in the reign of Richard I. This portion of tithes, for the most part arising from Gurson Fleet Manor, continued vested in the priory, until the dissolution; and now constitutes part of Goldston parsonage, parcel of the see of Canterbury, whereof mention has been previously made.

THE OTHER PORTION OF THE DISTRICT OF FLEET was

called, to distinguish it from the possessors of the same, THE MANOR OF NEVILL'S FLEET, though now known only as Fleet, is situated between Gurson and Richborough, adjoining the former. In the reign of King John, this manor was held of the archbishop, by knight's service, by Thomas Pincerna, probably so denominated in consequence of his office of chief butler to that monarch, whence his successors assumed the name of Butler, or Boteler. His descendant, Robert le Boteler, who held this property in the reign of Edward I. gave to the manor, for a period, the name of *Butler's Fleet;* but, in the 20th of Edward III. William Lord Latimer, of Corbie, seems to have been owner of the same, whence it derived the denomination of *Latimer's Fleet.* After being summoned to Parliament, he died at the commencement of the reign of Richard II. leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, who espoused John Lord Nevil, of Raby, whose son, John, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer, until the 9th of Henry VI. when he died; so that the major portion of his inheritance, part of which was this manor, devolved, by an entail made, to Ralph Lord Nevill, first earl of Westmoreland, his eldest but half brother, to whom he had sold, after his life, the barony of Latimer; and, by enfeoffment, he vested the same with this manor, &c. in his younger son, Sir George Neville, who was, in consequence, summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer, in the 10th of Henry VI. His grandson Richard, in the ensuing reign of Edward IV. alienated this manor, which from its long continuance in that line had acquired the name of *Nevill's Fleet,* to Sir James Cromer; whose son, Sir William, in the 11th of Henry VII. sold it to John Isaak; after which, it was passed away to Kendall; and he, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. disposed of the property to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, in Ashford, who died its possessor in 1533. By his son, of the same name, before the close of that year, it was alienated to Mr. Thomas Ralfe, who, after the lapse of a few years, sold it to Stephen Hougham, gent. of this parish; who, by will, in 1555, devised it to his youngest son, Richard, of Eastry. From one of the descendants of that possessor, it passed to the Spracklin's; and then to the Septvan's, otherwise Harflete's; in which line it remained until a few years after the death of Charles I. By a female heir of the last-mentioned family, named Elizabeth, it

went by marriage to Thomas Kitchell, esq.; in whose descendants it continued, till about the year 1720, when it was alienated to Mr. Thomas Bambridge, warden of the Fleet prison. Upon the demise of that individual, it became vested in his heirs at law, Messrs. James and Thomas Bambridge, who divided the property; upon which the portion appertaining to the latter, was soon alienated by him to Mr. Peter Moulson, of London; whose sole daughter and heir conveyed the same by marriage to Mr. George Vaughan, of London; who, together with the assignees of Mr. James Bambridge, joined in conveying the whole fee of this manor to Mr. Joseph Solly, gent. of Sandwich. No court is held for this manor.

In this district, and within the manor of Fleet, last mentioned, was formerly a *chapel of ease* to the church of Ash, as the latter was to that of Wingham, to the college of which place, on its foundation, by Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, the tithes, rents, obventions, &c. of this chapel and district, were granted for the maintenance of the provost and canons; in whom it remained, until its suppression, in the 1st of Edward VI. The tithes arising in this manor of Fleet, and the hamlet of Richborough, now constitute part of the rectory of Ash; and that particular portion called Gilton parsonage, being part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, whereof further mention will be made hereafter.

Richborough is a hamlet and district of land, in the south-eastern part of this parish, which has acquired considerable celebrity in consequence of the Roman fort and town erected there, and much more famed, in remote times, from the port, which was contiguous to that place.

The Romans generally applied the plural name of *Rutupiæ* to this spot, for, it is requisite to observe, that the æstuary which then separated the Isle of Thanet from the main land of Kent, and was the general passage followed by shipping, had, at each mouth towards the sea, a fort, or haven, called jointly *Rutupiæ;* that to the north being Reculver, *Regulbium*, of the present day, and the eastern, which was the principal fort, this of Richborough, or *Rutupium*, according to Gostling, &c.*

* Rutupiæ, as above stated, signified both the castles of Richborough and Reculver, and therefore the learned Archdeacon Battely called the coins and

This name is variously spelled in different authors. By Ptolemy it is written Ρατθπια *urbem;* by Tacitus, after the best reading, *Portus Rutupensis;* by Antoninus, in his Itinerary, *Ritupas*, and *Ritupis Portum;* by Ammianus, *Ritupiæ statio;* and subsequently, by the Saxons, *Reptacester*, and now *Richborough*.

The haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, was very eminent during the dominion of the Romans in Britain, and greatly celebrated, in ancient history, as a safe and very commodious harbour, *stationem ex adverso tranquillam*, as it is termed by Ammianus.

It is situated at the entrance of the passage towards the Thames, and became the general place of resort when fleets sailed from, or returned to, this island; having been a bay of such extent that it is conjectured to have reached far beyond Sandwich on the one side, almost to Ramsgate cliffs on the other, measuring five miles in width, covering the whole extent of the flat land, whereon Stonar and Sandwich were subsequently founded; and thence extending up the æstuary, between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland. Antoninus, therefore, had every reason for calling it THE PORT, in his Itinerary, as there existed no other of such consequence; and it was owing to this circumstance, the shore, for a considerable distance on either side, acquired the general name of *Littus Rutupinum*, the Rutupian shore.

Some writers have contended, that Julius Cæsar landed at Richborough, in his expeditions to this island; but such opinion is satisfactorily refuted by Dr. Halley, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193, who plainly demonstrates, that his place of landing was in the Downs. Richborough Fort, from the re-

curiosities which he had collected, *antiquitates Rutupinæ*, though he had most of them from Reculver. The word *Rutupium* is objected to in Gent. Mag. for 1774, p. 486, for two reasons: first, because Rutupium cannot be the singular of Rutupiæ; whereas both Lilly's and Busby's grammars afford examples of similar irregularities: secondly, because the critic does not recollect it in any author of credit; but is this any thing like a substantial proof that a castle of such consequence as to give its name to another about eight miles distance, and to a navigable channel of which they defended the two mouths, *Regulbium* (Reculver) that to the north, and this of which I am speaking, to the east, should not have equally had a proper name of its own? Bishop Gibson and the famous Dr. Edmund Halley were of this opinion, as appears in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193, and those authors, according to Gostling, were of sufficient credit to justify his adopting the word Rutupium, as they have also done.

semblance of its remains to those of Reculver, appear to have been erected at the same period, and under the same emperor, Severus, about the year 205. It stands upon a high hill, close to the deep precipice, eastward, at the base of which was the haven. In this fortress, so peculiarly strong from its situation, the Romans had afterwards a stationary garrison, as well as a pharos, or watchtower, similar to that of Reculver and other stations on this coast, for the purpose of guiding the vessels in the haven, and to give notice of an enemy's approach. The generality of writers conceive, that there existed in the time of the Romans, a city, or large town, near this fort, on the slope of the hill, south-westward of the same, containing a colony, in like manner as at Reculver. Ptolemy, in his geography, accounts the city *Rutupiæ*, as one of the three principal places in Kent, which statement is confirmed by Orosius and the venerable Bede, who expressly make mention of it as being such. On the decay of the haven, and the consequent cessation of traffic, the town gradually fell to decay, so that, for many ages, no vestiges of the city have been perceptible, although quantities of coins, and Roman antiquities of various descriptions, have been discovered on the site where it is conjectured to have stood.

Towards the close of the Roman empire, when the Saxons impeded all traffic by sea, and infested the coasts of Britain, committing piracies and depredations, the second Roman legion called *Augusta*, and also *Britannica*, which had been transported hither by the Emperor Claudius, having resided for many years at the *Isca Silurum* in Wales, was removed and stationed at this place under a commander or president, *præpositus*, of its own. This personage was subordinate to the *Comes Littoris Saxonici*, Count of the Saxon shore, and so continued until the final abandonment of Britain by the Romans in 410, when this fortress was left to the Britons, who were afterwards dispossessed of the same by the Saxons, during whose sway it appears that this port began to decay, the sea gradually deserting these parts, still, however, leaving a commodious haven at Sandwich, which afterwards became the resort of shipping, and rose to a flourishing port. This appears obvious from the histories of those times handed down to us, from all of which, both the Royal Saxon, as well as Danish fleets, are stated to have sailed for the port of Sandwich, no further mention whatso-

ever being made of Rutupiæ Reptachester, or Richborough, wherefore, with the destruction of the haven, the town also became neglected and desolate; and, with its castle, fell to a heap of ruins.

In Leland's Itinerary, penned in the reign of Henry VIII. is a very accurate description of this once renowned station, and the progressive state of its decay, until the period in question. The account referred to is so extremely curious, that we shall give it in Leland's own words.

"Ratesburg, otherwyse Richeboro was, or ever the ryver of Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale, withyn the Isle of Thanet, and by lykelyhod the mayn se came to the very foote of the castel. The mayn se ys now of yt a myle by reason of wose, that has there swollen up. The scite of the town, or castel, ys wonderful fair upon an hille. The walles the which remayn ther yet be in compase almost as much as the Tower of London. They have bene very hye, thykke, stronge, and wel embateled. The mater of them is flynt, mervelus, and long brykes, both white and redde, after the Briton's fascion. The sement was made of se sand and smaul pible. Ther is a great lykelyhod that the goodly hil abowte the castel, and especially to Sandwich ward, hath bene well inhabited. Corne groweth on the hille yn marvelous plenty; and, yn going to plowgh ther, hath owt of mynde bene fownd, and now is, mo antiquities of Romayne money, than yn any place els of England; surely reason speketh that this should be Rutupinum. For byside that the name sumwhat toucheth the very near passage fro Cales, Clyves, or Cales, was at Ratesburgh, and now is to Sandwich, the which is abowt a myle of; though now Sandwich be not celebrated by cawse of Goodwine sandes and the decay of the haven. Ther is a good flyte shot of fro Ratesburg toward Sandwich, a great dyke caste in a rownd cumpas, as yt had bene for fens of menne of warre. The cumpase of the grownd withyn is not much above an acre, and yt is very holo by casting up the yerth. They cawle the place there Lytleborough. Withyn the castel is a lytle paroche chirch of St. Augustine, and an heremitage. I had antiquities of the heremite, the which is an industrious man. Not far fro the heremitage is a cave, where men have sowt and digged for treasure. I saw it by candel withyn, and ther were conys. Yt was so straite that I had no mynd to crepe far yn. In the north side of the castel ys

a hedde in the walle, now sore defaced with wether. They call it Queen Bertha hedde. Nere to that place hard by the wal was a pot of Romayne mony fownd."

The remains of this venerable castle rise on the point of an eminence or promontory, about a mile north-west from Sandwich, overlooking on either side, except towards the west, a great flat, which appears, by its lowness, and the banks of beach still shewing themselves in various places, to have been all, at one period, submerged by the ocean. The western side of this acclivity is so high and perpendicular from the flat at the base, where the river Stour at present flows, that vessels of the greatest burthen might have lain close to it in perfect safety, and there are no signs of any wall having been there; whereas, at the north extremity, when the soil rises to a terrace, so that such erection became necessary, there is about 190 feet of wall remaining. Those on the remaining three sides are for the most part standing, and much more perfect than could have been expected, when we consider the ages that have transpired since their construction; indeed none throughout the kingdom are in such preservation, excepting only the ruins of Silchester. It presents an oblong square, containing within its area about five acres, the walls being about ten feet high within, but their mutilated summits prove that they were more lofty. The north wall on the exterior is about twice the height of the interior, or the remaining two, having been elevated from the very bottom of the hill, and seems to have been somewhat longer than at present, in consequence of large fragments having fallen at the east end. The walls, generally speaking, are eleven feet in thickness. In the centre of the west side is the aperture of an entrance, which in all probability led to the city; and to the north, is a second opening, being an oblique communication with the fortress. Near the middle of the area are the vestiges of some walls, covered with bushes, which present the appearance of excavations having been made there underground; probably the spot where rose the *prætorium* of the Roman general, and upon which, in after times, a chapel was built dedicated to St. Augustine, whereof mention is made by Leland as still standing in his time. It seems to have been a chapel of ease to the church of Ash, for the few inhabitants who remained in the vicinity; and is so denominated in the grant of the rectory of that church, in the 3d of

Edward VI. when it apparently existed. About one furlong southward, in a ploughed field, appears an extensive circular work, having a hollow in the centre, the banks presenting unequal heights, conjectured to have been an amphitheatre composed of turf, for the use of the garrison, the different altitudes of the banks having been the result of subsequent cultivation, and the gradual decay which must necessarily have taken place during such a lapse of time.*

These Roman stations were strong fortified posts, generally of no considerable compass or extent, wherein were constructed barracks for lodging the soldiers who there remained in winter quarters; and at no considerable distance were buildings forming a city or town; such having unquestionably existed at Richborough, as before observed, whereto the fort served as a citadel. Tacitus seems to allude to this, when he says: "The works which in time of peace had been constructed, like a free town, not far from the camp, were destroyed, lest they should be of any service to the enemy." "This in a great measure accounts," observes Hasted, "for there being no kind of trace or remains left, to point out where this town once stood, which had not only the Romans, according to the above observation, but the Saxons and Danes afterwards, to carry forward at different æras the total detruction of it." With all deference to the opinion of the above intelligent authority, we cannot altogether coincide with him as regards the above statement. It appears obvious, that when the Romans took their departure from

* The Rev. Mr. Gostling, in his "Walk about Canterbury," speaking of Richborough castle, thus expresses himself:

"We visited these venerable ruins with a gentleman of Sandwich, who, from the old castle, conducted us to some banks hard by, which he called *the mounts*, where we found very plain remains of this work (an amphitheatre), not mentioned by any Kentish writer that I know of, unless the little camp, as Dr. Harris calls it, page 379 of his History, to the south-west of this castle, be so; containing, as he guesses, not above an acre of ground, having a mount at each corner, though the form is oval or circular, and some remains of an entrance on each side.

"A little to the south-west of Richborough castle are remains of an amphitheatre. The sloping bank, lowered by long cultivation, measures in circumference about 220 yards; and its present height from the arena, or centre of the excavation, is, in the different parts, from about seven to nearly twelve feet: from N.W. to S.E. is 204 feet: from S.W. to N.E. is 212 feet.

"It is so well situated in regard to prospect, that any approach of an enemy, by land or sea, must have been discovered at a considerable distance."

Britain, it was upon terms of the strictest amity; as, prior to quitting this island, they assisted the Britons in constructing walls, &c. for their defence against the incursions of the Picts. Wherefore then, on leaving to the natives this fortress intended to serve them as a safeguard, should they have destroyed the neighbouring town? The above observation of Tacitus alludes to the quitting a place which must of necessity fall into the possession of an enemy; whereas the Romans, on being compelled to leave Britain, having been friendly to the inhabitants, the above conclusion of Hasted does not appear by any means satisfactory. We are rather led to conjecture that, when the sea abandoned these parts, and all traffic was at an end, the town became a desert, and, as the dwellings must have been insignificant erections compared with the fortress, there is little wonder, after the lapse of so many centuries, that not a vestige should remain.

The cemetery or burial ground of this Roman station, appears to have occupied the hill at the end of Gilton town, in this parish, about two miles south-west from the castle, and the numerous graves continually dug up there, afford convincing proof that the spot in question had been for ages appropriated to that use.

The site of Richborough Fortress constituted part of the ancient inheritance of the Vere's, earls of Oxford; from which family it was alienated, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Gaunt. Subsequently it passed, in like manner as Wingham Barton, before described, to Thurbarne; and thence was transferred by marriage to the Rivett's, who sold it to the Farrer's; by whom the property was alienated to Peter Fector, esq. of Dover. In the deed of conveyance, we find these ruins thus described: "And also all those walls and ruins of the ancient castle of *Rutupium*, now known by the name of Richborough Castle, with the site of the ancient port and city of *Rutupium*, being on and near the lands before mentioned." About the walls of Richborough grows *fœniculum vulgare*, common fennel, in great plenty.*

It may be gleaned from the *Iter* of Antonine's Itinerary, that there once existed a Roman road, or highway, from Canterbury

* As we conceive too much cannot be said respecting a place of such antiquity and consequence in remote times as Richborough Castle, we think fit to annex the follow-

to the port of Richborough,* in which *Iter*, the two last stations, are, from *Durovernum*, (Canterbury) to Richborough, *ad Portum*

ing description of this fortress, taken from L. Fussell, esq.'s Journey Round the Coast of Kent, p. 123 to 126:

"Richborough, Rutupiæ, Portus Tutiuensis, Rhitupis Portus, Rhutupiæ Statio, Rhutupi Civitas et Portus, for, by all these appellations has this place been called, occupies an eminence in the midst of fields in tillage. Massive fragments of the walls mantled with ivy are interspersed amongst standing corn. Leland, as well as Camden, supposes that the ancient town surrounded the castle on the slope of the hill; the foot of it being washed on the east side by the strait, which formerly bounded the Isle of Thanet.

"On the south-west side of the castle are still some remains of an amphitheatre, which was called by Leland, Littleborough, and by Stukeley, a castrensian amphitheatre. The circumference is about 220 yards, rising twelve feet above the arena, or pit; and 204 feet from north-west to south-east, and 212 from south-west to north-east.

"The walls now remaining of the castle are in some places from twenty-five to thirty feet high, and twelve feet in thickness. The north side measures 560 feet in length, the west 484 feet, and the south 540. The workmanship evidently proves its Roman origin; the whole being built with flints faced with squared white stones, and courses of Roman bricks regularly laid at intervals of three feet four inches from each other.

"At the south-east angle, the cliff forms a kind of natural barrier; and below it, on the south, is a vallum like an outwork. In the centre of the north-east side a square work juts out from the walls, forming the *porta decumana*, next the river. A watercourse passes under it; and on the outer side, the distribution of the materials which form the walls is most evident. There are seven courses of smooth hewn stones measuring altogether four Roman feet, then two courses of bricks, formed of the same clay as is still dug up and used for making bricks in the vicinity of Sandwich. The outer face is cased with stone, but the inner side filled up with an irregular intermixture of stones and flint, imbedded in a very strong cement or mortar. At the north-west corner is a large breach, probably the effect of time, rather than of hostilities; and another opening about the middle of the west side appears, from the smooth stones with which it is cased, and the regular pavement in the passage, to have been one of the principal entrances.

"The area within the walls is about four acres, and, as well as the surrounding field, is sown with corn. Near the east wall are the foundations of a building with a square raised floor, or pavement composed of flints and mortar, 140 feet by 100; and in the middle what is denominated St. Augustine's cross, forty-two feet by thirty-four, and between twenty and thirty feet by seven or eight: the short arms pointing due east and west.

Numerous coins, and other vestiges of remote antiquity, have been from time to time discovered here. Gough mentions having purchased a *Carausius Pax. Aug.* of a labourer at Loughton, a small hamlet, near the south side of Richborough; and that he picked up, among the rubbish, pieces of red tiles with raised lines upon them. The ingenious Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, took great pains to explore these ruins, and collected several *fibulæ*, richly ornamented with red and blue stones, and gold openwork; and also *pateræ*, both whole and broken."

* In the work of the Rev. Mr. Gostling, M. A., when speaking of the castle of Canterbury, he thus expresses himself:

"Though what we now call the castle has no appearance of Roman antiquity, yet

Rutupis, xii. miles; in which distance every copy of the Itinerary exactly coincides. Parts of this road are to be traced, even to the present time, with certainty; and, by the Roman burial ground, usually placed near the side of the highway, at Gilton town, as well as various other Roman remains in the vicinity, it may, with every appearance of probability, be conjectured to have led from Canterbury, through Gilton, to Richborough. There exists at this day, at Goldston, in Ash, traversing the low grounds to the same, a road much harder and broader than accords with the use of it at the present day, which may, perhaps, have constituted part of the Roman way in question.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome edifice, built in form of a cross, containing two aisles and two chancels, with a cross sept, surmounted by a lofty spire steeple in the centre, containing the bells and a clock. The interior is very neat, and contains monuments of the Roberts's, Cartwright's, Leverick's, Goshall's, and Keriell's. The north chancel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, appertains to the manor of Molland; in which part of the church, are tombs of the Hartfleete's, or Septvan's, the Singleton's, Brookes's, &c.

In the north cross, called the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, repose the family of St. Nicholas; and, in the southern cross, the Hougham's, of Weddington, and the Sanders's, of Norborne. In the churchyard, contiguous to the porch, lie also buried more descendants of the ancient house of Hartfleete, but no tombs are now remaining. In the windows of this edifice, were formerly numerous armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the above-mentioned families, who flourished in these districts, as well as the figures of St. Nicholas, Keriell, and Hougham, kneeling, habited in their surcoats of arms, but the whole have

that the Romans had a castle here can hardly be doubted, if we consider that four of their *Castra Riparensia*, as Mr. Somner calls their several forts on our coast, are within a few hours' march of our city. Antoninus's Itinerary, in Camden, gives these distances of three of them from *Durovernum*, (Canterbury,) *ad portum Ritupas* (to Richborough) ten miles; *ad portum Dubris* (to Dover) fourteen miles; *ad portum Lemanis* (to Stutfall) sixteen miles. *Regulbium* (Reculver) is not mentioned. Three of their military ways met here, where the chief of them, the Watling street, crosses the river Stour."

now disappeared, not a vestige of painted glass adorning either the church or the chancel.

About the period of Henry VII. John Septvans founded a *chantry here*, called *the Chantry of the Upper Hall*, as appears from the will of Katherine Martin, of Faversham, sometime his wife, A. D. 1497. Therein were also *chantries* of our Blessed Lady, and Saint Stephen, both suppressed in the 1st of Edward VI. when the former was returned, as being of the yearly value of £15 11 1½.

The Church of Ash was anciently a chapel of ease to that of Wingham, but, on the foundation of the college there, in 1286, was separated from it, and made a distinct parish church, and given to the college, with the chapels of Overland and Fleet, in this parish. They so continued, until their suppression, under Edward VI. when this portion of the rectory, or parsonage appropriate, called Overland parsonage, &c. fell, with the rest of the possessions of the college, into the hands of the crown, where they did not long continue, as, in 1558, they were granted by Queen Mary, with others, to the archiepiscopal see.

The above part of the rectory, however, appropriate of Ash, with those chapels, remained vested in the crown, until Elizabeth, in the 3d year of her reign, granted the same in exchange to Archbishop Parker, previously possessed of that portion called Goldston parsonage, part of the dissolved priory of St. Gregory, by a grant from Henry VIII. This parish is therefore now divided into two distinct parsonages, namely, Overland and Goldston, demised on separate beneficial leases by the archbishop, the latter being called Gilton parsonage, on account of the dwelling and barns standing in that hamlet. The patronage of the perpetual curacy still remains parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury.

At the time when this church was appropriated to Wingham College, a vicarage was endowed therein, which, on the suppression, was esteemed a perpetual curacy. The ancient stipend paid by the provost, &c. to the curate, being only £16 13 4, was, in 1660, raised by Archbishop Juxon to £33 6 8 per annum; and subsequently increased by the primate Sheldon, in the 28th of Charles II. with £22 more, the whole to be paid by the several lessees of these parsonages; which sum of £72 is

now the clear yearly certified value. In 1588, here were 500 communicants; in 1640 they had increased to 850; and, from the registers, the increase of births had nearly doubled in 1820 to what they were 200 years before. From the census of the population, taken according to the returns made to parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, was: males, 1031; females, 789, making a total of 2020 souls.

WINGHAM.

This is the next parish to the south-west from Ash, for the most part situated in the upper half hundred, bearing the same name, and containing the boroughs of Wingham street, Deane, Twitham, and Wenderton, the latter being situated in the lower half-hundred of Wingham.

The Manor of Wingham stands on a healthy and pleasant soil, the major part being open, and consisting of unenclosed arable lands, which, although chalky, are fertile. The town of Wingham is situated about the centre of the parish, the college and church occupying the south-west part. In the town is the court lodge, built on the road conducting from Canterbury to Sandwich, west of which runs Wingham river, where the stream, after flowing two miles, forms a junction with the lesser Stour, each side of the river being bounded by a moist tract of meadow land. Towards the south boundary of this parish, is the mansion of Dene, situated in the valley, being a dry but rather gloomy habitation; and, on the opposite side, next to Staple, formerly stood the residence of the Brooks', occupying a more pleasant site. Northward, the parish extends to a considerable distance; that is to say, nearly as far as the churches of Preston and Elmstone. The market granted, in the 36th of Hen. III., has long been disused; two fairs are held annually, on the 12th of May and November, for the sale of cattle and pedlary wares.

In 1710, while ploughing on the grounds of Court Lodge farm, a chest or coffin was discovered of thick stones, joined together, being covered by a single slab at the top, at the bottom

of which were some ashes; the surrounding ground was dug up, but nothing further discovered.

Henry de Wengham, a personage highly favored by Henry III. was born here, who, in 1255, officiated as Lord Chancellor. Four years after he was nominated to the see of Winchester, which he refused; but, on the close of that year, was made bishop of London, and consecrated at the commencement of 1260; two years after which he died, and was interred in his own cathedral. William Cowper, esq. of Ratling court, in Nonington, keeper of the great seal in 1705, was, the ensuing year, created Lord Cowper, *Baron of Wingham;* and, in 1709, constituted Lord Chancellor. In the 4th of Geo. I. he was created Viscount Fordwich, and in the family of Cowper those titles continue.

The Manor of Wingham was anciently part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, having been therein vested as early as the Saxon Heptarchy; after which, in consequence of turbulent times, it was separated from that institution, but restored to the church in 941 by King Edmund, his brother Eadred, and Edwin the king's son. In the 36th of Henry III. Archbishop Boniface obtained license for a market at this place, the primates having had a substantial mansion in this manor, where they frequently resided. Archbishop Winchelsea here entertained Edward I., and Archbishop Reynolds, Edward II. Edward III. having in his fifth year landed at Dover, repaired to Wingham, with a train of nobility, where he was lodged and entertained by the primate Meopham. This manor remained part of the see of Canterbury until Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it, with Henry VIII. for other premises. It then remained vested in the crown until Charles I. granted the site of Wingham Court, &c. to trustees for the use of the city of London. By direction of the mayor, &c. it was conveyed, at the close of the above reign, to Sir William Cooper, bart. in which family it was vested in 1800.

The Manor itself, with the royalties, profits of courts, &c. still continued in the crown, since which *the bailiwic* containing the rents, profits, &c. were granted to the family of Oxenden. A Court Leet and Court Baron are held for this manor.

Trapham is a mansion in this district, formerly possessed by a family of that name; but, when the line became extinct, it devolved to the Trippes', two of whom, in succession, resided here in the reign of Elizabeth, when the latter, named Charles, alienated the property to Sir Christopher Harflete, whose son, Thomas, leaving an only daughter, Aphra, she, in marriage, conveyed the estate to the Legers, of Doneraile, in Ireland, when it was alienated to Brooke Bridges, esq. of Goodneston, in whose line it continued in 1800.

The Manor of Dene, situated in the valley at the southern boundary of this parish, was formerly the inheritance of a family which thence derived its surname, being held by knight's service of the archbishop in the time of Edward I. The line, however, became extinct in the time of Edward III. The property then passed to the Hussey's, and afterwards to the Wood's, previous to its coming to the Oxenden family, by whom it was held under Henry VI. at which period they also became possessors of Brook, and other estates in this parish. This ancient and honourable family of the Oxenden's continued residents in the county of Kent from this reign to Edward III. and was represented in 1800 by Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. residing at Broome, who was possessed of this manor and seat.

Twitham, usually denominated *Twittam*, is a hamlet in this parish, joining Goodneston, the principal estate of which belonged to a family bearing this name, one of whom, Alanus de Twitham, is said to have been with Richard I. at the siege of Acre, in Palestine. He held this property of the archbishop, and his descendants continued possessors of the same in the 3d of Richard II. It then came to the Fineux's, when it was sold by one of that line in the 33d of Henry VIII. to the Woollet's, by whom it was passed to the Oxenden's of Wingham, in whose heirs it remained down to Sir Henry of that name above mentioned.

On the foundation of Wingham college, Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, endowed the first deaconal prebend therein, whom he designated, as prebend of Twitham, with the tithes of the lands of Alanus de Twitham, which he freely held of the archbishop in Goodwynestone and Twytham.

Brook is an estate in this parish north from Twitham, formerly belonging to the Wenderton's of this district, in which line it continued, until, by a female heir, it went to Richard Oxenden, who died in 1440, and lays in Wingham church; in this name and family it remained till Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Broome, became possessed of the property in 1759.

Wenderton is a manor and ancient seat situated to the north of Wingham church, "eminent," according to Philipott, "for its excellent air, situation, and prospect," having had, for a succession of generations, owners bearing that surname, one of whom, John de Wenderton, is recorded in Fox's Martyrology, as having been, among other tenants of this manor, subjected to severe penance by Archbishop Courtnay, in 1390, for neglect in the performance of certain services due from that manor. In the descendants of the above it continued until John Wenderton, in the 1st of Henry VIII. passed it away to Archbishop Warham, after whose death, in 1533, it continued vested in the descendants of that primate until 1609, when it was sold to the Manwood's, who alienated the property in the reign of Charles I. to the Dennes's, when, after being partitioned off among females, a portion passed into intermediate hands, when it ultimately came to John Carter, of Deal, who possessed a part of the estate in 1800.

Great Wenderton, however, continued in the line of the Dennes's till 1693, when, by marriage, it was carried to the Ginder's, who resided here until 1716, after which it fell to the Hatley's, when it was carried in marriage to the Nichols's, and afterwards in succession to the Smith's and Corneck's, the widow of the latter having possessed the property in 1800.

The Manor of Walmestone is situated at the boundary of this parish, adjoining Preston and Ash, and commonly called *Wamston*, anciently part of the possessions of the Septvans, a descendant of whom, named Robert, held it in the time of Edward II. of the archiepiscopal see; whose descendant, Sir William, possessed the same in the 25th of the above reign. It does not appear how long the property remained in this name; but, at the commencement of the reign of Edward IV. it fell to William

Bonnington, of Canterbury; who died in 1463, directing the estate to be sold. In the time of Henry VIII. we find it held by Walter Hindley, esq. attorney general, who, having three daughters, they joined in the sale to Alday; by whom it was alienated to Benedict Barnham, esq. of London; whose daughter Elizabeth, conveyed it in marriage to Mervin Touchet, earl of Castlehaven; who, being convicted of high crimes, &c. was executed in the 7th of Charles I. Shortly after, the manor was divided, when one part, called *Little Walmestone*, passed from the heirs of the latter to the Rev. John Smith, rector of Wickham Bealls, who, having founded a scholarship at Oxford out of the lands, disposed of the property to Solly, of Pedding; after which, Stephen of that name, with his sons John and Stephen, in 1653, joined in conveying the estate to Thomas Winter, of Wingham, in which name it continued for some time. It was, after passing into other hands, then disposed of to the Sympson's, who held it in 1748, when one of that name left the property to his wife; after which, it devolved to her husband's heir at law, and was in the possession of Mr. Richard Simpson, in 1800.

Great Walmestone, however, containing the mansion-house, lands, &c. was passed away by the heirs of the earl of Castlehaven to the Brigham's, of London; who, in 1653, sold it to William Rutland, of that city. After passing to the two daughters of the latter personage, it went to some intermediate hands, and ultimately came to Matthew, Robert, and Thomas Mitchel, who joined in the sale, in 1789, to Mr. William East; by whose son, John, it was possessed in 1800.

It had been intended by the primate *Kilwarby* to found a college in the church of Wingham, but, having resigned his archbishopric before he could effect that purpose, his successor Peckham, in 1286, put the intention of the former into effect, by founding a college for a provost and six secular canons, the prebends being designated by the names of the several places whence their portions arose; namely, Chilton, Pedding, Twitham, Bonnington, Ratling, and Wimlingswold. The provost's lodge appears to have joined the churchyard, while the houses of the canons were opposite, now called Canon Row. The last-mentioned premises are accounted to be within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, and jurisdiction of the Cinque

Ports. This college was suppressed the 1st of Edward VI. when the revenue was estimated at £208 14 3½ per annum, and £193 2 1 clear. Leland, however, says, that it was only capable of expending, at the dissolution, £84 a year. The last master, Edward Cranmer, at the suppression, had an annual pension of £20, which he enjoyed in 1553.

After the dissolution, the mansion of the provost remained in the crown until the 7th of Edward VI. when that prince granted the site, with the church, lands, &c. to Sir Henry Palmer, subject to the payment of £20 a year to the curate.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary, being a handsome structure, comprising two aisles and three chancels, with a slim steeple at the western extremity. The aisles appear to have been erected since the Reformation, but the chancels boast much higher antiquity. The edifice is handsome and well built, the outside consisting of flint-work, and the windows throughout were superior to those of the generality of churches, until subsequent reparations destroyed their beautiful uniformity. Much stained glass once decorated the windows, scarcely any vestiges of which now remain. Over the entrance, from the north aisle to the chancel, appears carved the badge and motto of the prince of Wales; in the structure are many tombs; and, in the chancel, stones robbed of their brasses. There are also memorials of the Palmer's; and the south chancel, denominated *the Dene chancel*, belongs to that seat, beneath which is a vault enclosing the ashes of the Oxender family, tombs of the Trippes' also existing in this fabric.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquis de Juliers, widow of John, son of Edmund, of Woodstock, earl of Kent, after having received the veil as a nun, abandoned the cloister to be clandestinely married to Sir Eustace de Danbrichescourt, in a chapel of the mansion of Robert de Brome, a canon of this collegiate church, in 1360, for which offence she and her husband were enjoined to perform different penances during their lives; which, for the superstitious mummery of those ceremonies, is well worth perusal, and to be found in the Baronetage of Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 95.

At the period of the Reformation, the church was partly collegiate and partly parochial. The high chancel, separated from the residue of the edifice by a partition, served for the members of the college to perform choir service therein. The two aisles were appropriated for the parishioners, who could there distinguish the service; and in the north aisle, was a wood loft, where one of the vicars mounted and read the gospel to the congregation; mention being equally made of a parish chancel as then existing.

The church of Wingham anciently comprised not only this parish, but those of Ash, Goodnestone, Nonington, and Wimlingswold; but the primate Peckham, in 1282, divided them into four distinct parochial churches, and afterwards appropriated them to his newly founded college of Wingham. The profits of this church and vicarage, &c. being thus allotted, the archbishop, in order that the church should be duly served, ordered, by his foundation charter, that the provost and canons should each keep a vicar to serve. In this state the whole remained until the suppression of this college, in the 1st of Edward VI. when it fell to the crown, and so remained, when it was granted by that prince, in his 7th year, to Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. It ultimately became the property of the Rev. Dr. Hey, who possessed this parsonage, together with the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the church of Wingham, in 1800.

The curacy is endowed with a stipend of £20 per annum, paid by the owner of the parsonage, and reserved to the curate, in the original grant of the college by Edward VI. as well as with £4 per annum, being the Oxenden gift; added to this, the stipend of *the resident curate* and his successors, was, in 1797, increased by a benefaction of Dr. Hey to £100 a year, clear of all deductions, payable out of the parsonage; together with a dwelling, garden, and piece of pasture land, contiguous, for the use of the curate; both of which donations were settled by the doctor on trustees, for the above beneficent purpose.

From the last census, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the returns of the population of the parish of Wingham were, males 559, females 526, making a total of 1085 souls.

GOODNESTON,

Generally called by the name of Gunston, is the next parish south-eastward from Wingham, being usually written in ancient records, *Godwineston*, a name derived from Earl Godwine, once possessed of this estate.

GUNSTON is a very salubrious and pleasant situation, occupying a fine dry and open champaign country, comprising upland, hill, and dale. The soil is fertile, though generally of a chalky nature; the lands are, for the most part, arable, open, and without enclosures, except a few scattered among them; particularly in the vicinity of Gunston house and the village, where there is a fine growth of elms. In the village, there are about thirty houses, which, with the church, occupy the southern part, having Gunston house and park contiguous, which, although but small, is a beautiful and fascinating situation. At the northern boundary of the parish, is the hamlet of Twitham, whereof a part only stands within its limits, and beyond at Brook; Wingham intervening, is a small district of land in this parish. At the eastern extremity, stands the hamlet and street of Rolling, containing a seat, occupied, in 1800, by George Dering, esq.; and a small distance to the east, is another little district of land, entirely surrounded by the parish of Norborne. a fair is held here for cattle and pedlary yearly, on the 25th of September.

The manor of Wingham claims *paramount* over this parish, wherein there is a borough, namely, Rolling, over which it claims.

THE MANOR OF GOODNESTON, prior to the Norman Conquest, was part of the possessions of Godwine, earl of Kent, at whose death it most probably devolved to his son Harold, and, subsequent to the battle of Hastings, to the Conqueror; after this, it appears to have been held by a family, which derived its surname from that circumstance; one of whom, Thomas de Goodwyneston, held it of the archbishop, in the reign of Henry III.; and it so continued down to William de Goodneston, who did homage for the same to the Primate Warham, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. Subsequent to that period, it seems to have been divided, and the manor itself passed

into the name of Henecre, and the mansion, with the residue of the demesne lands, by Erith, daughter and heir of William Goodneston, in marriage to William Engeham, who afterwards resided here. The ancient mansion of the Edingham's, called Engeham by contraction, stood at Engeham, in Woodchurch. They divided into three branches, who settled at the latter place, Great Chart, and Goodneston. John Henecre, of Goodneston, died possessed of this manor in 1559; and in that line it continued, until Sir Thomas Engeham, in the reign of Queen Anne, alienated it to Brook Bridges, esq. of a Worcestershire family. The latter rebuilt the seat at Goodneston, and dying in 1717, was succeeded by his eldest son, Brook Bridges, esq. who, on the 19th of April, 1718, being the 4th of George I. was created a baronet. In this line the property continued; the manor, in 1820, being in the possession of Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. with the mansion, park, and appropriation of the church of Goodneston. A court baron is held for this manor.

Rolling, usually called *Rowling*, is a manor and hamlet in the eastern part of this parish, deriving its name from the borough wherein it stands. The manor, at present become absolete, was, in ancient times, the residence of a family, thence deriving its name. In the reign of Henry III. mention is made of many of this family, as benefactors to the priory of Davington. How it passed on the line, becoming extinct under Henry IV. does not appear; however, towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII. it was the property of John Adams, and sold by him to John Idley, gent. who died in 1568, and was buried in the church of this place. By John, son of the last-mentioned possessor, it was alienated to Thomas Butler, who sold the estate to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron; whose son, Sir Peter, K. B., disposed of the property to the Dickenson's; after which, it went to John Richards, gent. subsequently called Rowling; who, dying in 1661, bequeathed the estate to William Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's. In 1696, the son of the latter, bearing the same name, sold the property to Sir John Narborough, bart.; whose only sister and heir, Elizabeth, entitled her husband, Sir Thomas d'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, to this estate; after which, it descended to his son, Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. of Knowlton, called Rowling court. A series of

years have now transpired since any court was held for the latter place.

The Hospital of Harbledowne and St. John, near Canterbury, are jointly possessed of a farm and lands, at Rowling, demised to them by Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart.

Bonnington, in the south-east part of this parish, was, in former times, the property and residence of a family of that name, who possessed the same as late as the close of the reign of Edward I. It became far more eminent in aftertimes, as being the seat whence sprang the knightly family of Bois, as, from their original stock, which spread with great reputation through the eastern part of this county, having derived their descent from R. de Boys, or de Bosco, mentioned in the roll of Battle Abbey as having accompanied the Norman conqueror in his expedition to England, by whom he was munificently recompensed in possessions of the conquered Saxons. From R. de Boys, or Bosco, the property descended to John Boys, of Bonnington, in the 30th of Edward III.; whose descendant, William Boys, having purchased Fredville, in the adjacent parish of Nonington, removed thither; but, prior to his death, returned to this manor, where he died, in 1507, and was buried in the church of this place, leaving five sons and three daughters. To his eldest son, John, he bequeathed Fredville; and, to his second son, Thomas, he gave Bonnington; from the former sprang those of the line of Fredville, Hode, Holt street, Betshanger, Challock, Deal, Sandwich, St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, Denton, and of Surry; and, from the descendants of the latter, came those of Bonnington, Hith, Mersham, Wilsborough, Sevington, and Uffington; all long ago extinct, in the male line, with the exception of those of Sandwich and Wilsborough. In the descendants of Thomas Boys, esq. the second son above mentioned residing here, it continued down to Sir John Boys, who, in consequence of his loyalty and valour at Donington castle, in Berkshire, of which he was governor, being summoned by the Parliamentarians to surrender, under pain of being put to the sword, stoutly replied, that he would never abandon the castle without the king's order, or take or give any quarter; for that gallant conduct, Charles I. added to his armorial bearings *a*

crown imperial, or, on a canton azure. He died in 1664, and was buried at Goodneston, leaving three daughters, who, in 1666, sold the estate to Thomas Brome, esq.; whose son, William, alienated the same, in 1710, to Brook Bridges, esq.; whose descendant, Sir William, was possessed of this property in 1800.

On the foundation of Wingham College, by Archbishop Peckham, in 1286, he endowed the second prebend of that establishment with the tithes of the lands of Thomas de Bonyngton, in the hamlet so called in this parish.

Uffington, in the south-west part of this parish, was another seat of the Boys's, having been purchased by William Boys, esq. son of Vincent, for his residence, who died possessed of the dwelling in 1629, in whose descendants it remained till sold to the Oxenden's, in which family it continued, being the property of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. of Brome, in 1800.

Goodneston, or *Gunston*, is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church dedicated to the Holy Cross contains two aisles and two chancels, with a beacon tower at the west end. This building appears to have been erected in a great measure by the Boys's of Bonnington, about the time of Edward III. as on one side of the western door, under the steeple, appears carved in the stonework, *beate P. T. Boye adjutor isti op,* accompanied by armorial bearings, &c. In this church are monuments of the Boys's, and the Richards's of Rowling, in this parish. In the windows are stained glass representing figures and coats of arms; the pillars between the aisles are remarkably bulky, and their capitals very ancient. There are also tombs of the Goodneston's and the Engeham's; a monument of the latter family, adjoining the south or high chancel, in memory of Sir Thomas Engeham, having had for wife Priscilla Honeywood, daughter of Mrs. Anne Honeywood, who, after narrowly escaping martyrdom under Queen Mary, lived to witness 400 descendants, and died in 1621. A neat tomb is also raised for Brook Bridges, esq. who repaired and beautified this structure, and built a mansion on this estate, of which he became possessed by purchase: he died in 1717.

This church was, in former times, a chapel of ease to that of Wingham; and, when the college was there founded by Archbishop Peckham, separated from the same, and made a distinct parish, and then given to the college. It so remained till the suppression under Edward VI. when this parsonage devolved to the crown, and, although granted by lease for a term of years, it so continued until the 43d of Elizabeth, when that queen granted it to Nicholas Fortesque, esq. and John Shelbury, in fee, by a yearly rental, and payment of £13 6 8 annually to the vicar.

Those individuals passed away their interest in the same to Sir Edward Engeham of Canterbury, who, at the commencement of the reign of James I. alienated this rectory and the vicarage house of Goodneston, with the vicarage, &c. to Henry Vanner, alderman of Canterbury, who by will in 1630, augmented the salary of the curate by £6 13 4. By the heirs of the latter gentleman it was passed away to William Prude, otherwise Proude, jun. of Canterbury, who dying in 1632, it continued in his descendants, until disposed of to the Engeham's, owners of the manor of Goodneston. It was alienated by Sir Thomas Engeham, with that manor, to Brook Bridges, esq. in which family it remained in 1800.

The church is now considered as a donative, the value not being certified; in 1640 there were 170 communicants. Gabriel Richards, gent. of Rowling, by will, in 1672, bequeathed, to the use of the minister of this parish, a house and orchard, of the yearly value of £6 10.

From the last census of the population of Goodneston, as taken by order of parliament in 1821, it appeared that there were 223 males, 209 females, making a total of 432 souls.

NONINGTON.

The next parish adjoining is Nonington, that portion within the borough of Kettington and Nonington, otherwise Ratling, being in this hundred of Wingham, and the residue, comprising the boroughs of Esole and Frogham, in the lower half of the hundred of Eastry.

The soil and situation of this parish is much the same as that

of Goodneston, being a fine open champaign country, extremely dry and salubrious. It is three miles across either way, the village called Church-street, with its church, being nearly in the centre of the parish, situated in a valley, having at no great distance the seat of St. Alban's, a low situation looking up to the unenclosed lands. Near stands Esole hamlet, usually called Isill-street, and farther to the east the estate of Kettington. In the bottom, at some distance south-west from the church, is the seat of Fredville, a damp gloomy situation; and, contiguous, the little hamlets of Frogham and Holt, now called Old-street, near which is a place denominated Oxenden-den, whence the family so called are conjectured to have derived their origin. At the northern boundary of this parish is Acol hamlet, having once had owners so called, and at the western boundary is Ratling-street. This parish contains the estate of Curleswood park, commonly called Park farm, being the property of the archiepiscopal see. There is a yearly fair held in Church-street on Ascension day, for pedlary wares, &c.

Wingham Manor claims *paramount* over the greater part of this parish, and *Eastry Manor* over the residue. *Subordinate* to the former is—

The Manor of Retling, usually termed *Ratling*, adjoining Adisham in this parish, anciently held of the archbishop by a family of the same name. Sir Richard de Retling possessed this estate under Edward III. leaving Joane his heir, who, marrying John Spicer, he became entitled to the same. By Cicely, of the latter name, it passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, who, dying the 22d of Henry VI. his descendant, Edward, alienated the property to Sir John Fineux, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose son William, of Hearne, alienated it to Thomas Engeham, of Goodneston; and he by will, in 1558, gave it to his second son Edward, whose son, William, sold it to William Cowper, esq. who subsequently resided here, first created baronet of Nova Scotia, and, in 1642, raised to the baronetcy of Great Britain. His grandson, Sir William, being lord keeper of the great seal, was, by Queen Anne, appointed Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage; and subsequently, in the 4th of George I. created Earl Cowper,

in whose descendants the estate has continued. There has not been any court held for this manor for a long series of years.

Archbishop Peckham, on founding Wingham college in 1286, endowed the first subdeaconal prebend of the same, which he distinguished by the title of prebend of Retling, with the tithes, &c. which Richard de Retling and Ralph Perot held of him in Nonyngton, between the highway leading from Cruddeswolde to Nonyngtone cross, and thence to the estate of the prior of Adisham.

Old Court is an estate in this parish about one mile north from the church, anciently possessed by the Goodneston family, who took their name from their possessions in that parish. It continued uninterruptedly in that line in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. till Edith, daughter of William Goodnestone, conveyed the property in marriage to Vincent Engeham, whose son Thomas, by will, in 1558, gave it, with lands in Nonington, to his second son Edward, whose son William, in Elizabeth's reign, passed it away to Thomas Wilde, esq. descended from an ancient Chester family. Sir John Wilde, son of the latter in the time of James I. alienated it to Thomas Marsh, of Brandred, in Acrise, whose descendant, John, resided here until 1665, when he removed to Nethersole, in Wimlingswold. This estate continued in that family down to John Marsh, esq. of Chichester, in Sussex, A.D. 1800.

St. Alban's Court, formerly called in the first instance *Eswalt*, and then *Esole*, is a manor situated in the valley north-east of the church in the borough bearing that name, which, as well as another contiguous estate, called *Bedesham*, (all that now remains of that name being a grove at the back of St. Alban's house, called Beauchamp wood, wherein are many foundations of buildings at present esteemed part of St. Alban's court,) was, in the time of the Conqueror, part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, being both entered as such in Domesday Record.

On the disgrace of that proud and rapacious ecclesiastic, A.D. 1084, it came, with the residue of his estates, into the hands of the crown, when the manor of Esole, otherwise St. Alban's, appears to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini

surnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Norman despot hither, whose son of that name, earl of Albermarle, gave it, under the title of the manor of Eswelle, to the Abbot of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire; which gift King Stephen afterwards confirmed, whence it acquired the name of St. Alban's. In the 7th of Edward I. the abbot laid claim to, and was allowed, *free warren* and other liberties within this manor; subsequent to which, it remained vested in that abbey till the 30th of Henry VIII. when the abbot, with that monarch's consent, sold the whole estate to Sir Christopher Hales, Master of the Rolls. On the demise of Sir Christopher in the 33d of the above reign, his three daughters became his coheirs, when Elizabeth, wife of John Stocker, and Margaret, unmarried, sold their shares to Alexander Colepeper, who had espoused Mary, the third daughter. By Alexander it was speedily alienated to his elder brother, Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Bedgbury, who, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, sold it to Thomas Hammond, at that period residing here, being direct descendant of John Hamon, or Hammond, living at this place in the time of Henry VIII. as tenant to the Abbey of St. Alban's; who died in 1525, and was buried in the church, containing also many of his descendants. In the Hammond's this estate continued to William Hammond, of St. Alban's, who espoused Charlotte, eldest daughter of Dr. William Egerton, prebendary of Canterbury, by whom he left, William; Anthony, rector of Ivy church, and vicar of Limne; and three daughters, Anna Maria; Charlotte, married to Thomas Watkinson Payler, esq. of Reden; and Catherine. William Hammond, esq. the elder son, espoused Elizabeth, daughter of Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. by whom were issue two sons and five daughters. William Hammond continued owner of this seat and estate in 1800.

For this manor a Court Baron is held, extending over part of the borough of Wingmere, in Eleham, and over some acres of land in Barham.

Soles is a manor at the boundary of this parish, next to Barfreston, which, according to Domesday Record, constituted part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, under the general title of whose lands it stands registered. In 1084, the above dignitary having been disgraced, the king seized this

estate, which he granted to the Crevequer's, constituting the same part of that barony, being held of it by the tenure of performing ward to Dover castle. Of Hamo de Crevequer it was held by knight's service in the time of Edward I. by Richard de Rokesle, and again of him by Hamo and John de Soles, who unquestionably thence derived their name, which became extinct early in the reign of Henry IV. as, in the 4th of that king, it was in possession of Thomas Newbregge, of Fordwich. From the last mentioned family it passed to the Rutter's; and, at the commencement of Edward IV.'s reign, to the Litchfield's, whose descendant George, in the time of Henry VIII. alienated it to the Boys's, of Nonington, in which line it descended to John Boys, of Hode court, who, in the reign of Charles I. sold the property to Sir Anthony Percival, of Dover, Comptroller of the Customs of that town. It was next passed to the Harvey's, who sold it to Thompson, of Ramsgate, at whose death it went by marriage to Mr. Stephen Read, of Canterbury, who afterwards alienated it to John Fredville, esq. who was possessor of the estate in 1800. A Court Baron is held for this manor.

The Manor of Fredville is, in ancient deeds, called *Froidville*, owing to its cold situation, being, at the same time, low and watery. It was held of Dover castle, being part of the lands constituting the barony of Maminot, afterwards called, from its subsequent possessors, the barony of Saye. Under Edward I. it was held, as above specified, by John Colkin, and remained in his line till the close of the reign of Richard II. when it went by sale to Thomas Charleton, who, by fine levied the 2d of Henry IV. passed it to John Quadring, whose descendant, Thomas, leaving an only daughter Joane, she, by marriage, conveyed it to Richard Dryland. By that possessor, at the end of the reign of Edward IV. it was alienated to John Nethersole, who, by fine levied the 2d of Richard III. conveyed it to William Boys, of Bonnington, when, in 1507, the latter, by will, bequeathed this manor to his eldest son John Boys, of Fredville. His descendant, Major Boys, being a staunch loyalist, suffered much from the sequestration of his estates, and died leaving seven sons and one daughter. Two of the elder males, John and Nicholas, finding no further residence at Fredville, whereto they had become entitled, departed thence, bearing each a favorite

hawk on his fist, and became pensioners on the Charter house in London. Prior to that, however, they had, in 1673, sold the estate to Denzill, Lord Holles, from whose descendant it went to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, who, in 1745, sold it to Margaret, sister of Sir John Brooke Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, which lady, in 1750, espousing John Plumptree, esq. of Nottinghamshire, he became possessor of this property. By this union he had no issue; but, by his second wife, daughter of Philip Glover, of Lincolnshire, he had a son, named John, who married Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, of Cambridgeshire, and a daughter united to Carr Glynn, esq. He rebuilt the mansion where he resided, and dying in 1791, was succeeded by his son John Plumptree, esq. above named, who occupied the seat in 1800.

A short distance in front of Fredville house, stands a remarkable large oak, called the *Fredville oak;* which, in the time of Hasted, measured twenty-seven feet in girt, being thirty feet high; and, although having existed a succession of generations, was healthy and thriving, presenting a most majestic and venerable appearance.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church dedicated to St. Mary contains two aisles and two chancels, with a tower steeple at the north corner of the western extremity. This edifice possesses monuments of the Hammond's, the Boys's, the Trotter's, and the Wood's. In the windows were formerly shields of armorial bearings in stained glass, &c. long since destroyed. This structure formerly ranked a chapel of ease to the church of Wingham; and, on the foundation of the college by Archbishop Peckham, separated from the same, and constituted a distinct parish then vested in that institution, and so remained till the suppression. By Queen Mary, in 1558, it was granted to the archbishop; but the rectory, with the chapel of Wimlingswold, continued vested in the crown till the 3d of Elizabeth, when it was granted in exchange to the primate of Canterbury, being valued at £33; reprises to the curate £13 6 8; at which rental it has continued to be leased, and remains part of the possessions of that see.

When this church was appropriated to the college of Wingham,

a vicarage was endowed in the same, which, on the suppression of the college, was esteemed a perpetual curacy. It is not valued in the king's books. The ancient stipend paid to the curate was in 1660 augmented by Archbishop Juxon, with an additional £20; but, by the addition of a legacy, bequeathed by Mr. Boys, of the small tithes in this parish and Wimlingswold, it became, with that chapel, of the annual value of £71 6 8. In 1588 there were 235 communicants in this parish.

According to the last census of the population of Nonington, as taken by order of parliament in 1821, the returns were, males, 379; females, 351, making a total of 730 souls.

WIMLINGSWOLD.

This parish, usually called *Womenjole*, and, in the last printed census of the population in 1821, *Womenswould*, lies next to Nonington, south eastward, being a short distance northward from the east extremity of Barham Downs. The face of the country is similar to Nonington, being open and unenclosed arable land and downs; but the soil is less fertile, abounding more in chalk and stones. The village, with its church, occupies the middle of the parish; near the eastern boundary is Snowdon, where stands a hamlet and wood, named Woolwich, more commonly called Wollege; and, a little distance farther, is a down called *Three Barrow Down*, in consequence of that number of *tumuli* being apparent there; here are equally obvious remains of Cæsar's works, a portion of the continued course of the same conducting to his principal camp at Denne hill. These remains are rendered striking owing to their great extent, and the depth of the trenches continued to a vast distance; the intrenchments being varied, so as to possess all the hill between Denne-hill terrace, on the edge of Barham Downs, and the site of Nethersole house, under Snowdown. The present site was particularly well adapted for the station of Cæsar's main body; as, in consequence of its situation, it commanded the whole open conquered country, the sea on his rear, where he had left his fleet, and the forest land before him, occupied by the Britons, whence they frequently sallied to annoy his foraging parties.

It has been stated that the present elegant mansion of Denn hill was originally erected by that eminent architect, Robert

Adams, esq., being coated with stucco; since which it has been successively in the possession of several gentlemen previous to the present owner, Sir Henry Montresor, a lieutenant-general in the army. We were informed by the above gentleman, that some time back his library was destroyed by fire, which also burnt down several rooms of the mansion. They have since been newly built, and fitted up in a most elegant style. There is a very fine collection of paintings at Denn hill, chiefly consisting of the portraits of great men, among which we particularly noticed that of General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who, if we are not misinformed, acquired celebrity at Monte Video and Java. This mansion has been newly covered with a coating of beautiful patent mastic cement, or stucco, as hard and durable as stone, and, if possible, more attractive.

Among the valuable antiquities here preserved, is a richly gilded marble pooda, or Indian idol, sitting cross-legged, being of great weight. Several beautiful Roman altar monuments of marble, bearing inscriptions, and singularly curious urns of the same material, equally grace the present collection. Independent of the above are also marble sculptures, representing Dacian trophies, brought from Rome in 1754; with handsome sculptured marble brackets, found in the port of Ostia, in 1752; as well as a Roman sarcophagus of fine white marble, curiously ornamented with waved flutings. Added to the above is a very curious Egyptian figure, of the natural size, in a sitting posture, sculptured from granite, rendered smooth, and inscribed with a variety of hieroglyphic characters: neither must we omit to notice, a massive marble bust of Julius Cæsar, cut out of a solid block, encircled by a wreath, in form of a medallion, of great weight, and exquisite workmanship.

Sir Thomas Browne, comptroller and treasurer of the household of Henry VI. who owned the adjoining manor of Eythorne, obtained the grant of a fair, to be held annually at Wimlingswold, on the festival of St. Margaret the Virgin, on the 20th of July; but it is now held on Old May-day.

The Manor of Wingham claims *paramount* over it, and the borough of its own name possesses jurisdiction over the same. *The manor of Eythorne* equally claims over a portion of it.

NETHERSOLE, now called *Old Nethersole*, is an ancient dwelling, situated at no great distance from the church, which, as early as Henry III. was possessed by a family bearing that name; as by a deed dated the 38th of that king, William, son of Thomas de Nethersole, enfeoffed Richard de Wolwiche in certain lands here; and in his descendants the mansion continued in an uninterrupted succession, till John Nethersole, gent. leaving three sons, John, Stephen, and William, it became divided among them; when the whole dying without male issue, their respective shares were apportioned among their daughters and coheirs; and subsequently into various divisions, still more minute, among their heirs. Finally, Mr. Jacob Sharpe, of Canterbury, who held a share by marriage with Elizabeth, elder of the three daughters and coheirs of William Nethersole, gent. of the above city, in 1771 and 1772, purchased all the other shares of the estate, and thus became sole possessor; which, at his death, in 1774, he devised by will to his third son, Jacob Sharpe, esq. of Barham, who held the same in 1820.

PART OF THE NETHERSOLE *estate*, however, was possessed by Thomas Nethersole, esq. a younger son, who built for himself a residence in the valley, at the south-eastern boundary of the parish, which he called NETHERSOLE HOUSE, and left the same to his son, Sir Francis, who dwelt there some time; but, during the civil wars, retired to Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, where he founded and liberally endowed a freeschool. He died in 1659, and by will devised his Kentish estates to his nephew, John Marsh, of Brandred; whose descendant, John, of the Inner Temple, afterwards resided here; who, dying in 1752, bequeathed this seat, with other estates, to John Winchester, surgeon, of London. This last-mentioned person, dying possessed of the same, in 1781, left one son and a daughter, who became second wife of Sir Edward Dering, bart.; and upon his death, by the entail of the above will, it devolved to the eldest surviving son of his cousin, Capt. Henry Marsh, of the Navy, being John Marsh, esq. of Salisbury, who afterwards removed hither. In 1786, the latter alienated the property to Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Denne hill, who pulled down the mansion, being owner of the site whereon it stood, with the lands belonging to the same, in 1800.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, comprises one aisle and a lofty chancel, having a small cross sept on the north side, and a steeple at the west end. The church is long and low, having no partition in the roof, or pavement in the inside, between the aisle and chancel; the latter portion being, to all appearance, the most ancient. This structure contains monuments of the Marsh's, of Nethersole, the Levett's, the Winchester's, the Nethersole's, &c.

The church of Wimlingswold was anciently accounted a chapel of ease to that of Wingham; and, on the foundation of the college at the latter place, so frequently adverted to, separated from it, and constituted a distinct parish. Soon after, however, it was united, as regarded its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as a chapel of ease to the church of Nonington, and so continues at the present day, constituting, as it were, the same curacy; the appropriation of the parsonage being in like manner to that of Nonington, settled on Wingham college; from which the curate received a pension of £4 13 4, above all the small tithes arising in this parish. On the suppression, it was granted to the see of Canterbury, and still continues vested therein. The small tithes of this parish, with those of Nonington, were given to the minister serving the cure of these parishes, under certain restrictions, by Edward Boys, esq. of Nonington, by his will dated 1596, previously mentioned. In 1640, the number of communicants amounted to fifty-six.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish was, males 115, females 118, making a total of 233 souls.

BEKESBORNE.

This parish adjoins that of Adisham, to the west, which will be described hereafter, being member of the town and port of Hastings, in Sussex, and consequently within the liberty and jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. In ancient records, it is called *Livingsborne*, otherwise *Bekesborne*. This parish differs widely from those previously described, being situated very pleasantly amidst small enclosures, sheltered with wood, particularly to the

west, and stretching eastward to the elevated country, consisting of downs. Bekesborne is small in extent, comprising about one mile and a half in length, by half a mile in breadth; the village, with its church, stands in the valley, environed by meadow lands, on the bank of the lesser Stour river that intersects the parish, abounding with very fine trout. There are about half a dozen dwellings in this place, and the parsonage and seat whereto the Hales's removed, when Howlets fell down, in which that family resided. In the reign of Elizabeth, it was sold to Archbishop Parker, who gave it to his son for a residence, being contiguous to his palace here; when John Parker sold it to Fogge, who alienated the property to the Hales's; from whom it passed to the Baugh's. The vicarage, the ruins of the archiepiscopal palace, and Cobham court, are the vestiges of other mansions situated here, the last mentioned having occupied a site contiguous to the church. Nearer to Littleborne, and in the valley fronting the downs, stood Old Howlets; a small distance above which, on the elevated ground, is a seat erected by Mr. Baugh, commanding a lovely prospect of the adjacent country and the ocean, with Ramsgate cliffs in the distance. The soil near the vale is, generally speaking, fertile and favorable for hops, of which there are many plantations. Anterior to and during the last century, several good families resided at this place, namely, the Parker's, Contry's, Savins's, and Boys's. Three small parcels of land lie separated from this district, between which and Bekesborne, the parish of Adisham intervenes.

This parish, ranking within the liberty of the town and port of Hastings, entered in the most ancient charters of the Cinque Ports as being a member of the same, time out of mind, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the justices of the county, and subject only to those of that town and port. Until within some years back, the mayor of Hastings appointed one of the principal inhabitants of this parish to act as his deputy; but that custom is now discontinued, to the great annoyance of the natives, who are, in consequence, necessitated to journey upwards of fifty miles, in order to obtain redress in cases of emergency, so that the district, from that inconvenience, has become an ungovernable and lawless tract of country.

The Manor of Bekesborne, anciently called *Livingsborne*,

from one Levine, a Saxon, who was its possessor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and the small bourn or stream running through it, fell, after the Norman conquest, into the hands of Odo, bishop of Bayeux; under the general title of whose lands it stands registered in the survey of Domesday. On the disgrace of that ecclesiastic, this manor was confiscated to the crown, of which it was subsequently held by a family named Beke, whence the derivation of Bekes-borne; and, in the reign of Henry III. William de Beke appears, by the *Testa de Nevil*, to have held this property, called therein Bernes, then of the value of £10, in grand sergeantry, by the service of providing one ship for the king, when he should cross the seas, and a present of three marks. From the above name, this estate passed into that of Bourne; since we find Walter de Bourne its possessor, in the 37th of Edward III. who sold it to Walter Doget. By John, son of the latter, it was passed away to John Cornwallis, John Weston, and Thomas Thornbury; who, in the 5th of Henry IV. joined in the sale of this manor, &c. and the chantry adjoining, called *Bourne's chantry*, to John Browne, of Canterbury. By the last-mentioned possessor, it was alienated, the 1st of Henry VI. to William Bennet and Thomas Cadbury, who again transferred the property to Archbishop Chicheley; by whom it was conveyed to the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury; after which, Goldston, superior of that abbey, under Henry VII. rebuilt the prior's apartments, and the adjoining chapel, dedicating the latter to the annunciation and patron of that church. He also built the hall contiguous to the prior's dormitory, and all the other buildings there, with the exception of the lodge and two barns. It so continued, until the suppression, when Henry VIII. in his 32d year, granted the same, with the prior's dwelling, called Christ Church house, and all his other estates in this parish, the advowsons excepted, to Thomas Colepeper, sen. esq. of Bedgbury, to hold in capite by knight's service. By the latter, it was exchanged, three years after, for the manor of Bishopsborne, &c. with the Primate Cranmer, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual alms. Subsequent to that period, the archbishop constituted this mansion one of his palaces, whereto he made considerable additions, and was only prevented from continuing such improvements by his loss of the primacy. Archbishop Parker, who appears to

have had a great liking for this spot, intended to have enlarged and beautified this palace, but his death occurred before he could put his design into effect. During the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. this mansion was not only pillaged, but nearly demolished, by the fanatical roundheads of that time; and, in consequence, the gate-house, with a few adjoining offices, were the only vestiges left standing. After the Restoration of Charles II. those buildings were converted into a residence, and demised by the archbishop, with the demesnes of this manor, on a beneficial lease, to Robert Peckham, esq.; the house, at the close of 1800, having been much modernized. The manor of Bekesborne is retained by the archbishop in his own hands.

The gateway of the palace, which was pulled down some years back, from sordid motives, was formed of brick, and, in the front, presented the arms of Cranmer. On the interior, was a stone, upon which were sculptured the letters A.D.—T.C.—1552; and beneath the archbishop's motto, *Nosce Teipsum:* upon the gates were also the arms of Parker, and of the see of Canterbury impaling Parker.

Howlets, or *Owlets*, as it was formerly called, was an ancient seat in this parish, formerly the inheritance of the Isaac's, of the adjoining parish of Patrixborne, but how long they continued owners of the same, does not appear; however, they certainly had quitted this mansion prior to the reign of Elizabeth, as, in the 1st year of that queen, John Dorante, of this parish, was its possessor; whose descendant, of the same name, alienated it to Sir Henry Palmer, originally of Snodland, near Rochester, whose progenitors removed to Tottington, in Aylesford, and ultimately to Bekesborne. Sir Henry died here in 1611, and by will gave the seat to his son-in-law, Sir Isaac Sidley, bart. who conveyed his right in the same to his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Palmer; who, in 1620, conveyed the mansion, &c. to Sir Charles Hales, of Thanington. In the Hales's, this residence continued, until it fell down, when the family removed to another dwelling, nearer the church. At length, Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787, alienated the site of these premises, with the gardens, &c. to Isaac Baugh, esq. who erected a mansion upon the grounds, on a hill, not far from the site of the ancient structure, but within the precincts of Well, in Ickham parish.

Cobham Court is a manor situated near the church, once forming part of the possessions of the eminent family of the Cobham's, of Cobham, in this county, from whom it acquired the above appellation. John, son of Henry de Cobham, by Joane, daughter of Robert de Septvans, possessed this property under Edward III. in the 17th year of whose reign, he obtained a grant of *free warren* for this manor. His son John, Lord Cobham, died in the 9th of Henry IV. whose only daughter, Joane, died during his lifetime, leaving by her husband, Sir John de Poole, an only daughter, Joane, who, on the death of her grandfather, Lord Cobham, above mentioned, became possessed of his estates. She left an only daughter and heir, also called Joane, by her second husband, Sir Reginald Braybrooke, which child became heir to her estates, as well as the barony of Cobham, and thereby entitled her husband, Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somersetshire, to the same, in whose descendants, the Lords Cobham, they continued, till Henry Lord Cobham, being attainted, in the 1st of James I. this manor, with the residue of his estates, was forfeited to the crown. It does not appear how the property subsequently passed, but, after having been enjoyed by some intermediate owners, it went from the Palmer's to the Hales's, of Bekesborne, in which line the estate continued, in the same manner as the Howlets, previously mentioned, until it was, with this estate, sold, among others, by Sir Philip Hales, bart. in 1787, to Isaac Baugh, esq. who possessed it in 1800.

Bekesborne, otherwise *Livingsborne*, is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Bridge.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an aisle, a lofty chancel, and a small south sept, or cross chancel, having a low roofed tower at the west end. The building is very ancient, being long and narrow; and, from the smallness of its few windows, very gloomy, even at mid-day. It contains monuments of the Palmer's, Hales's, and Fogge's, as well as of many other personages, who inhabited the parish during the last century. This church appertained to the monastery of St. Gregory, having, in all probability, ranked as a portion of its original endowment by the Primate Lanfranc, at the time of the Conqueror.

It was very early appropriated to that institution, and confirmed to the priory by Archbishop Hubert, among other possessions, under Richard I. by the name of the church of St. Peter, of Lyvyngsborne. The appropriation remained part of the possessions of the priory, until the dissolution, when it was surrendered to Henry VIII. who shortly after granted it, with the site and other possessions of the priory, in exchange to the archbishop. It still continues part of the revenues of that see.

It appears, however, that the vicarage of this church was never vested in the priory, for, in the 8th of Richard II. it seems to have belonged to the abbot of Pontiniac. How long it so continued, is not handed down; but subsequently, it was part of the possessions of the archiepiscopal see, and so remains at the present day, the archbishop being patron of the same.

In the king's books, the vicarage is valued at £6, and the yearly tenths at 10s., and is now of the clear annual value of £69 12 8½. Archbishop Parker augmented this vicarage by £10 yearly, with four quarters of wheat, and eighteen of barley, to be paid every twelve months by the lessee of the parsonage. In 1588, here were eighty communicants, and in 1640, 100, it being then valued at £68, whereas the worth is now £80.

A chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in this church, in 1314, by James de Bourne, owner of the manor of Livingsborne, otherwise Bekesborne, and thence was denominated *Bourne's chantry*. The revenues of this foundation, in 1362, were given by his successor, Bartholomew de Bourne, to the hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury; and the same was confirmed to that establishment by Archbishop Sudbury, in 1375. It was, among other foundations of this description, suppressed in the 1st year of the reign of King Edward VI.

We follow Hasted in placing Bekesborne as the last parish in the hundred of Wingham; though, from what reason we are not aware, it stands, in the last census of the population made by order of Parliament, as the first parish in the hundred of Bridge and Petham. According to the Parliamentary document alluded to, taken in 1821, the numbers of inhabitants were as follow: males 162, females 149, making a total of 311 souls.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF SANDWICH.

The town of Sandwich is situated on the north-east confines of this county, about two miles from the sea, and adjoining the harbour bearing the same name, through which the Stour flows in a northerly direction, to the ocean at Pepperness. Sandwich ranks one of the principal Cinque Ports, whereof the liberty extends over it, and it is within the jurisdiction of the justices of its own corporation.

The town, in former times, had several members appertaining to it, called the ancient members of the port of Sandwich; being Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Deal; whereas, in more recent charters, the members specified are Fordwich incorporated, and the noncorporated members of Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Stonar, Sarre, all in this county; and Brightlingsea in Sussex: of later years, however, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar, have been separated from it; Deal, from having been in 1699 incorporated with the charter of a separate jurisdiction, in the boundaries whereof, Walmer is included; and Stonar having, by a decision in the court of King's Bench, in the year 1773, been adjudged within the jurisdiction of the county at large.

The origin of this port, as previously remarked, was in consequence of the decay of that of Richborough. It was first called Lundenwic, from being the entrance to the port of London, for such it was, on the sea coast, which name it retained until the Danes supplanted the Saxons; when, in consequence of its sandy situation, it derived the appellation of Sandwic, in old Latin *Sabulovicum*, (or the sandy town,) and in lapse of time, by change of language, Sandwich.

Where the town now stands, it is supposed, in the time of the Romans, and prior to the decay of the haven or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered by that water which constituted the bay, being so extensive that it is said to have overflowed beyond this place, on one side, nearly to Ramsgate cliffs, and on the other, five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of

land whereon Stonar and Sandwich were subsequently erected, and reaching thence to the æstuary, which then flowed up between the isle of Thanet and the mainland of this county.

Under the reign of the Saxons, the haven and port of Richborough, the most frequented of any in this part of Britain, began to decay, being entirely abandoned by the sea at this place, yet still leaving sufficient water to form a commodious port at Sandwich. This, in process of time, became in like manner, the resort for shipping, and rose to a flourishing harbour in the room of Richborough, from which period the Saxon fleets, as well as those of the Danes, sailed for this port. From that date Richborough is no more spoken of by ancient authorities, so that we may infer the port of Sandwich, and the foundation of the town, then took place.

Some time after the establishment of the Saxons in Britain, and the first time mention it made of this place as a port, occurs in the life of St. Wilfred, archbishop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus; wherein it is stated that the primate in question, and his company, *prospere in portum Sandwich, atque suaviter pervenerunt,* happily and pleasantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich; which occurred about the year 665 or 666, being 200 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this island. At the period of the Danish incursions and ravages, many of the leading transactions took place here, the port becoming so much frequented that the biographer of Queen Emma styles it the most famous of all the British ports: *Sandwich qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus.*

From the origin of this town, the property of the same was vested in the successive monarchs who reigned over this country, and so continued till Ethelred in 979 gave it as the lands of his inheritance, to Christ church in Canterbury, free from all secular service, and fiscal tribute, except the repelling of invasions, and the reparations of bridges and castles. On the accession of Canute, that prince completed the building of Sandwich; when, having the whole realm at his disposal, as possessing the country by conquest, he by charter, under the date 1023, gave this spot, with the profits of the water on either side of the stream, for the support of the above church, and the maintenance of the monks therein.

From that time, Sandwich rapidly increased in consequence

and population; and, owing to the utility of its haven, and the service rendered by the shipping thereof, was held in such high repute as to be made one of the principal Cinque Ports.* Under Edward the Confessor, Sandwich contained 307 houses, and ranked as a hundred within itself; it continued increasing, as appears from Domesday record, anno 1080, where it is entered under the title of lands appertaining to the archiepiscopal see, as well as in part the possessions of the bishop of Bayeux, where mention is made of the manor of Gollesberge, as follows:

"*In Estrei hundred, in Sanduuic, the archbishop has thirty-two houses, with plats of land belonging to this manor,* (viz. Gollesberge) *and they pay forty-two shillings and eight pence; and Adeluuold has one yoke, which is worth ten shillings.*"

Those houses, with all the liberties possessed by the bishop of Bayeux, in Sandwich, had been given by him to Christ church, such gift being confirmed, in the year 1075, by William the Conqueror, his brother.

* Although we have previously made mention of the Cinque Ports, the following account will still further tend to elucidate their antiquity, privileges, &c.:

The jurisdiction of the cinque ports is very ancient and extensive; their endowment, with the privileges and immunities which they still enjoy, is of so remote an origin, that no authentic records are preserved concerning the same; they have, however, been repeatedly allowed and confirmed by royal grants and charters, and are holden as prescriptive rights. Dover, Sandwich, and Romney are mentioned in Domesday book, but Hastings and Hythe were added by William I.; and the ancient towns of Winchelsea and Rye are said to have been annexed before the reign of King John. According to this account, the term Cinque Ports might seem to have been bestowed upon them, either by the Conqueror, or one of his early successors; but no such circumstance has been noticed in history, nor any account preserved in the records, or recited in either of the numerous charters whereby different sovereigns have confirmed and enlarged the privileges of this distinguished body. At the same time it is remarkable that the Romans built five principal stations, or watchtowers, upon this southern coast of Britain; and there may be some ground for supposing that the establishment of the cinque ports originated with them. That these ports, both at the time of their being incorporated, and for many centuries afterwards, were deemed of great importance to the safety of the country in general, and on that account so remarkably distinguished and highly privileged, is unquestionable. They were, in fact, the keys of the kingdom, and their ships constituted its whole naval force, so that both in times of peace and war, the cinque ports ranked high in political importance. In peace they formed a nursery for seamen; for here, and here only, was the rendezvous of the maritime trength, however inconsiderable, of the country. In war, when the exigences

Henry II. subsequently granted to the monks full enjoyment of all those liberties and customs in this town, which they had possessed in the time of his grandfather Henry; namely, the port and toll, with all maritime customs on both sides of the water, that is to say, from Eadburgate unto Marksflete, with the ferry across, and that no one should possess any right there except the monks and their domestics.

Sandwich, in consequence of such continued privileges, and the advantages derived from the resort of strangers to its harbour, rapidly increased in wealth and population; and, notwithstanding, in the year 1217, being the 2d of Henry III. great part of this place was burnt by the French, the damage appears to have been repaired, in consequence of the favors bestowed upon it by various kings, in consideration of services continually rendered to the nation at large, by the shipping of this port. The first favor of the above prince was in the 2d of his reign, when he not only confirmed all previous customs, &c. but added the further grant of a market and port, and two years after, the custom of taking 2d. for each cask of wine received into the harbour.

of the state demanded assistance, they were engaged to fit out fifty-seven ships, and supply their complement of twenty-one men and a boy to each vessel, who were to attend the king's service for fifteen days, at the expense of the ports, and as much longer as their services were required, on being remunerated by the crown.

Each of the ports had annexed to or incorporated with it, some of the adjacent towns, denominated limbs or members, and taxed or assessed together with that Cinque Port to which they respectively belonged; they also assisted in providing and equipping their quota of shipping for the public service. Thus Margate, as before mentioned, is deemed one of the limbs or members of Dover; and Fordwich, Deal, Ramsgate, Reculver, Sarr, Stonar, and Walmer, are annexed to Sandwich, and participate in the privileges of that port. The Cinque Ports, with their members, form together one incorporation. The principal officer or chief magistrate of each being termed a mayor (with the single exception of *Seaford*, where he is called Bailiff,) who is annually elected in the same manner as in other towns corporate; and the mayor and two jurats, or assistants, rank as justices of the peace. The several ports being under the superintendence of one chief officer, who is styled Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Chancellor of the same, as well as Governor or Chief Constable of Dover Castle; a situation of such high trust and dignity, that it has always been held by a person of the greatest distinction, and sometimes even by a prince of the blood royal. The Lord Warden holds his court of *Lode Manage* at Dover, for

In the 18th of Edward I. the convent of Christ church gave in exchange for other lands, to Eleanor, queen of that monarch, all their rights, &c. at Sandwich, excepting their houses and keys, with a free passage in the haven in the small boat called the VEREBOAT, and free liberty for themselves and their tenants to purchase and sell toll-free, which the king confirmed the same year; and moreover, by way of favoring this town, placed the staple of wool therein for some time. The ferry above mentioned was afterwards granted by succeeding princes, to different individuals, till Edward III. in his 24th year, gave it to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital, with whom it subsequently continued.

The exception in regard to the staple of wool, &c. was found so extremely prejudicial and inconvenient, that Edward III. in his 38th year, gave other lands in Essex in exchange for all the

the appointment of skilful and experienced pilots, to conduct ships into the ports upon the coast. These are divided into classes, and their duty extends to Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate; there being, by an Act of parliament passed in the reign of King George I. fifty pilots at Dover, fifty at Deal, and thirty in the isle of Thanet.

There are also holden, a court of *Shepway*, for swearing into office the Lord Warden; a court of Admiralty, of which the jurisdiction extends to the mouth of the Thames; a court of Chancery for the Cinque Ports; and a court of *Guestling*, or Brotherhood, connected with the Admiralty, and having some analogy to the establishment of the Trinity House in London.

The office of the Lord Warden requires, on the one hand, that he should direct and enforce the performance of the duties of these ports; and on the other, superintend the conservation and maintenance of their privileges, among which are the following:

The inhabitants, or, as they are always designated in the royal charters, the BARONS of the Cinque Ports, are exempt from all taxes and tolls; have a power to compel all who reside within their boundaries to plead in their courts; may punish all offences committed within their jurisdiction, and all murderers and fugitives from justice, and foreigners as well as natives who are convicted of theft. Each port may have a pillory, and a tumbrel, or *duckingstool*, for the punishment of scolding or brawling women, and other transgressors; to enjoy the power of raising mounds or banks in any man's land, to prevent incursions and breaches of the sea; and the right to convert to their own use all lost goods and strayed cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day; to have right of common, and to cut down timber and trees growing thereon; to convert to their own use, all such goods and merchandise as may be found floating on the sea-shore, thrown out of ships in a storm, and also those driven on shore when no wreck or ship is in sight: that the ports respectively shall be guilds or fraterni-

rights, &c. of Christ church in this port and town; after which, Richard II. in his 1st year, removed the staple for wool from Queenborough, where it had been for some time, to the town of Sandwich.

During the whole of this period, that is to say, from the conquest to Richard II. this port was the receptacle of all the royal fleets, and constantly visited by the successive monarchs, who embarked and returned hither from France. Sandwich, in consequence, became so eminent, that it had increased to between 800 and 900 houses, and was divided into three parishes; there were also of able mariners belonging to the navy of this port above 1500, so that, when it was required, the mayors, on receiving the king's letters, furnished at the charge of the town fifteen sail of armed ships of war, which so incessantly annoyed the

ties, with the franchises of *Court Leet* and *Court Baron*; also to have a power of assembling and holding a port *mote*, or *parliament*, for the Cinque Ports; to punish infringers of their privileges, make by-laws, and hear appeals from inferior courts; and that their *barons* have the privilege of *supporting the canopies over the heads of the king and the queen at the coronation*; receiving the said canopies and the staves thereof, for their fee.

Great and important as many of their privileges appear, especially those which relate to their exclusive and peculiar jurisdiction, and the administration of justice and cognizance of offences (the power of life and death being thus vested in the magistracy of Sandwich, as well as the rest of the barons of the Cinque Ports) it has been asserted that only one instance stands upon record of the exercise of such authority here, namely, in the case of an inhabitant of Ellington, near Ramsgate, who was tried at Sandwich, convicted of the murder of his wife, and suffered death accordingly. But this is probably a mistake; for we find amongst other complaints made by the Corporation, when the accumulation of sand threatened the destruction of the port of Sandwich, and blocked up the mouth of the river, that it was urged that, as barons of the Cinque Ports, they possessed the power of inflicting the punishment of death upon such offenders as were convicted of capital crimes; but that they were likely to be deprived of that privilege, by the river being no longer of sufficient depth to allow of *drowning* malefactors, according to ancient custom!

Whether there was yet a sufficient quantity of water remaining to admit of the use of the *duckingstool* before alluded to, or whether the good women of Sandwich no longer required, or no longer submitted to that discipline, does not appear. At all events, it is a *remarkably still* town, and perhaps that circumstance may be attributed partly to the terror of such a machine, and such an authority vested in the hands of their lords and masters, which may account for there being less noise amongst the females here than in some other places.

French, that they in return made it a constant object of their vengeance. We therefore find, that in the 16th of Henry VI. French forces landed, and plundered the inhabitants, which they repeated in the 35th of the same reign. Those partial depredations, however, not effectually answering their purpose, Charles VIII. of France, in order to complete the destruction of this place, despatched 4000 men, who, having landed during the night, after a long and sanguinary battle, gained possession of the town, which they wasted with fire and sword, and butchered the major part of the inhabitants; to add to those misfortunes, it was again ransacked during the same reign by the earl of Warwick.

Edward IV. to shield Sandwich from any future attacks of this nature, new walled, moated, and fortified the same with bulwarks, contributing for their maintenance £100 yearly out of the custom-house dues of this port. That gift, united with the industry and endeavours of the merchants frequenting this harbour, the excellence of which in heavy gales or contrary winds, when ships, endangered from the breakers or the Goodwin sands, were afforded a safe retreat, soon restored the town to a flourishing state, insomuch so, that prior to the close of that reign, the receipt of the customs amounted to £17,000, the town possessing ninety ships, and more than 1500 sailors.

Such an enviable state of prosperity, however, did not long continue; as, in the reign of Henry VII. the river Stour, or as it was anciently called the Wantsume, so rapidly decayed, as to leave on either shore, at low water, a considerable quantity of salts, which prompted Cardinal Archbishop Moreton, who possessed the major part of the adjoining lands, to enclose and wall them near and about Sarre. This example was imitated from time to time, by various owners of adjoining lands, whereby the stream being deprived of its wonted course, the haven experienced the defalcation which tended to hasten its decay. However, even so late as the first year of Richard III. vessels still sailed up this haven, as high as Richborough, since it appears from the corporotion books of Sandwich, that, during the above year, the mayor ordered that a Spanish ship, lying on the outside of Richborough, should be removed. In the Itinerary of Leland, we find the following description of this town:

"Sandwich, on the farther side of the ryver of Sture, is neatly welle walled, where the town standdeth most in jeopardy of enemies. The residew of the town is diched and mudde waulled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii paroche chyrches, of the which sum suppose that St. Marie's was sumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of White Freres, and an hospital without the town, fyrst ordened for maryners desesid and hurt. Ther is a place where monkes of Christ Church did resort, when they were lords of the towne. The caryke that was sonke in the haven, in Pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven, and gether a great bank. The grounde self from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid Sanded Bay."

The foundering of this great ship of Pope Paul IV. in the mouth of the port, thus preventing the free course of the waters as before, owing to mud and sand accumulating round the wreck, with the innings of the lands on either side the stream, produced such fatal effects that, in the time of Edward VI. the haven was in a manner destroyed, and the navy and mariners so reduced as to be of no account; while the dwellings then inhabited did not exceed 200, the occupants being greatly impoverished, and the yearly customs had so diminished, that there was scarcely sufficient received to defray the customer's fee. Two commissions were in consequence granted, the one in the 2d of Edward VI. and the other in the 2d of Elizabeth, for examining the state of the haven, and making reports thereof. In consequence of the former, a new cut was commenced by one John Rogers, which undertaking was speedily abandoned, though traces of the canal are still visible between Sandwich and Sandowne castle; and the result of the latter was, that the intended cut would be productive of no utility or beneficial effect. Whether the two reports above referred to, were the occasions of no further progress being made in this work, and the restoration of the haven, or that the then difficulty of collecting so large a sum as £10000, which Elizabeth, at the period in question, could by no means disburse, we cannot for a certainty declare, however, so it proved that nothing further was undertaken in the same.*

* An act of Parliament was obtained, June 1825, to widen and deepen the river Stour, from Canterbury to Sandwich, and thence to cut a canal to communicate with the sea near Sandown castle. This important undertaking was commenced, but no great progress made in the same.

The haven being thus abandoned by Queen Elizabeth, and soon becoming almost useless, excepting for craft of small burthen, the town must have fallen to entire decay, had it not been once more raised, in some measure, to great wealth and prosperity. This flourishing state was occasioned by the religious persecutions in Brabant and Flanders, and also communicated to the several European Protestant countries by the establishment of manufactories of paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable articles peculiar to Flanders and France, until then, in vain, attempted to be produced elsewhere. The persecuted workmen resorted in bodies to London, afterwards selecting their situations with great judgment, and distributing themselves, with the queen's licence, throughout England, so as not to incommode one another. The manufacturers in serges, flannels, and baize, in particular, chose Sandwich, thereby having an easy communication with the metropolis, &c. as well as a facility of exporting goods to the continent. The number appointed for this place by letters patent, was twenty-five householders, each being accounted at twelve persons, with the requisite number of servants for carrying on the manufactures, the whole amounting to 406 persons, there being only eight masters in the several trades. A body of gardners equally found the nature of the soil near this place very favorable for the cultivation of esculent plants, and there established themselves, to the great advantage of the town, by the increase of inhabitants and employing of the poor. The landholders also increased their rentals, and the money disbursed by those of the town and neighbourhood for vegetables, in lieu of being spent at a distance for such articles, retained the circulating medium within the boundaries of this district. The growth of vegetables, proving extremely abundant, quantities were in like manner conveyed at an easy rate to London, and thence dispersed to adjacent parts of the kingdom. The strangers in question, by industry and prudence, notwithstanding obstructions, arising from the jealousy of the native tradespeople, and the avarice of the corporation, soon rose to a very flourishing condition.

In 1565, being the 8th of Elizabeth, it appears, from returns made, that there were 420 households, whereof 290 were English, and 129 Walloons; seven persons wanting habitations, namely, three merchants, one scrivener, two surgeons, and one master of

fence. In the coasting trade and fisheries, there were employed nine crayers, from fourteen to twenty-four tons; five boats, from six to ten tons; three hoys, from twenty to forty tons; and only sixty-two sailors.

The foreigners increased so rapidly that, in 1582, there were 351 Dutch settlers in Sandwich, exercising fifty-nine trades; and, notwithstanding the haven had further decayed, the trade, popularity, and wealth of the place, had greatly augmented. In this state the town remained, till the reign of James I. when the customs netted £2296 per annum; but, in consequence of that monarch establishing the company of merchant adventurers, and appropriating to that body the traffic to Germany, the low countries, &c. Sandwich again fell to decay; for, although the descendants of the Dutch and Walloons continued here, they relinquished their manufactories, and associated with the inhabitants in the occupations commonly followed in the town. Sandwich, therefore, although augmented in the number of its dwellings and inhabitants, yet, being deprived of the profits resulting from the former manufactories, and the repute derived therefrom, in process of time, dwindled down to the same state of obscurity as other insignificant country towns. We cannot better illustrate this subject, than by quoting the remarks of L. Fussell, esq. contained in his Journey round the East Coast of Kent, where he says, at p. 128,—

"The town of Sandwich, whether considered as a sea-port, to which title it has lost almost all pretensions, or with reference to the number of its inhabitants, which, notwithstanding the diminution of its ancient importance, is estimated at nearly 7000, exhibits, perhaps, less appearance of commerce, or manufactures, or amusement, or gaiety, than any other town of equal size in the kingdom. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to convey any adequate idea of the contrast which is here afforded to the crowded streets and busy *hum* which usually characterise a maritime town; the contrast between Sandwich, before the destruction of its harbour and port, and its present state, where dulness seems to have established an undisturbed reign. It would scarcely give too high a colouring to the picture, if a walk through this ancient town were compared to the solemn sadness of a visit to Herculaneum or Pompeia. At present, besides its narrow but well-paved streets, its decayed walls and

gates, its dismal and dilapidated churches, and the narrow channel of the Stour, into which a few small vessels only find a passage from the sea, now at two miles' distance, little remains to supply materials for description; but the figure which Sandwich makes in the page of history will abundantly supply that deficiency by the numerous events recorded of her condition in the days that are past."

Sandwich was first incorporated by Edward III. by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalitie of the town and port of Sandwich; previous to which, they were privileged under the titles of barons, as at that time, with all such liberties as had been accorded by Edward the Confessor and subsequent kings. By that incorporation, this place continued to be governed, till Charles II. in his 36th year, granted a new charter, which, not having been enrolled in Chancery, an information *quo warranto* was exhibited against the Corporation; it was, in consequence, agreed to surrender up the charter to the king, when a new one was immediately accorded. The latter instrument, together with another charter of James II. having been forced upon the Corporation, because made subservient to the purposes of those princes, were annulled by the latter monarch, in his 4th and last year; after which, the Corporation acted under its former charter, granted in the 36th of Charles II. whereby it was made to consist of a mayor and twelve jurats, who are *ex officio* justices of the peace. The mayor or his deputy is coroner, as well as the returning officer, at the election of members, to serve in parliament. All ordinances, decrees, &c. are made by the whole corporate body, in the Guildhall, at a common assembly, convened by the sound of a horn. There are two annual assemblies of this kind, one on the first Monday after St. Andrew's feast, to elect a mayor; and the other on the ensuing Thursday, for choosing inferior officers; occasional meetings of the Corporation are also convened at the discretion of the mayor. The court of sessions and gaol delivery, at which all freemen are invited to attend, used to be held every quarter, but now only take place half yearly. A court of record is uniformly held at the petty sessions, being a monthly adjournment of the general sessions. Courts of conscience and piepowder were anciently held here, but have long been discontinued.

The mayor carries a black wand in his hand, as a badge of

office, the same as at Fordwich, a member of this port; probably for some delinquency, anciently committed by the mayor of this town, since all the other ports and their members corporate bear white wands. There are twelve jurats, exclusive of the mayor, selected from the common councilmen by the united body corporate. Here is also a steward and recorder, usually a barrister, appointed at a court of record; a town clerk, chosen for life; a deputy recorder, to hold his office during the recorder's pleasure: the mayor, his deputy, the jurats, recorder, and his deputy, are all justices of the peace. There is a land and a water treasurer, two serjeants at mace, &c. such officers being chosen annually. The fair, held the 4th December, being Old St. Clement's day, and two market days ensuing, is for the sale of drapery, haberdashery, shoes, hardwares, &c.: the markets are held Wednesdays and Saturdays weekly. It possesses the grant of pleading and being impleaded; it has a common seal, and power of purchasing and holding lands, &c. not exceeding £200 per annum, with a *non obstante* to the statute of mortmain. It has the privilege of a large and small silver mace, together with other immunities, &c. enjoyed by all other corporate bodies within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The Arms of the town and port of Sandwich are those of the Cinque Ports, namely, *Per pale, gules and azure, three demi lions, passant guardant, or, conjoined in pale, to as many hulks of ships argent.*

A court of requests for recovering small debts in Sandwich and the adjacent parishes was established by an act of the legislature, in 1786; all fines and forfeitures not appropriated by the act appertain to the Corporation.

The Liberties of this corporate body were perambulated by Sir Stephen de Penchester, warden of the Cinque Ports at the close of the reign of Henry III. who visited Sandwich, when he was attended, for this especial purpose, by the mayor and commonalty, convened by sound of the common horn.

The Town of Sandwich is five miles distant from Deal, over the Sandowns, by the horse road, and seven by the coach road, through Ham and Finglesham; twelve miles from Dover and Canterbury, six from Ramsgate, and nine from Margate. It seems to have been originally built upon a point of land, abandoned by the receding waters of the *Portus Rutupinus*,

now extending along the southern shore of the Stour, which, from this place to the sea, is denominated Sandwich haven. The town communicates with Stonar and the Isle of Thanet, by means of a bridge, which may be drawn up for the benefit of such craft as have masts. It was first built by act of Parliament, in 1755, and again reconstructed with great improvements, the same being vested in the mayor and Corporation, who receive all tolls collected for passing over the same. Owing to the lowness of the situation, having once formed the bed of the sea, bounded on one side by the present haven, and wet marshes on the other, this town is far from healthy, or even agreeable as a place of residence. Its form displays an oblong square; the houses being old, and the streets little better than lanes, and ill adapted not only for carriages, but horses, with the exception of High street, which is broad and better built. Sandwich was anciently divided into eight wards, for the purpose of defence, in each of which were two constables; but, from the year 1437, there have been twelve wards, over which a juror presides, nominating his constable and deputy constable. This town contains three parishes; and there were, formerly, four churches, though at present there are only three, namely, St. James's, which stood in the western part of the town, but desecrated in the reign of Edward VI. The existing churches are St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's; besides which, there are three places of worship for dissenters. The Presbyterians having also a meeting house in the corn market, as well as the Baptists, the Methodists, having also a chapel in Lucksboat street.

At the entrance of Sandwich, from Canterbury, stands the Grammar School; in the centre of the town, near St. Peter's church, is the market, and to the south, the cattle and fish markets, adjoining which is the town hall, erected in 1579. The Custom-house near the quays is under the control of a collector and other officers. A considerable portion of the walls still remains, erected in the reign of Edward IV. particularly to the north and west, the other sides being defended only by a rampart and ditch. Some years back there were five gates; but, in 1784, that of Canterbury was taken down; those still remaining are Woodnesborough, Sandowne, Newgate, and Fisher's gates; two of the above having, in former times, borne the appellations of St. Mary and St. Ive's gates. Sandowne gate was erected,

Drawn by G. Shepherd.

Engraved by R. Winkles

KENT.

and the bridge repaired, at the charge of Sir Henry Furnese, bart. in 1766; mention is also made of St. David's gate, in front of which was the barbican; and also Fryer's gate, which stood at one end of the corn market leading to the Carmelite monastery, which, however, seem to have been gates within the walls of the town.

On the right and left of the entrance gate are two barrows placed at equal distances from the road, and supposed to be of Roman origin; many vestiges of antiquity have also been dug up, of which some of the most curious and valuable were preserved in the very interesting collection of Mr. Boys, the learned and indefatigable historian of Sandwich.

A balance bridge was constructed in 1762, over the river Stour, close to the town, forming the entrance to the Isle of Thanet, which, viewed from the gate of Sandwich, lies stretched out in a perfect level beneath the eye for several miles: the white cliffs near Ramsgate, and the eminences north-east of that town, constituting the boundaries of the horizon.

In 1787 an act passed for new paving, lighting, &c. Sandwich, which was speedily carried into effect, whereby many inconveniences that before existed were remedied. The town is but ill supplied with water, as the springs, which lay high, fill the wells with very indifferent water; however, in all directions, at a depth of from forty to fifty-eight feet, there is a *stratum* of flint, which, being penetrated by the borer, yields a copious supply of fresh water. The other supplies are from the haven and delf, being an artificial canal raised in some parts above the level of the soil, through which it runs, having been constructed in the time of Edward I. in order to supply the inhabitants with water. This commences at a place called the roaring gutter, when the water running through the town, discharges itself into the haven, near Canterbury gate, being kept clean at the expense of the corporation. In 1621 a licence was accorded to John Garson, esq. of London, to erect waterworks, and convey water in pipes for the benefit of this place; who, accordingly, set up a watermill, but dying before the undertaking was completed, the design was abandoned.

From what we have previously stated, there were, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 307 inhabited dwellings; at the taking of Doomesday survey, 383; while under Richard II. the

number had increased to 800. Subsequently, in consequence of the misfortunes to which this place was subjected, it was so diminished under Edward VI. that the dwellings did not exceed 200; while, in the 8th of Elizabeth, there were 420 households, and some persons standing in need of dwellings. In 1689 the number of persons assessed for the poll tax amounted to 1447; and, in 1776, within the walls of Sandwich there were 562 houses, and 2213 inhabitants; while, from the last census of the population in 1821, the numbers were, males 1326; females 1586, making a total of 2912 souls.

The soil in the environs of Sandwich to the east, consists of a deep sandy loam, which land was, by the Dutch settlers, appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables, having been the first regular gardens established for the supply of the public markets in this kingdom; the lands to the south consist of a deep rich mould, being highly fertilized by manure from the town.

The Haven of *Sandwich* commences at the town, and gives name to the river Stour, hence to the mouth of the stream at Pepperness. The efforts of the corporation and inhabitants for the preservation of the port were at various periods strenuous and frequent, from the reign of Richard III. to the present time. So late as 1705, under Queen Anne, commissioners were despatched to make a survey for a new haven, who reported, that such a harbour might be of general advantage to the public, but no further steps were taken. Petitions were then presented in 1763, praying for a new haven near the Downs; and there it rested till the year 1744, when an address was ordered by Parliament to be presented to the king, that he would be pleased to depute proper persons to inspect the port, in order to ascertain whether a more commodious harbour might not be constructed from Sandwich into the Downs near Sandown castle, fit for the reception of merchantmen and ships of war. It was then resolved by the House, that such a port might be made, and prove of infinite advantage to the navy of England, by preserving vessels in distress, refitting them, as well as rescuing the lives of seamen; while, in war time, it would prove a means of keeping Dunkirk in check, guarding the mouth of the river, and protecting the country from any hostile attacks. An estimate was, in consequence, made of the expenditure required, which was placed at £389,168,

exclusive of the land necessary to be purchased; the projected plan, however, fell to the ground, in consequence of the expensive war then carrying on, by this country, against the united forces of France and Spain.

Subsequent to the above period, counter petitions were forwarded to the legislature, wherein it was stated, that a more commodious harbour might be formed at or near Ramsgate, when representations were made from Sandwich, that, in the event of piers being extended into the sea at Ramsgate, the mouth of Sandwich harbour must inevitably become choked up, by preventing the course of the Stour into the ocean, whereby not only the trade of this town would be annihilated, but the lands between Sandwich and Canterbury completely submerged. Parliament, however, gave the preference to Ramsgate, when an act was passed for that purpose, together with another for cleansing, amending, and preserving the haven of Sandwich, in the 22d of Geo. II. A.D. 1749. By the above act, in order to quiet the opposition set forth by this town, an annual sum of £200 was granted from the dues of Ramsgate harbour, in furtherance of the latter purpose, which sum is now blended among the other revenues of the corporation of Sandwich. This act, however, as well as another in 1765, was repealed by another act passed in 1792 for the further maintenance and improvement of Ramsgate harbour, whereby provision was made for cleansing and preserving the port of Sandwich, &c.; yet, in spite of such endeavour, and every other support given in order to preserve this port, it is now of small account, and seems every year hastening to final ruin.

The exports from the haven of Sandwich are at present confined to the produce of the neighbouring country, and the imports mostly consist of goods for the supply of the shops, &c. For this purpose many hoys sail to and from London, while a few vessels of greater burthen sometimes undertake voyages to Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. This port having in ancient times been the resort of our kings who sailed hence to the continent, many remarkable transactions must necessarily have taken place from the earliest periods to the time of its decay in the reign of Elizabeth; but, as those occurrences are intimately connected with general history, it would be superfluous here to enter into a recapitulation of the same.

In 1597 and 1635, the plague raged in this town, which continued on the latter occasion with great violence for nearly two years; as, on the 12th of March, 1637, we find that 78 houses were visited with that calamity, and 188 persons infected; in the June following, 24 dwellings were shut up, containing 103 persons, while, from July to October, in St. Clement's parish, ten were buried weekly who died of the plague. In 1643 the same affliction occurred, when 109 houses were infected containing 164 persons. On the 27th of November, 1703, a terrible storm occurred in the morning, when the damage sustained in Sandwich amounted to upwards of £3000.

The Cinque Ports, with their two ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea, return members usually styled *barons, to parliament,* the first return found upon record having been in the 42d of the reign of Edward III. The election of barons of the parliament was formerly made in Sandwich by the mayor, jurats, and resident freemen, when four of the jurats, or leading inhabitants, were put in election, and the two having the greater number of votes were returned by the mayor. The election is now in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, as well nonresident as inhabiting within the port, and not receiving alms. The lord warden formerly claimed the nomination of a baron to parliament in each cinque port; that right, however, was not recognized in Sandwich, and expressly put an end to by an act of the 2d of William and Mary. Each baron was allowed 2s. per day for his wages, with some few alterations, namely, in 1544 the allowance was only 1s. 6d.; and, from 1576, to the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, 4s., about which period it seems to have entirely ceased at Sandwich.

Edward, son of Sir Sydney Montagu, youngest son of Sir Edward, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire, was, in the 12th of Charles II. for delivering up the English fleet during the usurpation, on the 12th July, 1660, created Baron Montagu, of St. Neots, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and *Earl of Sandwich.*

As early as the reign of Henry II. there existed an eminent family named De Sandwich, which doubtless derived its appellation from this place. The members of this line were intrusted with the most important offices in the state, and possessed manors and lands of great value, many having been of knightly degree; and, as appears by records of those times, continued to

flourish in this county from the above reign to the close of that of Richard II. after which it appears the line became extinct. Edward I. summoned by his writs, in the 1st year of his reign, several of the gentry and their wives to be present at his and his queen's coronation, from the counties of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Sussex, Hertfordshire, and Kent; and, in the last, was one directed thus: *Radulpho de Sandwico et consorti sue.* Towards the close of that prince's reign, Sir John de Sandwich married Agnes, one of the four daughters of Sir Hamon de Crevequer, lord of Folkstone, who, in right of his wife, became possessor of Folkstone. His son left an only daughter, named Julian, who espoused Sir John de Segrave, when the latter, in her right, became entitled to that barony.

In the above reigns, and nearly to the time of the dissolution of religious houses, many of the name of Sandwich flourished among the clergy; but, as it generally occurred, that those entering the religious profession relinquished their family surname, and adopted that of their natal place, it seems most probable they had no connexion with the above family with the exception of one, namely, Henry de Sandwich, raised to the see of London anno 1262, who died in 1273. Many distinguished families have at various times been established in this town, whose descents may be found in the Heraldic Visitation of Kent in the year 1619, where we find the names of the *Finch's,* of Eastwal: the *Huffam's,* otherwise *Hougham's,* of Ash; the *Menne's,* of Sandwich; the *Thomson's,* of Kenfield in Petham; and the *Trippe's,* of Wingham, under which several parishes further accounts may be seen.

In the British Museum, MS. No. 2230, are several Kentish pedigrees, continued from the Heraldic Visitation, anno 1619, to the year 1663; among which we find the Manwood's, Iden's, Alday's, Peke's, Wood's, Finch's, and Menne's, all recorded as being of Sandwich.

Henry Cowfield, a German, in 1272, founded a *priory in the town of Sandwich* for the Carmelite fraternity, subsequently, from the colour of their habit, called the white friars; the endowment, however, proving insufficient, Raynold, or more properly speaking, William Lord Clinton, in the 20th of Edward the First, proved a much greater benefactor, and was, in after times, regarded as sole founder of that institution, which had, subse-

quently, several benefactors towards its reedification. The Carmelite monasteries and churches were in general spacious and stately, this at Sandwich possessing the privilege of affording sanctuary to criminals. Within the cemetery many principal inhabitants of this place were buried, independent of the members of the house. No further mention is made of this establishment until the dissolution of monasteries under Henry VIII. The seal formerly used by the abbots of this priory is still preserved, with those of the corporation of Sandwich, being of copper, of an oval form, whereon appear *a patriarchal cross, sable, with a key on either side, in the centre of one side a crescent, in the other a star of six points, and in the segment of a circle, at the foot of the cross, a cross patee ;* the inscription in ancient characters runs thus : S. Johannis Patriarche Jerusalem. This priory was, in the 32d of the above reign, granted under the title of *le Whitefryers*, near Sandwich, with the church bells, and all messuages in the town, to Thomas Arderne, gent. of Faversham, to hold of the king *in capite*. Subsequent to that period, we find no further mention of the possessors of this property until 1614, when it was sold by George, Samuel, and John Crisp to Nicholas Richardson, who settled the same on his daughter Elizabeth upon her marriage with Edmund Barboe. Afterwards Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edmund Barboe, marrying Capt. John Boys, the estate became vested in the latter; and, upon the property being partitioned off some time after, the *Friery*, as it was then termed, fell to William Boys, their fourth son, who, in 1634, being the 37th of Charles II. conveyed the same to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich. In 1783, from the last-mentioned owner, it passed to Thomas Alkin, gent. of Canterbury, and Susannah his wife ; from whom it went to their son, Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk ; and from him to his only son and heir, then an infant. The Friery is situated on the south-west side of Sandwich, between the rampart and New street ; and, from the remains of the foundation, must have occupied a considerable extent, the house, garden, and meadows having covered an area of more than five acres.

No account whatsoever can be traced of the first foundation of St. John's Hospital, in this town; the oldest grant, however, is in the 16th of Edward I. wherein it is called *Domus*

Dei et Sancti Johannis de Sandwico; and, after 1293, it appears in the evidences under the name of *Hospitale*. It stands in the north-west side of the corn market, and comprises one large ancient building, consisting of a hall, and various apartments for the brethren and sisters. Behind the principal structure is a range of single rooms called the *Harbinge*, wherein travellers used to be lodged and entertained. This hospital was in ancient times under the government of the mayor and barons, or jurats, of Sandwich, as patrons and governors; yet, although the patronage seems from those evidences to have been vested in the mayor and jurats jointly, nevertheless, for the sake of unanimity, the mayor for the time being, fills up all vacancies that chance to occur during his mayoralty. It was originally intended for the accommodation of travellers and strangers, as well as the support of fixed residents; there were distinct chambers for the men and women wherein they were refreshed with food, and comfortably lodged.

From the ancient register of this house, it appears, that there were fifteen, and afterwards, twelve brothers and sisters; which latter number continued till 1737, when the hospital, being in debt, and the revenue reduced, the mayor and jurats found it necessary to curtail the inmates to six only. The revenues were always mediocre, yet, a valuable addition was made in 1763, when John Dekewer, esq. of Hackney, a native of Sandwich, by his will gave £200 to the mayor and jurats, in trust for the brothers and sisters, which money was vested in the funds. The actual revenue consists of the interest of that legacy and several houses and tenements, &c. of the yearly value of £47 12 10, the clear annual income, after deduction of repairs, and collecting, being £38 2 10, making the allowance of each brother and sister about £6 6 per annum.

St. Thomas's, otherwise Ellis's Hospital, was founded in honour of Thomas à Becket, the reputed martyr, about 1392, the 16th of Richard II. by Thomas Ellis, of this town, a rich draper. He served in Parliament for Sandwich in the 43d of Edward III., and, in the 1st of Richard II.; he was also mayor, in 1370 and 1382, and lies buried with his wife in the north aisle of St. Peter's church. He endowed this establishment with the manor farm of Denne court, in Woodnesborough, for

the use of twelve poor persons in this hospital; after which, Henry Greenshield, gent. of this town, in the last year of Edward IV. gave certain lands in Woodnesborough to this charity; other benefactors having also contributed to the same.

By a return made in the reign of Henry VIII. the value was estimated at £10 0 4½; and Archbishop Parker, in 1562, notified it to the privy council, as being of the value of £12, having then twelve brothers and four sisters for life, who were supported by alms and the revenue of the establishment. From its foundation it was vested in feoffees, who, on being reduced to three, ought to create a fresh trust, and enlarge their number to nine, according to regulations established in 1725, whereby this hospital has ever since been regulated, all vacancies being supplied by the feoffees in rotation. The number of poor admitted is twelve: namely, eight men and four women, by the names of brothers and sisters of St. Thomas's (Ellis's) Hospital. Their ages must approximate to fifty, having been parishioners and inhabitants within one of the parishes of the town and port of Sandwich. The funds of this house having been unfortunately vested in the South Sea Company, in 1720, sustained a loss of nearly half the principal, amounting to £200, which was liberally replaced by John Mitchell, esq. of Richmond, in Surry. This hospital occupies a retired situation between New street and the Corn market, a passage that intersects the building, dividing it into two parts. On the south is the hall, and beyond, the women's apartments, two above and two below; the men's chambers being to the north, four above and four below. The income is considerable, comprising the manor farm of Denne court, before noticed, with other portions of land, houses, &c. mostly in Sandwich, amounting to £162 11 yearly, the reprises from which, being quit rents for their estates, are £6 7 4.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital stands without the town of Sandwich, to the south, where the two roads form a junction, coming from Eastry and Woodnesborough. Although tradition ascribes an earlier period to the foundation of this establishment, it nevertheless appears, from a bull of Pope Innocent IV. anno 1244, that it was then begun to be founded by Sir Henry de Sandwich, and in honour of the above Saint, for the support of

the weakly and infirm, and by him endowed for that purpose, the brothers and sisters living under an order of discipline, being maintained at table, and wearing a uniform habit.

In the Custumal of Sandwich, mention is made of three priests employed by the brothers and sisters to officiate in their chapel for the souls of Bertrine de Cawthorne, William Buchard, and Sir Henry Sandwich, most probably benefactors alike to this hospital, in the order therein mentioned. Those who had been most liberal in their donations acquired the name of first, second, and third founders, wherefore several of the Sandwich family, owing to their benefactions to this charity, were successively entitled founders of the same; and, from the first, unquestionably ranked patrons of the institution, until Sir Michael de Sandwich assigned the patronage to the mayor and barons of Sandwich, who then became governors of this hospital. The mayor at present fills up all vacancies that chance to occur during the period of his continuance in office. The mayor and jurats uniformly visit this foundation in procession on the festival of St. Bartholomew, being styled patrons, governors, and visitors, of the hospital. A curious account of the ancient mode of visitation is preserved in the Custumal of Sandwich.

During the fair, held at this place on the eve of St. Luke, there was usually a great resort of people from the surrounding districts, on which occasion the mayor was generally present.

It does not appear that this hospital was incorporated by royal patent, and thereby rendered capable of gifts and grants in succession, until Henry VIII. in the 27th of his reign, confirmed by letters the dispensation which Archbishop Cranmer had made to the institution, such being the only instrument of foundation, except the bull of Innocent IV. previously noticed. The dispensation of Archbishop Cranmer was obtained in pursuance of an act of the 25th of Henry VIII. authorising the master and brethren to hold the hospital, with all their then possessions, &c. in a manner as free and ample as their predecessors, reserving to the mayor of Sandwich all his right in the premises. Subsequently, although numerous attempts were made to suppress this establishment, under the plea of its being a religious foundation, yet the Corporation litigated the point, when the hospital was pronounced a lay foundation. In 1636 a *venire facias* was issued for the mayor and jurats, to appear

before the commissioners, to show by what right they assumed to themselves the government of the hospitals in Sandwich. The records of the Corporation do not furnish the result of such inquiry; but the hospital of St. Thomas, since then, has not been under the government of the mayor, &c. while the foundation under review, together with that of St. John, have continued subject to their superintendence down to the present period. The number of brothers and sisters appears to have been uniformly twenty-six; formerly the number of either sex was prescribed: namely, twelve men and four women, but at present males and females are indiscriminately presented as the vacancies occur.

The site of St. Bartholomew's is environed by a fence, enclosing the farm-house, barns, stables, and outhouses, with a chapel, and fifteen commodious little dwellings, having gardens, being occupied by the inmates of the hospital. The sixteenth tenement was converted into a farm-house, for the occupier of the lands belonging to the institution, when first hired out; and the person presented to that vacancy, to whom this house would otherwise belong, is permitted to reside in the town, with an allowance in money in lieu thereof: the whole site is held as extra-parochial.

The chapel, situated near the house, is a handsome structure, wherein, and the cemetery belonging thereto, were buried inhabitants of the town, as well as the brethren and sisters. Here is an altar monument, covered by a slab of Sussex marble, wherein lay the effigies of a man in chain mail, having a smooth breastplate over his hauberk, a triangular shield resting upon the body, and a broadsword gracing the left thigh. This is undoubtedly intended to represent Sir Henry de Sandwich, the whole apparently designed for a cenotaph, to commemorate him as founder of the hospital. An inscription on a rail over the figure designates this spot as the burial place of that personage, as well as his son Sir Nicholas; however, after a strict examination of the supposed tomb, while undergoing reparation many years back, as well as the ground beneath, neither coffin or any other mark of sepulture could be discovered.

At the Reformation, when masses for the defunct were abolished, the chaplains were dismissed, since which no regular provision seems to have been made for the maintenance of a

minister for the use of the hospital. However, in 1636, a clergyman was admitted a brother, who, it was agreed should officiate; several years back service was only performed once a year, on St. Bartholomew's day, but a monthly sermon is now preached by a minister of Sandwich on liberal terms.

The benefactions to this hospital have been numerous and liberal, as the present rental demonstates, amounting to £357 11 6; the clear income, after incidental deductions, netting £335 8, which would allow each occupant nearly £20 a year, the repairs, however, being heavy, the general estimate may be averaged at £17, to which we must annex the value of the house and garden, the carriage of coals, and sand, wood, and stubble from the farm, and exemption from assessments and taxes, which makes the benefit accruing to every occupant, we conceive, adequate to the annual value of £25. The seal of this hospital is an oval, representing St. Bartholomew seated beneath a canopy, the legend *S. Sancti Bartholemei.*

Edward III. in the 32d year of his reign, granted, to the brethren of this hospital, all profits arising from the ferry over the haven, between Sandwich and Stonar, an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the 16th of Henry VIII. The profits of the ferry continued part of the revenues of this establishment until, under pretence of the passage in the boat being subject to many inconveniences, an Act was obtained in 1755 for erecting a bridge across the haven in lieu of the ferry, in which Act there is a clause securing to the hospital, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual sum of £62, being the greatest rental made of the ferry. According to the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, in the district of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, there were twenty-six males, thirty-five females, making a total of sixty-one souls.

Roger Manwood, esq. recorder of Sandwich, &c. having promoted a subscription in 1563, among the inhabitants of this town, for the purpose of erecting a Free School, under a promise of endowing it with sufficient lands to support the institution, solicited Archbishop Parker for his approbation, who afterwards became instrumental in forwarding this foundation, by giving it his countenance, and procuring, through the interest of Secretary Cecil, the queen's licence. By that instrument Elizabeth granted, that the mayor and jurats of Sand-

wich should be governors of the school, by the title of *Governors of the Free School of Roger Manwood in Sandwich*; that they might, under such title, sue in all courts, purchase estates in fee to the value of £40 a year, and have a common seal, with other liberties.

The subscription at that period amounted to £286, and upwards; and Mr. Manwood obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury the grant of a plot of ground near Canterbury gate, at a small annual rental; which land in 1566, together with ninety acres in St. Stephen's, otherwise Hackington, and Northgate, near Canterbury, Mr. Manwood also enfeoffed to the mayor and jurats, by the name of the governors of his free grammar school, for the perpetual support and maintenance of the same. On that piece of ground called St. Thomas's house, the building for this school was subsequently erected, and the school established, which continues to the present day.

Joane Trapps, by her will in 1668, gave to the rectors and scholars of Lincoln College, Oxford, fifty-two acres of land at Whitstable, towards the finding four scholars in that college, two to be nominated from this school by the rector, &c. and two by the governors.

Thomas Manwood, gent. by will in 1570, gave to the governors of his brother Rogers's free school, lands, &c. of the value of £10 yearly, for an usher, and other casualties. Sir Roger Manwood above named being then Lord Chief Baron, as surviving executor of the will of Joane Trapps above mentioned, in 1581 conveyed to the master and fellows of Gonvyle and Caius College, Cambridge, a farm called Bodkins, in Swalecliffe, of the annual value of £11 6 8, in consideration whereof the master undertook to pay yearly to four scholars of that college £10 13 4, four marks to each. Subsequently, however, the heirs of Sir Roger refusing to pay the master's salary, lawsuits occurred; but, in 1636, the matter being argued before the Lord Keeper, he directed the salary should in future be paid out of the rents enfeoffed by Sir Roger Manwood to the mayor and jurats. In consequence of this the salary of £20 has since been paid.

Edward Parboe, esq. by his will in 1640, among other bequests, gave for the support of this school an annuity of £10 out of premises situated in Sandwich.

In 1686 the mayor and jurats purchased a piece of land, situated in the parish of St. Mary Sandwich, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the master of the free grammar school.

The rules and ordinances, for the better governance of this school, which are still existing, were drawn up by Sir Roger Manwood in 1580, bearing his signature, being still observed in the regulation of this establishment. There is a common silver seal belonging to the governors of this seminary, kept among the corporation seals of Sandwich.

The Charity School of this town has been for years supported by casual contributions and subscriptions, commenced about the year 1711, at which time it appears to have been opened.

Sandwich is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and the *deanery* bearing its own name.

There were formerly three parochial churches in this town, as well as a *church* or *chapel* dedicated to St. Jacob, long since demolished, but the three former churches, being those of *Saints Mary*, *Peter*, and *Clement*, still remain, of which separate descriptions follow.

St. Mary's Church is in a low situation, in Strand street, in the northern part of Sandwich. The original edifice, built in the time of the Saxons, is stated to have been destroyed by the Danes, and subsequently rebuilt by Queen Emma, which structure was burnt by the French. It was then rebuilt, and seems to have become dilapidated under Henry VI. since, in 1448, a portion of the steeple fell, when it underwent a thorough repair, and, at the period alluded to, comprised two aisles and the nave, the latter being terminated by the high chancel, and the south aisle of St. Laurence's chancel. However, on the 25th of April, 1667, part of this building fell down, involving in its ruins most of the church, as the western wall, and portions of the south aisle and the chancel alone remained. The fabric was then reerected as it now stands, yet it does not appear any steeple was built until 1718, when the present low erection was raised upon the southern porch.

In an ancient bead roll of this church, among the benefactors

enumerated as having contributed to the building different parts of the fabric, we find the names of John and William Condy; Thomas Loveryk, and his wife; Thomas Ellis, and Margaret his wife; and Sir Thomas Rolling. From the inventory of the silver and jewels appertaining to this church, prior to the Reformation, we may form some idea of its wealth, since, according to the estimate then made, the silver amounted to no less than 724 ounces, the habits of the officiating priests, &c. being equal in costliness and value.

This structure comprises the north aisle and the nave, at the end of which is the chancel. The font is at the west end of the nave, being a stone basin, having eight compartments, on the shaft of which are the letters CW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662.

The monuments in this church are numerous, all the inscriptions being printed in Boys's Collections. Among the names recorded we find the Smith's, Verrier's, Petley's, and White's; the Hayward's, Manwood's, Rutton's, and Hougham's; also the Stewart's, Solly's, Crickett's, and Nowell's, with the Danson's, Loverick's of Ash, &c. On the exterior of the east and north walls of the chancel appear memorials of the Ringley's, of Knolton, the Lords Clinton, and the Perrot's; and in the churchyard are some altar-tombs, one of which is in memory of the family of the Dekewer's.

In the 20th of Henry VIII. an anchoress had her cell at the east end of this church, who was of course dismissed at the time of the Reformation.

Not far distant from St. Mary's was *a church or chapel dedicated to St. Jacob*, supposed by many to have been a parochial church, of which no remains are now existing; the cemetery, however, is preserved, being occasionally used as a burial place for the use of St. Mary's parish. The last hermit who resided in this area, was John Steward, in the reign of Henry VIII. whose duty it was to minister to strangers and the poor, bury the dead, and pray for the people in the chapel. Great part of this fabric was standing at the close of the reign of Edward VI. it contained a brotherhood of St. Catherine, consisting of brethren and sisters. This church or chapel was under the direction of the officers of St. Mary's parish, and it appears that the structure underwent repairs in the years 1445 and 1478.

The church of St. Mary is a vicarage, the patronage whereof has uniformly constituted part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church formerly belonged. This vicarage is valued in the king's books, under Henry VIII. at £8 1, since which, and during Elizabeth's reign, the great tithes were given up by the archdeacon to the vicarage, and, in consequence, the vicar has since enjoyed the great and small tithes, which has induced many incumbents to assume the title of rectors, but very erroneously, as it is still but a vicarage.

In 1588, there were 385 communicants, and the value was estimated at £40 per annum; in 1640, the communicants were the same, and the value £68. It was augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, the major part of the money having been laid out in the purchase of marsh lands, in Woodnesborough.

In 1776, there were 168 houses in this parish, and 614 inhabitants; and the rents, in 1787, according to the pound rate at rack rents, towards the poor, were upwards of £3,500 per annum.

From the last census of the population in 1821, as taken by order of parliament, this parish was found to contain 427 males, 487 females, making a total of 914 souls.

St. Peter's Church is nearly in the centre of Sandwich, and formerly contained three aisles, being next in size to St. Clement's, the largest church in this place. In 1661, the steeple fell down, whereby the southern aisle was demolished, and never rebuilt. The east end of the chancel presents a very good specimen of ancient workmanship, detached portions of the same style of masonry being apparent in other parts of this fabric.

The present building is obviously composed of the workmanship of different periods, containing fragments of the older fabric, mingled with Kentish rag, sandstone, and flints, from the shore. The steeple consists of a square tower, composed of the old materials, to the height of the church roof, and thence to the battlements with bricks of the haven mud. Among the monuments, we find recorded the names of the Grove's, the Jenkinson's, Jeffrey's, and River's; the Gilbert's, the Furnese's, the Solly's, the Wise's, Boys's, and Rolfe's, &c.

In 1564, it was ordered by the mayor and jurats, that the

church of St. Peter should be appropriated to the use of the Fleming's, on account of the plague, in order that they might all attend one place of worship.

St. Peter's Church is a rectory, and anciently of the alternate patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Augustine, and the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, which, however, was attended by continual disputes concerning the right of the latter. This controversy was ultimately settled in 1227, when they mutually acknowledged each other's right in future to the alternate presentation. From that period, the abbot and convent possessed their patronage, until the dissolution, when it fell to the crown, where their alternate right of presentation to this rectory has ever since continued. The other alternate right of presentation has remained in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, to the present time.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at £8; in 1640, there were 825 communicants, and its value was £80; it is now a discharged living, of the clear value of £50. The revenues of this rectory arise from dues collected, as in the other parishes of Sandwich, from the houses in this parish, and the tithe of lands belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, called Cowleez, comprising about ten acres.

In 1776, the dwellings in this parish amounted to 228, and the number of inhabitants was 958. The last census of the population of this parish, taken by act of parliament in 1821, gave the enumeration as follows: males 496, females 664, making a total of 1160 souls. The oldest register commences in 1538, and closes in 1615, that now in use beginning from the latter date.

The Church of Saint Clement is situated at the eastern part of the town, upon the most elevated ground, being a handsome structure, containing a nave and two aisles, the steeple rising from the centre, which is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on either side by three ranges of pillars and circular arches, the lowest range having only six, the next seven, and the uppermost nine arches. There was formerly a spire, as well as battlements, taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. It is built of Norman stone, the other parts of the edifice principally consist of bolders (by which term is meant

flints worn away by friction on the shore,) mixed up with sandstone, as well as Caen stone, most probably ruins of the original building. The chancel is lofty, of which there are two others at the east end; stalls formerly existed, fitted with seats for some religious fraternity, while the church also contained chapels dedicated to Saints James, Margaret the Virgin, and Thomas the Martyr; the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry; a brotherhood also existed for the procession of St. George, on which solemnity, his figure was carried with great pomp round the town. The nave is separated from the aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches; the ceiling is formed of oak, in panels between arched beams, containing angels supporting shields with ornaments of roses and foliage. The font is a very ancient octagonal basin, with a shaft of stone, the eight sides displaying alternately shields and roses; above are grotesque faces, &c. In this church are numerous monuments, among which we find the names of the Spencer's, of Sandwich; the Shelvy's, and Wyborne's; the Boyman's, Deveson's, Hayward's, and Sayers's. In the north aisle are tombs of the Broughton's, Elgar's, and Kite's, and, on a painted board, inscriptions for the Wyborne's and Bradley's, &c. On the pavements are cavaties, whence numerous brass memorials have been torn; and the cemetery, which is particularly spacious, also contains a variety of monuments. During the last century, the Dutch were permitted to perform divine service in this church, on paying forty shillings a year; and subsequently, on bearing a third part of the expenditure for repairs.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this church, and so continued until 1683, when Charles II. by letters under his sign manual, commanded that the election should, for the future, take place elsewhere.

The church of St. Clement is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has uniformly been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church equally belonged, for a certainty, in the reign of Edward III. at which time it was valued at eight marks per annum.

The principal revenue of this vicarage was formerly derived from the tithes of fish brought into the haven, and the resort of fishermen and sailors to the town; but on the decay of the port, as that resource diminished, Archbishop Parker, conjointly with

Archdeacon Gheast, in 1570, increased the revenue by tithes of hay and corn.

This vicarage is estimated in the king's books at £13 16 10½, and the yearly tenths at £1 7 8¼. In 1588, here were 468 communicants, and the valuation was £70; in 1640, it was estimated at £120, the number of communicants being the same; the clear yearly value is now certified at £77 10 4.

Independent of the ordinary tithes, the vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches, collect sums from every residence, called dues, a custom established since the 12th of Elizabeth.

The lands within this parish amount to 433 acres, rated at the yearly value of £461, and the houses, &c. at £721. In 1776, there were 166 dwellings, and 634 inhabitants; and, according to the last census of the population, taken in 1821 by order of Government, there were in this parish 377 males, 400 females, making a total of 777 souls. It appears that some of the land at Stonar was formerly bounded and taken into this parish.

The most ancient register book begins in 1563, and terminates in 1666, from which date the existing register commences.

The oldest Chantry in *Sandwich*, of which notice is taken, was founded about the commencement of the fourteenth century, in the church of St. Mary, by John Condy and William, his son; but it is not known to what Saint the foundation was dedicated. The patronage was vested by the founders in the mayor and commonalty. This chantry was suppressed in the 32d of Henry VIII. and the 2d of Edward VI. and the revenues appropriated to the king's use.

Barton's Chantry was founded in some chapel, in or near David's gate, of this town, and suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. when a commission was granted for the sale of the chantry together with its revenues.

A Chantry *in* St. Clement's church was founded by Jenkyn Green, who endowed the same with lands; it was also suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. and the revenues disposed of for the king's use. In 1483, it appears that one Thomas Clere was the officiating priest at this chantry. The feoffees

were the same as those appointed for St. Thomas's hospital, and both charities dedicated to the same reputed martyr.

The Chantry of St. Thomas, usually called Ellis's Chantry, was the principal establishment of this description in Sandwich, and founded in St. Clement's church, in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, by Thomas Ellis, a wealthy merchant of this place; who enfeoffed Thomas Rollyng, vicar of St. Mary's, and others, in two messuages and 216 acres of land, with rent to the amount of £4 in Eastry, Woodnesborough, Wroth, Hinxhill, and Wynclesberg, for its endowment.

In 1392, the king granted a licence of mortmain to assign those estates to three priests, in order to the celebration of mass daily for the souls of the said Thomas Ellis, &c.

One of the priests of this chantry was bound to instruct the youth of Sandwich at a *place* called *St. Peter's School;* the want of such an establishment, when this institution was suppressed, together with the chantry, was so severely felt, that the inhabitants were induced, with the liberal assistance of Sir Roger Manwood, to accomplish the same; and, in consequence, the existing grammar school was founded. This chantry was suppressed the 2d of Edward VI. and surrendered with its revenues to that prince.

There existed in Sandwich a house for lepers, called the *Maldry*, as appears from several testamentary documents in the Prerogative office of Canterbury.

THE HUNDRED OF CORNILO.

This district is written in Domesday Survey, both *Cornelai* and *Cornelest;* but, in the 7th of Edward I. it assumed its present appellation. In this hundred was a water, called *Gestling*, since denominated the North stream, which, running from the vicinity of Howe Bridge, in Norborne, thence flowed through the marshes, and entered the sea below Sandwich; in that current felons condemned to death, within this hundred, suffered the sentence of the law, by being drowned.

This Hundred contains within its boundaries the Parishes of East Langdon, Sutton, Ripple, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Norborne, and Sholdon.

Two Constables here hold jurisdiction, elected yearly at the Court leet, held for the manor of Norborne. The upper half hundred contains the parishes of Great Mongeham, Norborne, and Sholdon; and the lower moiety, East Langdon, Sutton, Ripple, and Little Mongeham. This hundred also formerly comprised the town and parish of Deal, that of Walmer, with the parish of Ringwold, and the hamlet of Kingsdowne; all three long since united to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, as will be explained hereafter.

EAST LANGDON.

This parish is so called to distinguish it from that adjoining of West Langdon, as well as the words *lange* and *dune*, meaning the long down, or hill, this district being frequently written in ancient records *Langedune*. In this parish are two boroughs, East Langdon and Martin; for the former, a borsholder is chosen at the court held for that manor; and for the latter, at the court convened for the manor of Norborne. The general appearance of the country is open and unenclosed, having little wood or shelter, and the soil chalky and poor. The village, containing about fifteen dwellings, lies south of this parish, the church and court lodge being on the opposite side. The hamlet of Martin, or *Merton*,

as sometimes written, contains about the same number of houses; a fair is held here on Old May day for toys and pedlary wares.

The manor of East Langdon constituted part of the possessions of the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, whence it was wrested, in early times, by some powerful individuals, as appears from the chronicle history. However, in 1110, Hugo, then abbot, recovered in the king's court the lands of Langedon, against Manasses Arsic, among others, who had unjustly held the same; after which, this manor, with others, was assigned to the clothing of that fraternity.

In 1313, under Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, was allowed, among other privileges, view of frank pledge, which was further confirmed by the same prince, and afterwards by Edward III. in the 36th of his reign, as well as King Henry VI. Under Richard II. the measurement of their lands in this parish was, of arable, 164 acres and half a rood; and, of pasture, 120 acres and an half.

In the above state this manor remained until the dissolution, when it was surrendered, with its revenues, to Henry VIII. That prince shortly after granted this property to Archbishop Cranmer, who, in the 34th of that reign, conveyed the manor back again to the king, in exchange for other premises, when that monarch granted the fee of the same, with the advowson of Langdon parsonage, and the tithes of the hamlet of Marton, &c. to John Master, gent. to hold the same *in capite*, by knight's service.

That person afterwards resided at East Langdon court, where he died in 1588, after which the mansion was rebuilt by his son, James Master. In the above line this estate continued, down to James Master, who alienated the manor, with other lands, to Matthew Aylmer, esq. the same being afterwards sold to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. afterwards of Waldershare, who died possessed of this estate in 1712. In 1736 his granddaughter, Catherine, conveyed the manor in marriage, first, to Lewis, earl of Rockingham; and, secondly, to Francis, earl of Guilford, by whom having no issue, and dying in 1766, she left this estate, with the residue of her property, to her surviving husband. In 1790 the latter dying possessed thereof, the manor became vested in his grandson, George Augustus, earl of Guilford.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor. A portion only of Langdon Court now remains, which is occupied as a farm house, the residue of the mansion having been pulled down several years back.

The Manor of Pising, with the lands called *Pinham*, are situated to the north of this parish, and in that of Guston. On the taking of Domesday record, in the 15th of the Conqueror, these estates were held by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, under the general title of whose possessions they are entered in that survey. On the disgrace of that ecclesiastic, four years after, this manor was vested in Hugo de Port, who had formerly held the same of the bishop, and then became tenant of the king, who assigned the property to Hugh de Port, for his assistance under John de Fienes, in furtherance of the defence of Dover castle. These lands, constituting the barony of *Port*, were held of the king *in capite*, by barony; the tenant being bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers there, for the defence of that fortress.

Of Hugh de Port, and his heirs the St. John's, this property was afterwards held by Robert de Champania, or Champaine, son of Sir Robert de Champania of Norton, under Henry III. by knight's service; of whom they were again held as *two manors*, each bearing the name of *Pising*, by a family that derived its name from their residence here, the last of whom, Sir Philip de Pising, dying in the above reign, left two daughters his coheirs, which caused their division by Joane, who was one of them.

One of these Manors passed in marriage to Greyland St. Leger, who sold it in 1227, being the twelfth of Henry III. with other property, to Bertram de Criol, then constable of Dover castle, who soon after gave the same to the abbot and convent of St. Radigund.

The other *of these manors* went in marriage by Diamonda, the remaining daughter of Sir Philip de Pising, to John de Bikenore, whence it acquired the name of Pising Bikenore. In 1243, being the 28th of Henry III. the latter enfeoffed the abbot and convent of St. Radigund in this estate, which so continued until the dissolution in the 27th of Henry VIII.

who granted it, with other lands, to Archbishop Cranmer, in exchange. Shortly after, by that primate, it was reconveyed to the crown, but in the act of conveyance it was excepted that of the manor of Pising, in Bensfield, Guston, and Langdon; whereby it should appear they were then esteemed as one only, and as such afterwards continued part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, as at the present time; his grace being now entitled to its inheritance. There is no court held for this manor.

There was a Portion of Tithes in Pising, belonging to the chamberlain of St. Augustine's monastery, which was assigned to the clothing of the monks.

The Hamlet of Marton lies north of this parish, where dwelt a branch of the Marsh family for many centuries, until about eighty years back the descendants removed to Dover.

Philipott, according to Hasted, could never have visited this spot to give it the name of Marshton (though written as such from ignorance in the parish register,) from its low and marshy situation; whereas, on the contrary, it is high land, and in ancient deeds appears to have been written both Merton and Martin. The family of Marsh, above referred to, in the reign of Henry V. wrote themselves Atte-Marsh, their seat and estate having afterwards passed to the Jekin's of Oxney, at which period only part of the mansion was standing, built of stone and brick, and of no great antiquity. It was pulled down by Mr. James Jekin, when he became possessed of the estate, who erected on the site a residence for his family.

A portion of the tithes arising from this hamlet anciently appertained to the convent of St. Augustine, which, at the dissolution, falling to the family of Master, with the manor of East Langdon, passed in like manner to the Furnese's. On the partition of their estates, in the ninth of George II. the same was allotted to Edward Dering, esq. afterwards raised to the baronetcy, who possessed the same in right of his wife Idina, one of the three daughters of Sir Robert Furnese, bart. who afterwards alienated it to Mr. John Jekin, of Oxney, and his son, James, above mentioned.

A Workhouse was erected in Martin street about 1790, in which are received the poor of East Langdon, St. Margaret's at

Cliffe, comprehending Oxney, united to the same in respect to poor rates, Guston, West Langdon, Little Mongeham, Great Mongeham, Sutton, Ripple, and Westcliffe. In this house is carried on a manufactory of spinning and weaving linen, sacking, sheeting, &c. the number of inmates being generally between forty and fifty. The poor house is visited by persons deputed by each of the above parishes, who see that the regulations are attended to, and the paupers contented, well fed, and comfortable.

This Parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church dedicated to St. Augustine is small and mean, comprising a nave, one little aisle on the south side, and a chancel; at the west end is a wooden tower, with a spire out of the perpendicular. This edifice does not bear marks of any high antiquity, nor are there any vestiges of stained glass in the windows. It contains a monument in memory of Thomas Paramor, gent. rector. Some brass plates formerly designated the names of individuals of the families of the Master's and Marsh's, but they no longer exist. A curious pulpit cloth of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the words *Jesu Maria*, is here preserved, representing also two large female figures in gold embroidery, kneeling before two altars, a book laying upon either, with scrolls issuing from their mouths. This church uniformly appertained to the manor of East Langdon, the Earl of Guilford being its patron.

This is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, but is now a discharged living, estimated at the yearly value of £46. In 1588 here were seventy-two communicants, and in 1674 the like number, it being then valued at £80.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, the returns were 194 males, 153 females, making a total of 347 souls.

The demesne lands of this manor, consisting of about eighty acres, are exempt from the payment of great tithes, as are those of the hamlet of Martin, being the larger moiety; the rector is, however, entitled to the small tithes arising from the lands in this parish. The church of West Langdon being dilapidated, the inhabitants of that parish resort hither for the benefit of divine service, all christenings and burials being also performed here.

SUTTON, NEAR DOVER.

EQUALLY written *Sutton*, near *Ripple*, as well as near *Walmer*, and sometimes *East Sutton*, in ancient records, to distinguish it from other parishes so called in this county; lies contiguous to East Langdon north-westward. The manors of Norborne and Ripple claim paramount over different parts of this parish. These manors appear to be divided by the cross road at the bottom of the street; those lands on the other side paying to Norborne, and those on the south to Ripple.

This manor contains two boroughs, one borsholder being chosen for East Sutton borough, at the manor court of Ripple; and the other at the court of the manor of Norborne, for the residue of the parish.

This small parish occupies high ground, among the open unenclosed hills, and contains about 900 acres, the soil very thin, and rather stony, being clay upon chalk, but comprising a diversity of soil in smaller proportions, like the neighbouring parishes. The village contains about twenty-four dwellings, the church standing close to it, and occupying nearly the centre of the parish. It has no fair, nor is there any thing further appertaining to it worthy of record.

THE MANOR OF EAST SUTTON, otherwise SUTTON COURT, was held in the reign of Henry III. by Hugh Soldanks, by knight's service, whose descendant, Stephen, possessed the property under Edward I. It afterwards passed to John Wyborne, and thence to St. Augustine's monastery, where it continued till seized by Henry VIII. who not long after granted it to Mr. John Master, to hold *in capite*. It then went to one Wiseman, whose widow died possessed of the same under Philip and Mary, leaving two daughters her coheirs, namely, Jane, married to Alured Barwick, and Bridget, to George Throgmorton; upon the partition of whose inheritance, this manor became the sole property of the former, who conveyed his interest to John Fynch, in which line it continued for some time, and then passed to the Dens. One of the latter family erected a large stone mansion here, the foundations of which are still to be traced; here that family resided, as well as the Foche's afterwards. They were

succeeded by the Hussey's, till Grace Hussey the elder, and Grace the younger, early in Queen Anne's reign, sold this property to Sir Robert Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, who died in 1733. On the partition of Sir Robert's estates, this manor fell to Anne, the eldest daughter and coheir, wife of John Viscount St. John, whose son Frederick acquired this property on his father's demise; and, on the death of his uncle, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, in 1751, to that title also. On the death of the latter, it passed to his son, George, who in 1791 sold the estate to Mr. Thomas Garside, of Deal. The court for this manor has been disused for a series of years.

Sutton Farm, otherwise Winkleton, in ancient deeds written *Winkeland*, adjoins East Langdon, in which parish part of the demesnes lay. This estate, which anciently seems to have been accounted a manor, was held of St. Augustine's monastery as of his manor of Norborne, under Edward I. by Henry de Cobham, from which time it passed into the line of Stroude, where it continued until the middle of the reign of Edward III. It then passed to the Criols, and so continued until Sir Thomas Criol, or Keriel, as the name was then spelt, was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in the 38th of Henry VI. He left two daughters his coheirs, Alice, the younger, marrying John Fogge, esq. of Repton, who, on the division of the property, became, in right of his wife, entitled to Winkeland. By their son, Sir Thomas, it was sold to Whitlock, and not long after by him alienated to Richard Maycott, who died the 31st of Henry VIII. holding the same *in capite* by knight's service. It was then passed by sale to the Stokes's, under Charles I. by whom it was alienated to Edward Merriweather, gent. of Shebbertswell, in whose descendants it continued, till, by marriage, it again passed to the Churchill's, of Henbury, in Dorsetshire; in which line it remained until William and Henry, the two sons and coheirs in gavelkind of Awnsham Churchill, esq. in 1785 conveyed it by sale, under the name of Sutton Farm, or Winkleton, to Mr. William Baldock of Canterbury, who the following year sold it to Mr. Marsh.

A portion of tithes arising from this estate equally belonged to the above abbey, which were confirmed to it in the reign of Edward II. and again by Archbishop Arundel, in 1397, under

Richard II. wherein these tithes were said to lie within the parish of East Langdon.

A FAMILY named *Foche*, or *Fouch*, held an estate in this parish as early as Elizabeth's reign, now called the UPPER FARM, the lands whereof adjoin Sutton Court. In that name it continued till alienated to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich, who died in 1710, leaving five sons, to the three younger of whom he devised his mansion, &c. in this parish. Part of the lands, by Susan, daughter of Benjamin Verrier, the youngest son, went in marriage to Mr. Thomas Alkin, of Canterbury; whose daughter, Margaret, passed her interest in the same by sale to Mr. William Marsh, of Walmer.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is a mean edifice, having partly fallen down from the shock of an earthquake, April 6, 1680. The building now comprises a nave and chancel, but no steeple; the east end is circular; nor does it contain any monuments, or marks of antiquity, except a circular arch over the north door, ornamented by sculpture, and another arch over the south door, both of which are much older than the present structure, and probably formed part of an older edifice.

The patronage of this church was vested in the crown, till given to the hospital at Maidstone, founded by the Primate Boniface, in the reign of Henry III.; after which, Archbishop Walter Reynolds, about the year 1314, appropriated it to the use of that hospital.

In the 19th of Richard II. Archbishop Courtenay, having obtained the royal licence for making Maidstone church collegiate, assigned to it the advowson, &c. of this church, among others previously of the king's patronage, all which were held *in capite*, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual, alms.

The collegiate church of Maidstone was dissolved the 1st of Edward VI. when Sutton remained the property of the crown, till the 3d of Elizabeth, when she exchanged it with Archbishop Parker; since which, it has continued vested in the archiepiscopal see, the archbishop being owner of the same.

This church has long been accounted a perpetual curacy, and was, by Archbishop Juxon, augmented by £29, in obedience to

the royal mandatory letters, anno 13 Charles II. and confirmed the 26th of the same reign. It was further augmented by the bounty of Queen Anne.

The inhabitants of Little Mongeham, the church of which place has long been desecrated, now resort to Sutton church to hear divine service, as well as for baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. for which the curate of Sutton receives from the rector of Little Mongeham an annual stipend of £5 5.

From the last census of the population taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the returns of this parish were, males 82, females 72, making a total of 154 souls.

RIPPLE,

In ancient records, equally written *Ripley*, is the next parish northward from Sutton. This parish is very salubrious, standing upon uneven ground, interspersed with hill and dale throughout. The soil is chalky, though there is much fertile land, and the country is, for the most part, open, the lands being unenclosed, with no woodland.

The church occupies a situation on the side of the village, having Ripple Court distant a quarter of a mile, and the parsonage house nearly the same length of way on the opposite side.

In this parish is an estate named *Winkleton Oaks*, formerly the property of John Baker, esq. of Deal, who sold the same to Mr. Stephen Carter, of Walmer. Here are about sixteen dwellings, and 900 acres of land. No fair is held at this place.

Not far from the church, northward, is one of the military works thrown up by Cæsar, in his route from the sea towards his principal encampment on Barham downs. It presents a small raised area, the front commanding a deep lynse bank towards a second work; the whole of which will be more fully described under the head of Barham Downs.

Near the boundary of this parish is a spot between it and Walmer, called *Dane Pitts*, being an intrenchment, of an oblong square, comprehending half an acre, whereon there are several small eminences, the ground, which is remarkably barren, having never been ploughed. The name at once designates its remote antiquity; otherwise, according to Hasted, one might have regarded it as one of the small intrenchments thrown up in

the time of Elizabeth, when the descent was expected from the projected invasion on the part of Spain. It is certainly a work of art, and raised for a fortification of defence.

The principal manor in this parish, called THE MANOR OF RIPPLE, or RIPPLE COURT, belonged to St. Augustine's monastery, and was assigned by Abbot Hugh, about the year 1110, for the clothing of that fraternity. In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, was allowed in this manor view of frank pledge, &c. in like manner, as before mentioned in this History. In the 8th of Richard II. the lands appertaining to this monastery in the parish under review, comprised 183½ acres and one rood of arable, and fifty-two acres and one rood of pasture land.

Ripple thus continued till the 29th of Henry VIII. when the abbot demised it, with the tenths within this parish and Dale, to Henry Foche, then residing at Ripple Court. He was younger brother of John Foche, otherwise Essex, last abbot of St. Augustine's, descended from a family for many generations established in these parts. From John descended the Foches, of this parish, of Sutton, and of Deal, under which heads further mention will be made of their line. This manor, with other estates, continued with the monastery until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. in his 34th year, granted the manor, with Greenway's and Palmer's lands, in this parish and Deal, in exchange to Archbishop Cranmer, who subsequently reconveyed them to the crown; in which Ripple remained vested, until Elizabeth, in her 42d year, granted it to John Hales, esq. of Tenterden; by whom it was alienated to John Gokin, gent. son of Thomas, of Bekesborne. The latter and his descendants resided at Ripple Court, till Richard Gookin (for so he spelt his name), towards the close of the reign of William III. sold the property to Sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover; whose son Herbert, of St. Stephen's, succeeded to the same. This gentleman, who was bred to the bar, and proved a very efficient magistrate in this county, by his will left a considerable collection of books to the society of the Inner Temple, of which he was a bencher. From the last-mentioned possessor, who died in 1725, this manor and other estates went to his nephew, John Denew, gent.; who dying in 1750, the property devolved, by the entail of the will of Herbert Jacob, above mentioned, to his eldest niece, Dorothy, sister of the said

John Denew, married to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury; and subsequently to their grandson, W. Deedes, esq. of Hythe.

A court leet and court baron is held for the manor, one borsholder being chosen for this, and another for the parish of Sutton. This manor claims over nearly the whole parish, with the exception of that portion belonging to Watling Court. The demesne lands are exempt from paying great tithes.

WADLING, otherwise WATLING, is another manor, held in ancient time by the Sandwich family, by knight's service, of the Badlesmere's; it then passed to the Leyborne's, for William, son of Sir Roger of that name, died possessed of it the 2d of Edward II. leaving Juliana, (daughter of his son, Thomas, who died in his lifetime,) usually styled, from her immense possessions, the Infanta of Kent, his next heir. She carried this manor to her three husbands in succession, the last being William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon. He, dying in the 28th of that reign, and Juliana in the 41st, and no one being found to claim her estates, this manor, with the rest, became escheated to the crown; and so continued, till by Richard II. it was granted to Sir Simon de Burley, &c. lord warden, and K. G. but being attainted the 10th of that reign, and beheaded, this manor became vested in the crown. By Richard II. in his 11th and 22d years, it was then settled on the priory of Canons, otherwise Chiltern Langley, and so continued till the suppression. Henry VIII. in his 31st year, granted this and other property to Richard, bishop suffragan of Dover, for life, or until he should be promoted to a benefice of £100 yearly value, which occurred five years afterwards. The king then gave this manor of *Woodling*, or Watling, to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite;* who gave it in marriage with his youngest daughter, Amy, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh; who, in the 9th of Elizabeth, conveyed this estate to Thomas Shirley, of Sussex; whose successor, William, after several claims and suits at law, passed it to Sir William Crayford, of Mongeham.

In this line the manor of Watling remained in the descendants of Sir William, down to William Crayford, esq. of Mongeham, who gave it to his wife, Ursula; when, leaving no issue, she remarried Nordash Rand, esq. who became entitled to the

property. He afterwards sold this manor to Mr. Robert Bowler, of Deal, who resided here; when, in 1721, it was conveyed by his daughter in marriage to George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury. He dying possessed of Watling, in 1765, leaving his wife surviving; she possessed the manor until her death, in 1776, when it came to her eldest son, Robert Lynch, M.D. of Canterbury. The latter dying unmarried, in 1783, it devolved to his brother, the Rev. George Lynch, vicar of Limne; who, removing to Ripple, where he died in 1789, it passed, by his will, under the name of *New Farm* to his two surviving sisters, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Denne, and Elizabeth, who had espoused the Rev. John Herring, the former curate of Maidstone, and the latter rector of Mongeham, in equal shares. It so continued until the death of Mrs. Denne, when it devolved to her sister, Elizabeth, who lived separate from her husband. The reversion, however, by the Rev. George Lynch's will, was devised to the heirs of the Rev. Obadiah Bourne and John Talbot, esq. of Stone Castle, in this county.

This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, but neat, consisting of a nave and chancel, having a small wooden tower at the west end, whereon is a handsome spire. This edifice presents no marks of antiquity, except the circular arch over the south door, which appears very ancient, and most probably constituted part of an older fabric. Among the monumental remains are two altar tombs, in the chancel, of the Warrens, and in the windows appear the heraldic bearings of that house in stained glass. Among the tombs recording personages of the last century, are mementos of the Bowler's, the Lynch's, and a gravestone recording the name of Edward Lloyd, A.M. a native of Denbeighshire, many years rector of this parish and Betshanger; as well as another for William Standly, rector, who died in 1680.

This church, which is a rectory, anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine, but, at the dissolution, became vested in the crown, when Henry VIII. in his 34th year, granted it to Archbishop Cranmer, who soon after reconveyed it to that prince. It was subsequently granted to Edward Lord Clinton and Saye; who, in the 5th of Edward VI. exchanged it with

that monarch for other premises. Under Elizabeth, it was possessed by Sir Thomas Kempe, equally possessor of Ripple, in right of his wife, Amy, daughter of Sir Thomas Moyle, to whom that manor had been granted by Henry VIII.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at £5 19 $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the yearly tenths at 11s. $11\frac{1}{4}$d. In 1588, it was valued at £50, the communicants being forty-two; in 1642 the estimation was £60, the communicants being the same: it now bears the certified value of £43 3 $0\frac{3}{4}$, but is worth about £100 per annum. There are nearly eight acres of glebe land. The titheable lands amount to 350 acres, being rather more than one third of the parish; the residue is exempt from paying great tithes, the rector only receiving a small composition for the several farms, &c.

According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the numbers of inhabitants were, males eighty-one, females ninety, making a total of 171 souls.

GREAT MONGEHAM.

Called in Domesday *Mundingeham*, and in many ancient records *Est Munlingham*, and *Up Moningham*, and now Great Mongeham, to distinguish it from the adjoining hamlet of Little Mongeham, lies the next parish north-westward from that of Ripple.

The face of the country differs from the appearance of the latter parish, being flat, level, and more enclosed by trees and hedge-rows of elm. The soil having less chalk and much loam, with deep earth throughout, is far more fertile. This district contains about 900 acres, worth £1 each, consequently, the land must be productive. The village named Mongeham street, wherein stands the church, contains about thirty houses, one of which is a gentlemanly residence, having been inhabited by Samuel Shepherd, esq. and John Raven Bray, son of the admiral of that name, to whom it belonged. In the south of this parish is the hamlet of Pigsole, having no woodland. On St. Luke's day, a fair is held for cattle and pedlary. Bertram de Criol had a grant from Henry III. of a market on Thursdays, weekly, which was allowed in the 7th of Edward I. and a fair annually for three days, on the eve of St. Luke, and the day ensuing that of the festival.

The Manor of *Adisham*, at which court a borsholder is chosen for this parish, claims paramount over the greater part of the same, subordinate whereto is—

The Manor of Great Mongeham, with the mansion of *Fogge's Court*, otherwise *Scott's Court*, now a mere cottage, but anciently the estate of the eminent family of the Fogge's, being the only one, from among the many in this county of which they were possessors, that adopted their surname. From that family it went by marriage to Sir Reinold Scott; at whose death no evidence remains of the hands into which it was transferred, until the close of the ensuing reign, namely, James I. when Great Mongeham went by sale to the Powel's, of Shebbertswell; in which line it continued till it passed to the Fasham's. In 1729, Mr. Samuel Fasham, having by will disinherited his son, Anthony, gave this manor to his three daughters; Joane Fasham, spinster; Martha, married to Bethell Dawes, gent.; and Elizabeth, to Mr. Edward Roby, of Deal; as tenants in common. The whole subsequently passed to Mr. Samuel Fasham Roby, descendant of the latter, who possessed the property in 1820.

A court baron is held for this manor in a public-house near Sholdon Bank, the manor house being now reduced to a mean cottage; the demesne lands were sold off many years back, and a few trifling quit rents are all now remaining annexed to the same.

Crayford House, otherwise Stone Hall, was a mansion standing at a small distance westward from the church, the site of which, although the dwelling has long been demolished, is still discernable, and the remains, being composed of brick and flint, bespeak it to have been of some antiquity. The residence in question was, for many descents, the property and residence of the Crayford's, whose estates in the vicinity were considerable. Mention is made in an old roll, that among the Kentish gentlemen who followed the Earl of Warwick, in 1460, and fought at the battle of Northampton, in favor of the house of York, was William Crayford, esq. then created knight banneret by Edward IV. for his valiant bearing. From the above knight, this seat, &c. descended to William Crayford, esq. of Great Mongeham, who died possessing the property under Charles II. and appears

to have been the last of the family resident here. Upon his death, Stone Hall, &c. went by will to Ursula, his widow; who, marrying Nordash Rand, esq. of Ripple, he became possessor of this property. The last-mentioned gentleman, having two daughters by that union, one married Robert Chadwick, esq. of Northfleet; and the other, Judith, the only surviving one, died unmarried. At his demise, the site of this mansion, which had been pulled down by him, with the lands, &c. reverted back to his widow, Ursula, who gave them by will to her only surviving daughter, named Ursula, who died unmarried. The latter by will left this estate to Mrs. Mary Morrice, daughter of her elder sister, by Robert Chadwick, esq. above mentioned, wife of William Morrice, of Betshanger; on whose death the property devolved to her as his widow.

Great Mongeham is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, which is large and handsome, is dedicated to St. Martin, having a square turret at the western extremity. The high chancel is particularly long, there being also two side chancels. At one angle of the tower is another of a circular form, containing a newel staircase; it is built particularly strong and spacious, being embattled at the summit. A lofty window over the west door of the tower was formerly enriched by ornaments now defaced. There is no ceiling to this edifice, but the chancel is handsomely boarded at the top, the whole not conveying any idea of high antiquity. Among the tombs, which, for the most part, commemorate persons of the last century, we find the names of Timothy Wilson, of Kingsnoth, rector; mementos of the Crayford's, and St. Leger of Deal, surgeon, descended from Robert de Sancto Leodegario, who accompanied William the Conqueror, &c. The south chancel is converted to a storeroom. In the nave are tombs to the Edwards's of Shrewsbury, and the Shepherd's, and a memorial of William Sladden, who died 1659. The cemetery contains an altar tomb, which records that many of the Fasham family of Deal were buried there, &c.

The church, which ranks a rectory, is of the patronage of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, the primate being patron of

the same. In the king's books it is valued at £18 5, and the yearly tenths at £1 16 10.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants was, males 138, females 143, making a total of 281 souls.

LITTLE MONGEHAM,

Or *Parva Mongeham*, as it is often written; and, in Domesday, *Mundingeham*, is so designated to distinguish it from Great Mongeham, last described.

A borsholder is chosen at the court of Norborne manor, alternately every year, for this borough, including East Studdal, and for the borough of Ashley, in the parish of Norborne. In this district there are about sixteen dwellings, and 1000 acres of land. It stretches far south, until it joins Waldershare parish, comprehending the whole of East Studdal. It is more hilly, and the soil more abounding in chalk, than Great Mongeham; the fields being also more unenclosed and open. No fair is held in this place.

This Manor, in 760, was given, by Aldric, son of Widred, king of Kent, with the consent of the primate Bregwyn, in the 1st year of his reign, by the description of six plough lands in the southern part of the ancient ville of Mundlingham, which land was called *Parva Mungeham*, to Lambert, or Jambert, then abbot of St. Augustine's monastery, for the use of his fraternity.

In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed sundry liberties, which were acceded to, as before mentioned in this history.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of St. Augustine's, about the 10th of Edward III. having been appointed keeper of several manors belonging to that convent, made many improvements in the same, more particularly at "*Lityl Mungam*, where he built much."

This manor continued vested in the above monastery until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted the same, with the advowson of the church, to the archbishop and his successors, part of whose possessions it still remains.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and the *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, which had for years been in a dilapidated state, now presents nothing save the foundations in a small pasture close, near the farm-house of Little Mongeham manor.

This is a rectory, having been uniformly appurtenant to the manor, and part of the possessions of St. Augustine's abbey. At the dissolution the whole was granted to Sir John Baker, who reconveyed the advowson to the crown; it was then granted by Edward VI. in his 1st year, to Archbishop Cranmer, and has ever since continued appendant to that see.

The rectory is valued, in the king's books, at £5 15, and in 1640 the estimate was £50. It is now a discharged living, of the yearly value of £90, out of which the incumbent disburses £5 5 yearly, to the curate of Sutton, for officiating in that church for the inhabitants of this parish.

The parsonage or grange of Asheley, in the parish of Norborne, has twelve acres of glebe belonging to it in Little Mongeham, and receives the great tithes of Maidensole farm, and about 200 acres more within the boundaries of this parish.

From the last census of the population, taken by act of parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish amounted to, males 60, females 53, making a total of 113 souls.

NORTHBORNE.

THIS district, commonly called *Norborne*, as written in the record of Domesday, is the next parish westward from Little Mongeham, and so denominated from the *north borne*, or stream running hence into the river at Sandwich. Northborne contains four boroughs, namely, Norborne, Finglesham, Asheley, and Tickness, or Tickenhurst, for each of which a borsholder is chosen at the manor court of Norborne. This parish, generally speaking, is very dry and salubrious, situated in a fine uphill, open, and pleasant country, though extending northwards in the direction of Howbridge and Foulmead, into a low country abounding in wet and marsh lands. This parish is very extensive, for, notwithstanding it is long and narrow, being only one mile and a half from east to west, it extends upwards of five miles from north to south, until it joins Waldershare and Whit-

field. The portion of this parish containing the borough, hamlet, and manor, of Tickenhurst, is separated from the residue by the parishes of Eastry, Ham, and Betshanger, intervening; there is also a small part of the parish of Goodneston within that of Norborne, being also entirely surrounded by the same. The soil of this parish varies considerably, in consequence of its extent; it is however chalky, and abounds in hills, though the earth is very light, much fertile land also abounding in the northernmost parts of the parish. The street of Norborne containing the church and vicarage house, and twenty-six dwellings, occupies the north-eastern boundary of this parish; adjoining is Norborne court, the parsonage, as well as a house and estate called the Vine farm. Besides the above, there are many other streets, hamlets, and considerable farms, within the boundaries of this district, which we shall now proceed to enumerate.

The Manor of Norborne, in 618, was given, by Eadbald, king of Kent, described as part of his kingdom, containing thirty plough lands, called Northborne, to the convent of St. Augustine's, wherein the ashes of his father had been interred, and where he had given orders to have his corpse buried. It so continued at the period of the taking of Domesday record, wherein it stands noticed under the general title of the land of the church of St. Augustine.

In 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. the abbot on a *quo warranto* claimed, in the *Iter* of H. de Stanton, &c. and was allowed sundry liberties, among others the view of frank pledge, as well as wreck of the sea in this manor, as previously mentioned in describing other estates appertaining to this abbey. In the 5th of Edward III., 1330, the men and tenants of this district were exempted from attending at the turne of the sheriff, before made by the borsholder, with four men of each borough within the same; and directed his writ to Roger de Reynham, then sheriff, commanding that they should in future be allowed to perform the same with one man only.

In the 8th of Richard II. the measurement of the lands at Nordburne, belonging to St. Augustine's monastery, comprised 2179½ acres and 1 rood, of which 208 acres were woodland.

Salamon de Ripple, a monk of St. Augustine's, about the

10th of Edward III. being appointed keeper of this manor, &c. made considerable improvements, and built a fair chapel from the foundation. However, in 1371, owing to the negligence of a labourer, their storehouses full of corn were burnt to the ground, the damage sustained amounting to £1000, a very large sum in those days.

From the above date nothing material is recorded in regard to this manor, which remained vested in the monastery of St. Augustine's until the dissolution, when Henry VIII. in his 31st year, granted it, with the rectory, to Archbishop Cranmer, in exchange, when it continued vested in the see of Canterbury till the primate Parker, in the 3d of Elizabeth reconveyed it to the crown in exchange. It so remained till the 5th of Charles I. when that prince granted it in fee to William White and others, to hold as of his manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, or by knight's service. By the above possessors this property was the same year sold to Stephen Alcocke, gent. of London, who in the following year passed it away by sale, with some exceptions, to Edward Boys, gent. of Betshanger, to hold of the king in like manner as before described. Edward Grotius Boys, descendant of the above, dying in 1706, bequeathed this property to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL.D. of Spring Grove, who, in 1713, alienated it to Salmon Morrice, esq. afterwards an admiral in the British navy, of Betshanger, whose grandson, William, died possessed of the same in 1787, unmarried, when the estate devolved to his only brother, James Morrice, who possessed the property in 1820.

The feefarm rent reserved, when this manor was granted away by the crown, fell into the hands of the Earl of Ilchester, who, in 1788, sold it to the Rev. Mr. Morrice.

A Court Leet and Court Baron is held for this manor, at the former of which two constables, one for the upper, and the other for the lower, half hundred of Cornilo, are chosen. The present manor house is a small cottage in Norborne street, erected for that purpose upon the waste land.

NORTHBORNE COURT, commonly called *Norborne Abbey*, as appertaining to the monastery of St. Augustine, was the ancient court lodge of this manor, prior to their separation from

the crown by different grants. Under the Saxons it is reputed as having been the palace of King Eadbald, who gave it, as previously mentioned, to that abbey. Leland, therefore, in his Itinerary says: "A ii miles or more fro Sandwich to Northburn commeth a fresch water yn to Sandwich haven. At Northburn was the palayce or maner of Edbalde, Ethelbert's sunne. There but a few years syns (in the reign of Henry VIII.) yn breking a side of the walle yn the hawle, were found ii children's bones, that had been mured up as yn burielle yn time of Paganits of the Saxons. Among one of the children's bones was found a styffe pynne of Latin." This court lodge, &c. remained but a short time in the hands of the crown, after its reconveyance by the primate in the 3d of Elizabeth, as previously mentioned, being forthwith granted by that queen for life to Edward Sanders, gent. her fosterbrother. The latter afterwards resided at Norborne court, having espoused Anne, daughter of Francis, son of Milo Pendrath of Norborne, by Elizabeth, one of the heirs of Thomas Lewin, and nurse to Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the above-named Edward Sanders, about the middle of that princess's reign, the manor reverted to the crown, and so continued until soon after the accession of James I. who then granted it in fee to Sir Edwin Sandys, whom he knighted, and gave this estate as a recompence from attachment he had manifested towards him. By Sir Edwin the mansion was rebuilt, where he kept his shrievalty in the 14th of that reign; and, dying in 1629, was buried in the vault of this church, which he had caused to be constructed for himself and his descendants. Although Sir Edwin Sandys had been four times married, he only left male issue by his last wife; and, from Edwin, his second son, descended the Sandys' of Norborne court; and from Richard, the third son, those of Canterbury. On the death of Sir Edwin, his eldest son, Henry, succeeded to this estate, upon whose demise it went to his next brother, Colonel Edwin Sandys, the famous adherent of Cromwell, who died, at Norborne court, of the wounds he had received at the battle of Worcester, in 1642.

In 1684, his grandson, Sir Richard Sandys, of Norborne Court, possessed this property, who died in 1726, leaving by his first wife four daughters, his coheirs, namely Priscilla, married to Henry Sandys, esq. (grandson of Henry Sandys, of

Downe, son of Colonel Richard Sandys, younger brother of Colonel Edwin Sandys, great grandfather of Priscilla, above mentioned :) Mary, the second daughter, married to William Roberts, esq. of Harbledowne; Elizabeth, the third daughter, who died, unmarried, soon after her father's death; and Anna, fourth and youngest daughter, married to Charles Pyott, esq. of Canterbury; all of whom, respectively, in right of their wives, became possessed of this property, among the rest of his estates, in undivided shares, by the entail made in Sir Richard Sandys' will.

In 1795 the several parties interested in this property conveyed their shares by sale as follow: to James Tillard, esq. of Street End place, near Canterbury, Northborne court lodge, farm, and lands; to Robert Thomas Pyott, esq. Stoneheap farm; to William Wyborn, the site of the late mansion house, gardens, and Long Lane farm; to Mr. John Parker, Cold Harbour farm; and to other individuals, the small detached portions of this estate. The amount of the purchase money was £30,000 the whole property comprising 1100 acres, all tithe free, with the exception of about forty acres.

Norborne Court, the mansion of the Sandys, a large and stately pile of building, was pulled down in 1750, and the materials sold, so that a few ruined walls are all at present remaining. Near the dwelling stood a handsome chapel, formerly used by the monks of St. Augustine when they visited this district, and subsequently by the family of the Sandys'; a considerable portion is still remaining, although the roofing has long been taken from the edifice.

Little Betshanger is an estate situated in the western part of this parish, and formerly ranked a manor, having had owners bearing the same name. In the reign of Edward II. Ralph de Betshanger was possessed of this property, as was also his descendant, Thomas, in the 20th of Edward III. Subsequently, according to Philipott, Roger de Cliderow was possessed of this estate, commencing from the latter reign, as appears from ancient evidences. On the demise of Roger without male issue, and leaving three daughters, Joane, the second, married John Stoughton of Dartford, second son of Sir John, Lord Mayor of London. The estate was then alienated

from the Stoughton's to the Gibbs', whence it passed to the Omer's, where it continued until Laurence Omer, gent. of Ash, leaving an only daughter, Jane, by whom the property was conveyed in marriage to T. Stoughton, gent. of Ash, afterwards of St. Martin's, Canterbury, son of Edward, of Ash, the grandson of John Stoughton, of Dartford, former possessor of this manor. He died in 1591, leaving three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to Thomas Wild, esq. of St. Martin's, Canterbury; Ellen, to Edward Nethersole, gent.; and Mary, to Henry Paramore, gent. of St. Nicholas; and they, by a joint conveyance, passed it away to Mr. John Gookin, who in the 1st of James alienated it to Sir Henry Lodelow, and he, under Charles I. sold it to Edward Boys, esq. of Great Betshanger. Edward Grotius Boys, his descendant, dying in 1706, gave it by will to his kinsman, Thomas Brett, LL.D. who shortly after alienated it to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, and his son, Sir Robert, bart. who died possessed of this estate in 1733. He was succeeded by his three daughters, when the property being partioned off, this estate was wholly allotted off, with other property, to Anne, the elder sister, wife of John Viscount St. John, which was confirmed by an Act passed the following year. From the last-mentioned nobleman it went to his grandson, George Viscount Bolingbroke, who disposed of it, in 1791, to Mr. Thomas Clark. The mansion is spacious, and has been the residence of gentlemen; a family of the name of Boys having lived therein for many years.

The Tithes of Little Betshanger belonged, with those of Finglisham, in this parish, to St. Augustine's; and were, in 1128, assigned to the clothing of the monks. After the dissolution of that monastery, they were granted to the archbishop, part of whose revenues they continue at the present time.

Near Little Betshanger was found the plant *astragalus glyeyphyllos*, or wild liquorice, which is extremely rare, and never observed elsewhere.

The Manor of Tickenhurst, now called *Tickness*, in Domesday *Ticheteste*, and in old records *Tygenhurst*, is situated in the borough and hamlet of its own name. It lies for the most part in this parish, to the west, several parishes intervening, and partly in that of Knolton. In the time of the Con-

queror, Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, was possessed of this manor, and so continued at the taking of Domesday record, wherein it is entered under the general title of that prelate's lands. On the disgrace of this ecclesiastic, his possessions were confiscated to the crown, when this manor fell into the hands of a family which thence derived its surname. This line became extinct under Henry VI. when the estate went to the Stoddard's, ancestors of those bearing that name in Mottingham, in this county. In that family the estate remained for some generations, when, at the close of Elizabeth's reign, it was alienated to Peyton, of Knolton, since which it continued the property of the owners of that manor and seat, down to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. of Knolton.

In 1074 the bishop of Bayeux gave to St. Augustine's abbey, those tithes possessed by his tenants, namely, the Chamberlain Adelold, in the villes of Cnolton, Tickenhurst, and Ringelton; and also Bedleshangre, and of Osbern Paisforer, in the small ville of Borland; all which were confirmed by the royal charter. The tithes, however, of Cnolton and Ringelton, William de Albiney, in process of time, as lord of the fee of those lands, took away from the monastery, through his great authority; and, of the tithe of Boclonde, Roger de Malmains equally possessed himself.

Within this borough of Tickenhurst, are two farms, called Great and Little Tickenhurst, belonging to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, bart. both of which pay tithes to the almonry of Norborne, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's abbey.

Near the north-west boundary of the parish is the HAMLET OF WEST STREET, containing five houses; it also comprises an estate called WEST STREET, otherwise PARK GATE, first referred to in the will of Roger Litchfield, anno 1513. This, with another farm called *Park gate*, stood in Ham parish; the estate was, in aftertimes, held by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on whose unfortunate demise, it fell to his two daughters and coheirs. On the division of this estate, John Blackwood, in right of Anne, the youngest, whom he married, became possessed of this property; who, dying in 1777, was succeeded by his two sons, in gavelkind, Shovel Blackwood, esq. and Col. John Blackwood, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, who divided their inheritance.

On that occasion, West street, otherwise Park gate, came to the latter; who, in the following year, procured an act to authorise his disposal of the property. On the Colonel's death, this estate devolved to his widow, who, in 1790, sold it to Mr. William Nethersole.

About half a mile from West street, is the HAMLET of FINGLESHAM, containing about thirty houses; in Domesday record it is written *Flenguessam*, and there entered under the title of lands held of the archbishop by knight's service. From the above period, no mention is made of this place for a length of time, but, under Edward I. in 1288, that monarch granted license to the abbot of St. Augustine's, to appropriate to the use of that institution rents and lands, in different parishes, and among others in the tenancy of Norborne and Fenlesham.

In 1524, William Poyshe, of Norborne, devised his place at Fynglisham, to his son, John; and Thomas Parker, late one of the jurats of Sandwich, by will, in 1596, gave to Nicholas, his brother's son, his house, &c. in Fynglisham, situated in this street. His descendant, Valentine Parker, gent. was a resident here in 1669, and willed this estate to his godson, Mr. Valentine Hild, or Hoile; from whom it descended to his great grandson, Mr. Thomas Hoile.

ROBERT, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the time of Henry III. A.D. 1240, confirmed an exchange made by the monastery of all THE TITHES of *Finglesham* and *Little Betshanger*, to the eleemosynary of the abbey, which tithes had previously belonged to the chamberlain; they now constitute part of the archiepiscopal possessions, with those of Little Betshanger, and are demised by him on a beneficial lease.

Through Finglesham and over Howe bridge, the road leads to Deal, and hence the stream, called Gestling, or North stream, takes its course towards the Stour, below Sandwich.

A small distance southward from Finglesham, is the HAMLET of MARLEY, containing four dwellings; one called GROVE, or MARLEY FARM, the former, however, being its proper name though now usually called by the latter, which property formerly belonged to the Brett's. In 1630, Percival Brett, of Wye, whose descendant, Richard, left an only daughter, Catherine,

married to John Cook, of Mersham, but after of Canterbury, clerk. They left two daughters, Catherine, wife of Thomas Shindler, of Canterbury, when they and Mary joined in the conveyance of this estate, in 1727, to John Paramor, gent. of Statenborough. It then descended to his niece, Mrs. Jane Hawker, afterwards wife of John Dilnot, esq. who, on her demise, became possessed of the fee, which he sold, in 1792, to William Boteler, esq. of Eastry, who resided here, and two years after alienated the same, together with Statenborough, to Mr. James Jeken, of Oxney.

About a mile south-westward, at the western boundary of this parish, is THE MANOR OF WEST COURT, or BURNT HOUSE, styled in the ancient Fœdary of Kent, the manor of West court, otherwise East Betshanger, and said therein to have been held of the late monastery of St. Augustine's, by knight's service, being then in possession of Roger Litchfield, who died proprietor thereof in 1513. Since that period, it had the same owners as Great Betshanger, and was, in 1800, the property of the Rev. James Morrice.

On the north-east point of the open downs, adjoining Little Betshanger, are the vestiges of *a camp*, formed for the troops, under Capt. Peke, stationed there to oppose the landing of the Spaniards, in 1588. A mile farther to the south, is *Stoneheap*, a good farm, which had long the same owners as Norborne court, but became afterwards wholly vested in Robert Thomas Pyott, esq.

About the same distance farther southward, is WEST STUDDAL, formerly written *Stodwald*, an estate once belonging to the Harvey's, originally of Tilmanstone; under which head will be found a further account of that family. In their descendants it continued to Richard Harvey, afterwards of Dane court; not long after which, it was possessed by the Six's, of whom it was purchased by Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Waldershare, in 1707. It then went to Sir Edward Dering, bart.; by whom it was conveyed to the Solley's, of Sandwich; and by them sold to Mr. Thomas Parke, of Deal, whose daughter, in marriage, conveyed it to James Methurst Pointer, esq.; from whom it was ultimately purchased by Mr. Laurence Dilnot.

Hence, over *Maimage*, or more properly MALMAINS down, is THE HAMLET OF ASHLEY, containing fifteen houses, and Ashley farm. The rectory, called in old records *Essela*, belonged to St. Augustine's abbey, and so remained, until the dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to the archbishop. It was afterwards held on a beneficial lease, the interest therein, of late years, belonging to Isaac Bargrave, esq. of Eastry, in right of his deceased wife, Sarah, sister of Robert Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, and to Mrs. Elizabeth Herring, the other sister and coheir.

Southward from the above is THE HAMLET OF MINACRE, sometimes spelt *Minaker, one moiety*, or *half of which*, was formerly possessed by the Silkwood's; of whom it was purchased by Sir Robert Furnese, bart. It then passed, with all the Furnese estates in Kent, to the late Earl of Guildford, by his union with the Countess of Rockingham, one of Sir Robert's daughters, and his grandson, the Rt. Hon. George Augustus, earl of Guilford.

The other moiety of this hamlet was the property of Mr. Leonard Woodward, of Ashley.

Farther southward, at the extreme boundary of this parish, is another hamlet, containing five houses, called NAPCHESTER, adjoining the parishes of Waldershare and Whitfield; the principal farm whereof is the property of the Guildford family. No fairs are kept in the parish.

This district is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Augustine, being a spacious edifice, containing a nave, chancel, and transept, with a large square tower in the centre, which appears once to have been more lofty. The structure is built of flint, with quoins, door and window cases of ashlar squared stone; some arches of the windows being pointed, others circular, and some having zigzag ornaments. The western arch of the tower is pointed with tripple dancette ornaments, and the other circular. In the south transept, repaired by the Sandy's, is a vault appropriated for the remains of that family. Over the same is a sumptuous monument, with the recumbent effigies of a knight

in armour, and his lady, having a loose mantle over her; this memento is in memory of Sir Edwin Sandys, second son of Edwin, archbishop of York. He had a grant of Norborne court from James I. and died in 1639. In the nave is a memorial for Richard Harvey, of Eastry, obiit 1675; and in the churchyard are three altar tombs, one being for George Shocklidge, A.M. vicar for forty-nine years, who died in 1772; the remaining two being for the Gibbon family.

The church of Norborne, with its chapels of Cotmanton and Sheldon, was anciently appendant to the manor, and in early times appropriated to St. Augustine's abbey.

In 1128, being the 29th of Henry I. it was assigned by Hugh, then abbot, to the use of the Almonry, being an hospital, standing without the monastery gate, for the reception of strangers, as well as for the relief of the weak and infirm. From the above period, incessant disputes arose between the abbots and primates of Canterbury, as to their privileges, &c.; and among others, was that of the church of Norborne, which terminated in the abbot's exemption, being freed from all such jurisdiction; a definitive sentence to that effect being pronounced by Archbishop Arundel, in 1397; the whole of which may be found in the Chronicle of Thorne.

In 1295, the abbot made an institution of several new deaneries, in order to apportion the churches belonging to his monastery, to each, as exempt from the archiepiscopal jurisdiction, wherein this church was included in the new deanery of Sturry. This measure created violent contentions between the abbots and primates, which terminated in the entire abolition of that new institution. In this state the whole continued, till the dissolution, when the appropriation, &c. devolved to the crown, which was, in the 31st of Henry VIII. granted in exchange to the archbishop, and still continues vested in that see. The advowson of the vicarage, however, being excepted in the above grant, was, in the 1st of Edward VI. vested in this see, the primates still continuing patrons of the same.

Although Norborne church was thus early appropriated to the Almonry, and a vicarage therein instituted, there was no endowment until the 1st of Edward I., when the abbot granted an endowment, which was approved of by the archbishop's commissary.

In 1396, an agreement was entered into, between the rector of East Langdon, and the vicar of Norborne, concerning the payment of 4s. to the latter, wherein the parishioners of the first-mentioned parish are stated to be bound to contribute to the reparations necessary in the church of Norborne. This vicarage, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed, is valued in the king's books at £12 11 8, and the yearly tenths at £1 5 2. In 1578, there were 192 communicants, and it was valued at £60; in 1640, the communicants amounted to 297, and the valuation was £74. According to the last census of the population, as taken by order of Parliament, in 1821, there were 400 males and 357 females, making a total of 757 souls.

There is a good vicarage house at Norborne, which, with the homestall, measures two acres, and independent, are nine acres of glebe land.

SHOLDON.

To the north-east of Norborne, is the parish of Sholdon, written in ancient records *Soldone* and *Scholdon*. A borsholder is chosen for the borough of Sholdon, comprehending the whole parish, at the court-leet of the manor of Norborne.

This Parish is adjunct to Upper Deal, from which the elevated part forms a kind of peninsula to the west, surrounded on three sides by wet and marsh lands. The main road from Canterbury to Deal traverses the upland district over the arable down, from Howe bridge, having both Cotmanton and Hull contiguous, on the left; it branches thence through a narrow enclosed lane, to the village called Sholdon street, and the church of the same; the latter being enclosed on two sides by the highway, at no greater distance than a quarter of a mile from Upper Deal. This place contains about twenty houses, one being a farm formerly belonging to the Crayford family, and afterwards to the Rev. James Morrice; the hamlet of Sholdon Bank also comprises about the same number of dwellings. At the western extremity of this parish stands the hamlet of Foulmead: the whole parish contains about 1500 acres, whereof 400 being arable, are worth about twenty shillings an acre; the remainder is marsh land, in Lydden Valley, and of little worth; there is no woodland in this district.

The Manor of Norborne claims paramount over this parish; and subordinate thereto is the Manor of Hull, which appears to have been part of the possessions of St. Augustine's monastery. It was most probably vested in that abbey A.D. 618, by Eadbald, as part of the thirty plough lands which constituted the manor of Northborne, as mentioned in his charter. It continued vested in the abbey until the suppression of the same, when it fell into the king's hands, and was granted by Henry VIII. by the title of the Manor of Hull and Sholdon, in his 34th year, in exchange to the archbishop of this see. This property has continued vested in the archbishops until the present time. No court is held for this manor.

Hull Court, otherwise Long Farm, is an estate in this parish, anciently the property of the family of Retling, of Retling court, in Nonington. Sir Richard, son of Thomas de Retling, appears to have died possessed of this property in the 32d of Edward III. whose widow, Lady Sarah Retling, afterwards espoused John de St. Laurence.

By her first husband she left an only daughter and heir, Joane, who having married John Spicer, he became entitled to this property. Subsequently, by Cicely, a daughter and coheir of this name, the estate passed in marriage to John Isaac, of Bridge, by whom it was alienated, anterior to the 21st of Henry VI. to John Bresland. Not long after, the last-mentioned owner sold it to Fineux, of Swingfield; in which line it continued until passed away to the Monins, whose ancestors had possessed lands here for many generations previous.

John Monins, of Dover, who lived at the close of the reign of Richard II. appears, by the pedigree of the family, to have espoused the daughter and heir of Sholdon, the descendant of a family, which, from its residence and possessions in this parish, assumed their surname. One of these, namely, Lambert de Shoreldon, his name being so spelt in the Chronicle of Thorne, held lands here in the 29th of Henry I. A.D. 1128.

In reference, however, to the possessors of this estate, after continuing for a period in the line of Monins', it was by that family alienated to Sir William Crayford, of Mongeham; from whose descendants it went by sale to the Aldworth's. One of the latter stock, namely, Richard Aldworth, in 1630, repaired

the chancel of the church; after whom it continued in that name until Charles Aldworth, esq. of Frogmore, in New Windsor, Berkshire, having obtained an Act in the 1st of Queen Anne, conveyed this estate, with his interest in the manor of Hull and rectory of Sholdon, to Mr. Daniel Wyborn. William Wyborn, son of the last mentioned, leaving four sons, his coheirs, on the division of their inheritance, this estate fell to James, the youngest, who possessed the same in 1820.

Cotmanton Court, formerly ranked as a manor, and now called *Cottington*, occupies the western part of this parish, the mansion house of the same dividing the parishes of Sholdon and Norborne, though the major part of the demesnes are within the adjoining parishes of Northborne and Walmer. It anciently constituted part of the possessions of the celebrated family of the Criols; Simon, of that name, having held it of the abbot of St. Augustine, by knight's service, in the reign of Henry III. When the above family became extinct, it passed to Salamon Champneis, and under Henry III. to Roger Digges, of Barham; in whose line it continued till the reign of Henry VII. at which period John Digges, esq. of Barham, conveyed it away to trustees, who alienated the property to Thomas Barton. This last-mentioned person, descended from an ancient stock in Lancashire, died possessed of the estate in the 24th of the above reign; when his descendant, at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. passed the property to one Brown, of London, from which line it went to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer. We afterwards find it passed to the Richardson's, from which name, in the middle of the reign of James I. it was sold to Sir Thomas Smith, of London, whose son, Sir John, succeeded him. On the demise of the latter, this property was conveyed to the governors of the hospital for the cure of lunatics, in Moorfields, London, for the use of that noble institution, and in that charity, at present existing in St. George's Fields, the same is now vested.

Near Cotmanton mansion, eastward, was a chapel, erected for the use of the owners of that dwelling, which was, in process of time, suffered to run to decay. The ruins of the chapel previously adverted to, remained till within some years back, presenting an edifice of considerable beauty, containing a nave and

south aisle, separated by a row of elegant slight pillars, supporting pointed arches, beyond which was a chancel, circular at the eastern extremity, having a vaulting of stone. The whole was pulled down some thirty years back, and the foundations levelled, wherefore the site is no longer visible.

This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a nave and chancel, being spacious and well built, with a square tower steeple at the west end. This edifice contains no monuments boasting antiquity, or any thing else worthy to be recorded, except some memorials of the Wyborn family, in the chancel, which are of the last century.

The church of Sholdon was uniformly accounted as a chapel, appertaining to Norborne church, the tithes in the reign of Henry III. being assigned, by the abbot of St. Augustine, to the almonry of that convent.

The several tithes within the bounds and limits of this chapel, belonging to the church of Norborne, have been previously adverted to in the vicarage of that church; the parsonage of Sholdon, however, remained with the fraternity of the monastery above named.

After the dissolution, this chapel and its appendages passed to the crown, whence, the ensuing year, being the 31st of Henry VIII. the rectory was granted in exchange to the archbishop, as was the advowson of this chapel in the 1st of Edward VI. with that of the church of Norborne, in whose hands it still continues, the archbishop holding the rectory, appropriate of Sholdon, which is entirely distinct from that of Norborne, and he is the present patron of the church of Norborne, with the chapel of Sholdon annexed to the same.

This chapel is not valued separately in the king's books, but included in the estimate of the church of Norborne; the vicar whereof is instituted and inducted to that vicarage, with the chapel of Sholdon also annexed.

The communicants in 1588 were sixty-two, and in 1640 they amounted to eighty-eight. From the last census of the population, taken by order of parliament, in 1821, the number of inhabitants was found to amount to 142 males, and 143 females, making a total of 285 souls.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DEAL.

North-east of Sholdon lies this place and parish, written in ancient authorities *Dola*, and *Dale*, while, in the survey of Domesday, *Addelam* derived its appellation from the site, being a low open plain on the sea-shore.

This parish, equally with the town and borough of Deal, was formerly part of the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough, as appears from the survey in the Conqueror's time; however, prior to the middle of Henry III.'s reign, it was esteemed within the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports; and, under Henry VI. when some disputes having occurred in respect to its being rated as forming part of the subsidy of those hundreds, that king, by letters patent, dated the 16th of his reign, re-united it to that jurisdiction, as member of the port of Sandwich. It therefore now continues a separate jurisdiction from those hundreds within the liberties of the ports, having its own constables and officers, under the jurisdiction of its particular justices.

The Manor of Deal, otherwise Chamberlain's Fee, constituted part of the possessions of the canons of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, whereof it was held as a prebend by the abbot of St. Augustine, and is, in consequence, recorded in Domesday survey, under the title of the Canon Lands. This estate was subsequently allotted by the abbot to the use of the chamber of the monastery, whence it acquired the denomination of the *Chamberlain's Fee.*

In the *Iter* of H. de Stanton and his sociates, in 1313, being the 7th of Edward II. the abbot, on a *quo warranto*, claimed, and was allowed the view of frank pledge, &c. as previously mentioned in describing the other manors belonging to that monastery, which freedom of frank pledge was further confirmed in the 10th of the above prince. In the 36th of Edward III. that monarch, by his charter of *inspeximus*, confirmed all the manors and possessions given by former kings to that abbey; and, by

another instrument, the several liberties and confirmations made by his predecessors; all of which were further confirmed by Henry VI.

By the register of the above monastery, made in the time of Abbot Fyndon, about the 16th year of the above reign, it appears that the lands in this district, appertaining to the chamberlain's fee, comprised 121 acres of land, and a portion of tithes in this parish. This manor then continued vested in the monastery until its dissolution, when it was surrendered into the king's hands.

From that period we find no mention of this estate, until the 42d of Elizabeth, when it was granted by that princess as constituting part of the manor of Ripple, to J. Hales, esq. of Tenterden, who, at his demise, left the chamberlain's fee to his nephew Edward Hales, esq. afterwards created a baronet; who, under James I. alienated the property to Thomas Gookin, gent. In 1699, Richard, grandson of the latter, passed the estate to William Verrier, of Sandwich, and, in 1721, his son, John, conveyed one moiety of the same, to John Paramor the elder, and the other to John Hawker, of Sandwich; both which moieties subsequently devolved to Mrs. Jane Hawker, widow of John above named, and niece of Mrs. Paramor. She remarried John Dilnot, esq. of Sandwich, who survived her, and by the marriage settlements continued to enjoy this property, which afterwards, under the title of the site of the manor of the chamberlain's fee, &c. he alienated to Mr. John May, gent. of Deal, who possessed the same in 1800.

Deal town, in a northward direction from Chapel lane, is, generally speaking, built upon the waste of this manor.

A court-leet and court-baron is held here, the whole fee whereof is within this parish, at the court of which a borsholder is chosen, whose jurisdiction extends over this manor.

The Manors of Court Ash and Deal Prebend are situated within this parish, both having, in early times, constituted part of the possessions of the canons of St. Martin's priory of Dover, under which title they stand recorded in the survey of Domesday.

In the instrument above referred to, it seems conclusive that the Manor of Court Ash formed a portion of the property

described, which afterwards apparently devolved to the priory and canons of St. Martin, where it continued until the final dissolution of this priory in the 27th of Henry VIII. A.D. 1535, when it fell into that monarch's hands. He afterwards granted the same, with all its possessions, including the present manor, subject however to certain exceptions, to the archbishop of Canterbury, in the possession of which see it now continues, the present primate being owner thereof.

For this manor there is a court-leet, and court-baron, being demised with the manors of Dudmanscomb and Brandred, on a beneficial lease. This district extends into the parishes of Upper Deal, Mongeham, Ringwold, and Walmer; comprehending within its limits only a small portion of the town of Deal, at the northern extremity.

The Manor of Deal, otherwise Deal Prebend, however, also included in the description of Domesday, above referred to, became, not long afterwards, part of the revenue of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, though in what manner cannot be ascertained, when it was appropriated to the archbishop's table; from which it was subsequently taken away, and by several of the primates granted to various persons; and so continued until the reign of Edward I. when Archbishop Peckham restored it to the use whereto it had originally been appropriated. From the above period, it has remained vested in the see of Canterbury, the archbishops having been regularly entitled to the inheritance of the same.

This manor and its demesnes, exempt from all great tithes, is demised by the archbishop on a beneficial lease, excepting the waste in Lower Deal, between the sea and the valley there, as well as all advowsons of churches, and the site of the king's buildings. The waste of this manor comprises the major part of the site of Deal town. A court is held for this manor at the court-lodge, in front of the rector's house, in Upper Deal.

The general opinion entertained by historians, has been, that Julius Cæsar, on his first expedition, landed near this place, after having been repulsed by the Britons, in his endeavour to land at Dover. In a discourse published by Dr. Halley, on the subject in question, he proves, that the cliffs referred to by Cæsar, in his Commentaries, were unquestionably those of Dover; and that

the plain and open shore which he subsequently arrived at, was that stretching along the downs at this place, where he effected his landing. Some writers have conjectured, that he disembarked northward of the present town of Deal, on part of the sand downs; but it appears much more probable, that the spot adverted to was between Upper Deal and Walmer castle, where remains of entrenchments are still apparent.

In the early part of the present volume, we have observed, that a tempest destroyed and damaged many of the Roman ships, upon which, Cæsar caused the remains of his fleet to be hauled on dry land, and enclosed the same, with his camp, in a fortification. The spot occupied by this naval encampment, is at present only to be conjectured; some conceiving it to have been the area now covered by the southern part of the town of Deal; while others are of opinion, that the cut now called the Old Haven, midway over the sand downs, between Deal and Sandwich, is the place where Cæsar secured his battered shipping. Even to the present day, upon the shore, in the vicinage of Deal, Sandown, and Walmer, is a long range of earth heaps, where Camden, Lambarde, Dr. Plot, and others, conceive this ship-camp to have been, and which the former of those writers states, was by the inhabitants, in his time, called *Rome's work*, or the work of the Romans; others, however, conceive them to be merely sand hills, collected there by the rigor of the weather.

When Cæsar, the following year, made his second landing, it was, in all probability, near the spot where he had previously disembarked; consequently, whatsoever place this naval camp occupied, or wheresoever he landed, was the same as regarded the route he afterwards followed. As it was impossible to traverse the great marshes to Great Mongeham, Norborne, or Ham, he was of necessity compelled to proceed to Upper Deal and Ripple in pursuit of his enemies, and thence by Little Mongeham, Sutton, Maimage, Barville, Eythorne, Barston, and Snowdowne, to his main camp, on Barham downs. Along the whole of that road is a continued course of Roman works, and intrenchments, as well as *tumuli*, or mounds or barrows; most of which we notice in describing those parishes; and in particular when we enter upon the account of Barham Downs.

On the final departure of Cæsar from Britain, nothing further occurs in reference to this place, as the Romans constantly fre-

quented the port of Richborough, on sailing hither, until the period of their complete abandonment of this island; and on the decay of the latter haven, that of Sandwich then acquired celebrity, as before mentioned.

During the whole of the above period, the greater portion of the soil now occupied by Deal, was an open plain, the only village being that now denominated Upper Deal, composed of the dwellings of a few poor fishermen, though not so far removed from the sea as at the present day, in consequence of the quantities of beach subsequently driven upon this coast: Leland seems to confirm this opinion, when he states in his Itinerary, "Deale, half a myle fro the shore of the se, a Fisher village iii myles or more above Sandwic, is upon a flat shore, and very open to the se, wher is a fosse or a great bank, artificial, betwixt the town and se, and beginnith about Deale, and runneth a great way up toward S. Margaret's Clyfe, yn as much that sum suppose that this is the place where Cæsar landed *in aperto Litore*. Surely the fosse was made to kepe owt ennemyes ther, or to defend the rage of the se, or I think rather the casting up beche or pible."

So late as the year 1624, a house on the west side of the Lower street (that most distant from the sea-shore) is described, in a deed of the above date, as abuting *ad le sea bank versus orientem*: and, in a chancery suit in 1663, a witness, aged seventy-two, deposed his being well acquainted with the valley of Deal, and that for sixty years past, and before any house was erected in that valley; which was certainly where the Lower street of Deal now stands.

But on the decay of Sandwich haven, and when the royal navy of England increased not only in number, but in the bulk of her vessels, as well as the extension of her trade, the channel, called the Downs, in front of Deal, as the only safe and commodious road for shipping, became a general resort and rendezvous, not only of war ships and trading vessels of this country, but those of other nations, sailing to and from the river Thames, and the metropolis of this island. Hence consequently accrued the incessant supply of stores necessary for shipping, and provisions in immense quantities; wherefore, Deal became a great resort of seafaring people, passengers, &c.; this caused the foundation of a new town along the shore, which, in opposition

to the ancient village, since denominated Upper Deal, acquired the appellation of NEW, *otherwise* LOWER, DEAL.

This parish, as early as the year 1229, being the 14th of Henry III. was esteemed within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and annexed thereto as member of the port of Sandwich, having been also expressed as being such, in the charters of the Cinque Ports, time out of mind. In the reign of Henry VI. disputes arose as to its being assessed to the subsidy of the county at large, when the above prince, as a mark of his favor, terminated the dispute by reannexing and confirming it by his letters patent, in the 16th of his reign, to the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.

The borough of Deal was, at the above period, governed by a deputy and assistants, named by the inhabitants, and appointed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich. In this state it remained until the reign of William III. when violent disputes arose, between the citizens of Deal and the members of the corporation of Sandwich, which in a great measure originated in the former having acquired wealth, owing to the shipping resorting to the Downs, in the wars that had been carried on during the preceding fifty years. They felt the great inconvenience of being compelled to resort to Sandwich, on every trifling occasion, to procure justice; and were aware of the importance they had acquired from possessing riches; which incentives produced a restlessness that led to disputes on every occasion. Thus circumstanced, the inhabitants of Deal seized the opportunity of the mayor of Sandwich having too strenuously pressed for a market, in consequence of the lords justices reviving an old statute for the payment of a toll, &c. as the basis for petitioning *for an exclusive charter of Corporation*, that they might become independent of Sandwich, which, in spite of opposition by the mayor, &c. of the latter town, was obtained in 1699, being the 11th of William III.

By the above charter, Deal was constituted a free town and borough of itself, as well as a corporate and politic body, and now consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and a commonalty of twenty-four council or free men, with a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, and other inferior officers. The mayor, who officiates as coroner, in virtue of his office, is elected the first Tuesday in August of every year:

those of the jurats acting as justices within this liberty, rank as such, exclusive of the justices of the county of Kent, holding a court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery, together with a court of record. This corporation is empowered to possess lands in mortmain, of the yearly value of £100, with other privileges enjoyed by different corporations within the liberties of the Cinque Ports.

The Town of Deal stands close to the sea-shore, being a bold open beach, and is built, like most other maritime places, unequal and irregular. It is supposed the original town consisted only of Upper Deal, nearly all the houses of which are elegant, and some splendid habitations; those of the middle town are numerous, and of a meaner description, while Lower Deal is remarkable for cleanliness, even throughout its small and narrow streets. Beach street passes from the entrance to the farthest extremity of the town, which is of considerable extent; the street in question faces the wide expanse of the Downs, and the breeze that comes with the returning tide, seems to contain all the elements of health and purity. Deal consists of three principal streets, parallel with the sea, which doubtless in former days, flowed farther up the country than at the present period. The town, for the most part, stands upon beach pebble, which, together with the surface, is covered for a considerable space round with water, when the wind sets in briskly towards the land; on such occasions, the street nearest the ocean, called Beach street, above mentioned, frequently appears threatened with inevitable destruction, in consequence of the violence of the tempest. This town is very populous, the natives consisting, for the most part, of those concerned in the shipping interest, or holding posts under government; while in war time, when the royal navy, and the East and West India fleets, lie in the Downs, this town is full of bustle, and abounds in trade. It is, however, thought that the wealth of Deal is not so great at present as formerly, in consequence of the summary acts passed, and the vigilance adopted by government for the suppression of all contraband traffic, for which this town was, some years back, notorious.

Independent of the private yards for the construction of smallcraft and boats, a king's naval officer is resident here, and

there are storehouses for the supply of the navy, as well as agents for the East India Company, and Dutch Admiralty. The custom-office is under the superintendence of a collector, comptroller, surveyor, and other inferior officers; a number of the most skilful pilots are, also, in constant attendance, of which corporation we shall speak at large under the head of Dover. These pilots, like those of the last-mentioned place, are divided into two classes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former consisting of twenty-four, and the latter of twenty-five, being appointed for the safe direction and guidance of ships into port, as well as up the rivers Thames and Medway. In reference to the above topics, a modern writer makes the following pertinent remarks:

"The custom-house, naval storehouse, and hospital (of Deal,) afford convincing proof of its flourishing condition and increasing opulence. The pilots stationed here are esteemed remarkably skilful, bold, and active; and the assistance afforded by them to vessels in distress, whether belonging to the royal navy, or private traders, entitles them to be ranked amongst the most useful and effective classes of British sailors.

The appearance of the Downs, when enlivened by the arrival of a large fleet, is extremely interesting, and exhibits a noble proof of the naval strength, and commercial importance, of the country.

As the inhabitants of Deal may be considered almost amphibious, and the attention of those who visit the coast will be principally directed to its fine beach and the shipping, the buildings of the town, and the distribution of the streets, must not be too fastidiously criticized. If they appear dirty and narrow in those parts to which the greatest traffic occasions the greatest resort, some allowance must be made for the low and level shore on which the houses were originally erected, and for the meanness of the buildings themselves, constructed at a period when, in all probability, there was but little expectation that Deal would ever arrive at its present degree of opulence and importance.

Deal affords a complete contrast to Sandwich. On visiting the latter, a stranger, as he wanders solitarily through the town, in which "the pavement dreads the turf's encroaching green," and scarcely a human being is visible even at noonday, will be

induced to ask, Where are the inhabitants? But, as soon as he arrives at Deal, he is surrounded by so great a throng as to obstruct his passage along the streets, and is tempted to exclaim, Where can such a multitude find habitations?"

By the charter previously alluded to, a market was appointed to be held, in Deal, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; vegetables and fruits, formerly very scarce, being for the most part furnished from Sandwich, are now plentiful, and there is also a fish market every day: a fair was also appointed twice in the year, now held on the 5th and 6th of April, owing to the alteration in the style; and, on the 11th and 12th of October, for cattle, goods, and various merchandise; during which markets and fairs, is a Court of Piepowder.

The air of this town, as before remarked, is extremely salubrious, which renders this place a great resort in the summer, as well for pleasure, as the benefit of sea-bathing, for which the beach at this place is peculiarly adapted, being composed of sand, free from mud, and the water consequently very clear. In addition to the above advantage it is also requisite to observe that the frequenters of this place are accommodated at much less expense than various other bathing towns, and the necessaries of life obtainable at more moderate prices.

In the 31st of George III. an Act was passed for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving, Deal, which may be said to vie with the other towns in the vicinity, possessing the benefits resulting from similar acts.

In 1539, Henry VIII. for the defence of this coast, caused three castles to be erected contiguous to each other, namely, Walmer, Deal, and Sandown, having each four round bastions of very thick arched work, of stone, with numerous portholes. In the centre rises a large round tower, having a cistern at the summit, and beneath an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole environed by a moat, over which is a drawbridge. The walls are about twenty feet thick at the foundation, gradually diminishing towards the summit, to about eleven feet, and are not of any great altitude. Prior to the erection of those fortresses, there existed, between Deal and Walmer castles, two mounds of earth, called the Great and Little bulwarks, and another between the north extremity of Deal and Sandown castles, all still remaining; it is most probable another such eminence

stood about the middle of the town, and others on the spots now occupied by the above-mentioned fortresses. Those earthen acclivities had embrasures for cannon, and formed together a defensive line of batteries along that part of the coast which is supplied with deep water, and consequently capable of bearing ships of war that might venture to approach, in order to disembark forces for the invasion of the coast. Soon after the completion of the above castles, Lady Anne, of Cleves, landed at this town, on her intended nuptials with Henry VIII. These fortifications, as well as others raised in this county, and Sussex, and the captains of the same, were placed under the government of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, by an Act of the 32d of Henry VIII.

The castle of Deal occupies a spot to the south, near the lower town. We examined the walls near their foundation, which we found to measure twenty feet, and level with the ground nearly twelve feet. A suite of elegant apartments, of modern erection, extend from the original building towards the beach. The coast of France is distinctly seen from this castle, as well as from those of Sandown and Walmer.

Sandowne Castle, standing about half a mile from the opposite or northern extremity of Deal, is now barely habitable. On visiting this fortress, we advanced over the drawbridge, and ascended to the top of the castle, where we found a gentleman on the platform, busily engaged in making observations. This officer was Lieutenant Somerville, of the Royal Navy, previously mentioned in this work, who, with great kindness, conducted us to various parts of the castle, affording every information in his power. It was in this fort Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham castle, and member of the House of Commons during the long Parliament, fell a victim to the contending parties under Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, having been for eleven months confined here, where he died suddenly, in 16[illegible]3, without any charge having been adduced against him, and, as it was generally believed, by poison. The sedan, wherein he was conveyed to this fortress as a prisoner, yet remains, as well as the chair he was accustomed to occupy. During his incarceration, he wrote his memoirs, which his amiable and accomplished lady afterwards finished for publication. Neither the winning manners, however, nor the exemplary piety of that

Drawn by G. Shepherd.

Engraved by H. Adlard.

DEAL CASTLE,

KENT.

female, could soften the hearts of her husband's obdurate persecutors, who never allowed her to remain with her gallant husband for any length of time, during his tedious confinement. There is, in this castle, a fine portrait preserved, of the unfortunate Colonel Hutchinson, represented as in the act of writing his memoirs.

At the commencement of the last war, among other precautions resorted to for the defence of this coast, two additional forts were constructed between Sandowne castle and the mouth of Sandwich haven; a telegraph was also erected to correspond with another constructed at Betshanger. Three signal-houses were built, one at St. Peter's, in Thanet, another at the south Foreland, and a third near Dover castle: contiguous to Deal, though in the parish of Walmer, barracks were also built for cavalry and infantry; as well as royal military and naval hospitals.

Under Queen Anne, this town became so populous, that the inhabitants petitioned to have *a chapel of ease* for divine service, for which an act was obtained in the 9th of that reign. It was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and consecrated, together with the burial ground adjoining, by Archbishop Wake, in 1716, who contributed £100, several sums being added thereto by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry. The whole expense of the building was £2554, the officiating chaplain being nominated by the archbishop, who must continue a resident here for ten months in every year. This chapel is handsome and spacious, having a cemetery of proportionate extent, surrounded by lofty trees and a shady walk. There are some elegant monuments, and although the inscriptions are, in some instances, defective in correctness, they are by no means so on the score of pathos. The Rev. Montague Pennington, vicar of Northborne, now officiates as curate in this chapel, a gentleman learned as a divine, and also known as an author. Being aware that the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter had been a resident in Deal for twenty years, and that Mr. Pennington was her nephew, we did not hesitate to pay him a visit, and were received with the greatest politeness. By the above gentleman we were shown the oak tree planted by the hands of the erudite Mrs. Carter, his relative, as well as the apartments of the mansion, containing many valuable relics of that learned lady, and her friends; among which

was a portrait of Miss Talbot, her favorite correspondent. The library of the late Mrs. Carter completely fills a large apartment, and is composed of the best editions of approved classical and scientific productions; the chair also, which she constantly used, is an article highly prized by Mr. Pennington. There is a portrait of Mrs. Carter, when young, in the costume appropriated to Minerva, being perfectly consonant with her ode on Wisdom, from which painting it appears that she then possessed a considerable share of beauty. There is also another portrait of this lady when in years, which, Mr. Pennington remarked, "was Mrs. Carter herself." The lady of whom we are speaking, translated Epictetus from the Greek, in the most masterly style; her poetical productions being also of a superior quality; while her character abounded in benevolence and charity, combined with superior intelligence, and refinement of taste.

This town contains a handsome meeting-house, between which and the street is a piece of ground, on either side of the walk, conducting to the entrance, used as a burial place.

In the 4th of James II. a licence was granted to Edward Burdett, for the erection of a conduit head in New Deal. In the 12th and 13th of William III. an Act also passed for furnishing this town with water; for which purpose a building was erected for the raising fresh water, to be supplied from the north stream, which structure stands a small distance from the north extremity of Deal. In 1786, being the 26th of George III. another Act was passed for the establishment of a Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts, in this place and the adjacent parishes, mentioned therein.

About a mile westward from Deal, is THE VILLAGE OF UPPER DEAL, the ancient village of this parish, and the only one it contains, as appears from the Itinerary of Leland, who wrote under Henry VIII. Herein stands the church, and contiguous thereto, the parsonage house; another good residence being on the opposite side. In the environs of this parish, the country is fine, open, and unenclosed; and, being elevated, the village commands a beautiful view of the surrounding scenery, comprising the downs.

In 1692, when an earthquake took place, which proved much more violent towards the sea than distant from it, although no

dwellings were overthrown, or individuals killed, that commotion particularly affected Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Sheerness, and Portsmouth, as well as the maritime districts of Holland, Flanders, and Normandy. On that occasion, the walls of Deal castle, though of considerable thickness, as previously described, shook to such a degree that the persons residing in that fort expected every moment that they should be buried beneath the ruins of the fabric. In March, 1701, a waterspout was observed in the Downs, which, in our northern latitude, at such a time of the year, the weather being also cold and windy, was deemed of very unusual occurrence.

The Channel of the ocean, adjoining this shore, is called the Downs, and famous, as affording a safe and commodious road for the largest fleets and ships of the heaviest burthen. It extends about eight miles in length, and six in width, being frequently so filled with men-of-war and merchantmen, of our own, as well as other countries, that the expanse of water sometimes appears as if entirely covered by them. Yet, although the downs are esteemed such a safe road for shipping, nevertheless, when a stiff gale blows from the westward of the south, it proves the contrary, as in that case the wind is direct for the Goodwin Sands. The most melancholy instance of this fact occurred to the British navy in the year 1702, when, on the 26th of November, a tremendous tempest set in about eleven o'clock at night, which continued to rage, with the wind at west-south-west, until seven the ensuing morning, during which hurricane (for such it may be called,) no less than thirteen men-of-war foundered, whereof the Restoration, and Stirling-Castle, third rates, the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar Bomb, were lost on the Goodwin Sands, with the major part of their crews; as seventy men only were saved from the Stirling-Castle, and one from the Mary, in which latter vessel Rear Admiral Basil Beaumont perished. In 1699, on the 9th of September, the Carlisle, a fourth rate, being one of the squadron of Sir George Rooke, blew up in the downs, when 130 men became victims of that explosion.

During the month of August 1648, Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II. entered the downs with a numerous fleet, and while he remained there, on the 15th of the above month, attacked the town of Deal, and the forces, under Colonel Rich,

entrenched for its defence; the royal troops, however, were soon discomfited, and entirely routed, having sustained considerable loss.

On the opposite side of this channel, on a parallel line with Deal, stretch THE GOODWIN SANDS, concerning the origin of which, various conjectures have been entertained among the learned, some holding an opinion, that they originally constituted an island, called *Lomea*, once the estate of Earl Goodwin, whence they derived their name, having been destroyed by the sea in 1097; while others, with a greater semblance of probability, conceive them to have been the result of that inundation of the sea about the time of William Rufus, or Henry I. which proved so tremendous as to submerge the major part of Flanders, and the Low Countries; prior to which, this shelf, or sands, was merely a shallow, extending between the English and the Flemish coasts, and so far covered by water as never to become dry, having so high a sea rolling over their surface as not to endanger vessels passing over them, as is the case in channels elsewhere. However, on the commotion of this element, above alluded to, those floods of the sea between the two shores having flowed beyond their boundaries, and acquired such an additional space over those parts, (as the sea usually decreases in one spot as it augments in another,) this shelf, or these sands, requiring that sufficiency of water whereby they had been previously covered, were left so near to the surface as, when the tide was down, to appear partly dry, so as to admit the disembarkation of persons thereon. In regard to the appellation given to these dangerous sands, its origin seems buried in complete oblivion, although some who contend that it existed in the time of Earl Goodwin, imagine that it originated in part of his shipping having been there wrecked, or the sands discovered by some of them. Be this as it may, the designation serves to distinguish it from the various other sands hereabouts.

In reference to the above litigated points, as the arguments of Somner appear conclusive, we shall give them in his own words, from his work on Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 20, &c.

"The common opinion, much countenanced and confirmed by our countrymen *Twine*, *Lambard*, and some others, (late writers only, whilst all the elder sort are silent on the point,) is, that this being before an island, by some called *Lomea*, very fer-

tile, and abounding with pastures, &c. was, by a hideous tempest of winds and rains, and an unusual rage and inundation of the sea, happening in the reign of *William Rufus*, in the year 1097, overwhelmed, and hath been ever since quicksands, Charybdis like, dangerous to navigators. This, I say, is the common opinion.

"Notwithstanding which, that it ever was other than what it is at present; that at least it was, till that inundation, such a piece of firm and fertile ground as *Twine*, in his description of it, avoucheth, or that ever it was Earl *Goodwyn's* patrimony, and took name from him, I dare confidently deny; and that, with warrant enough, I trow from hence alone that, in the *Conqueror's Survey*, (that famous and most authentick record and repertory of all lands whatsoever, throughout the whole *English* Empire,) wherein (amongst the rest, and in the first place) *Kent*, with all the lands in it, whether of the king, the archbishop, the earl, or whatsoever person, high or low, is amply and accurately described, surveyed, and recorded; in this universal *terrier*, I say, there is not any mention made, or the least notice taken of such an island. And as not there, so not elsewhere (in any author, whether foreign or domestick, of any antiquity, that ever I could meet with,) doth it occur: whereas, both of *Sheapy*, *Thanet*, &c. (other Kentish islands,) there is frequent mention, both in *Doomsday-book*, and in many of our *English* historians, as well elder as later; to say nothing of several charters, both of Christ church and *St. Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, where they are very obvious. . . . . .

Instead, then, of the overwhelming of this place (formerly supposed an island, and a part of Earl *Goodwyn's* possessions) by that inundation of the sea, in or about *William* the Second, or *Henry* the First's time, whereunto the loss of it is of some (as we have seen) ascribed; more probable it seems to others, that, on the contrary, this inundation, being so violent and great as to drown a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries*, was, and gave the occasion of the place's first emergency, by laying and leaving that, which formerly was always wett and under water, for the most part dry and above water. Or, if happily that one inundation did it not alone, yet might it give such a good essay to it, and lay so fair a beginning of it, as was afterward perfected and completed by following irruptions of that

kind ; especially that upon the parts of *Zealand*, which consisting, of old, of fifteen islands, eight of them have been quite swallowed by the sea, and utterly lost."

The Goodwin Sand is by far the most extensive, and divided into two parts, though the intervening channel is only navigable by small boats. The length of both, from the south sand head, over against Walmer castle, to the north sand head, over against the North Foreland, extends about ten miles, being nearly two in breadth. The sand in question is composed of a more soft, fluid, porous, spungious, and nevertheless tenacious matter, than the sands contiguous, and consequently proves more voracious and overwhelming in its property. If a ship of the largest bulk strikes upon it, in a few days the operation of these quicksands is so destructive that no vestige is left, which renders the foundering upon the same so much more perilous than upon any of the neighbouring sands, which are more hard and solid in their nature. However, notwithstanding this, several ships, which have had the misfortune to run upon those sands, have been cleared, although a circumstance of very rare occurrence. In 1690, when the Vanguard, a ninety-gun ship, was driven upon these banks, through the assiduity and extraordinary dexterity of the Deal men, she was safely extricated without having sustained any material damage.

When the water no longer covers the sand, it becomes very hard and firm; so that persons frequently land there, and continue, from pleasurable motives, for hours, in the summer, wandering upon its surface ; but no sooner does the return of the tide begin to cover the sands, than they assume a soft consistency, and gradually float to and fro with the waves, and, on their retiring again, settle in the same manner as before. The red tint, which the Goodwin Sands occasion on the water, is plainly perceptible from the town of Deal, and the adjoining shores.

Unfortunate events so incessantly happen upon these sands, that the wrecks thereby occasioned, become a very valuable prey to the boatmen of Deal, who are constantly upon the look out for such occurrences. Yet, although they regard these wrecks as their exclusive property, it must be confessed to their praise, that they hazard their own lives, with an intrepidity and contempt of danger, for the preservation of others, which highly redounds to their credit, as skilful pilots, and courageous sons of the deep.

Yet, in spite of this terrifying prospect of destruction, foreign vessels, and in particular the Dutch, from a principle of parsimony, rather than disburse the dues payable to the Trinity-house by all ships passing by the Downs, will often hazard their passage through the channel on the other side of the Goodwin Sands, when they frequently fall victims in the attempt.

To prevent as much as possible such incessant catastrophes, the Corporation of the Trinity-house, some years back, formed the design of erecting thereon a lighthouse, for which purpose, experienced engineers were despatched to try the feasibility of such an undertaking. However, after penetrating with their boring-augurs to a great depth, the suction proved so great as to prevent any discovery of the nature of the foundation, while, from the easy penetration, they became convinced, that the same glutinous and spongy materials continued as deep as their instruments were capable of penetrating; wherefore, the scheme being pronounced altogether impracticable, the design was wholly abandoned. For the safety of navigation, a floating light has, in consequence, been stationed at the back of the north sand head.

Notwithstanding the dangers resulting from these sands, it is, nevertheless, certain that they constitute the downs as being a road for shipping. At low water, the Goodwins may be regarded as a pier or breakwater, during all easterly winds; and, even at high water, it is too shallow over them to admit the main sea passing without being much broken and dispersed, particularly in tempestuous weather. From the situation, therefore, of the Downs, having these sands on one side, and the Kentish coast on the other, the southerly gales can alone annoy them, which are greatly moderated in consequence of their proximity to the coast of France, and still more so, owing to the first part of the flood tide running southward, and encountering the ocean. Consequently, it is not until the tide turns to the north, at about quarter flood, that the united force of wind and tide make the powerful effort to break ships from their moorings.

In 1775, a very singular piece of ancient ordinance was dragged from the bed of the sea, near Goodwin Sands, by a party of fishermen, who were sweeping for anchors in the Gull stream. From some of its ornaments, it may be conjectured to have been cast about the year 1370, not long after the first in-

troduction of those formidable engines of war into Europe. It measured seven feet ten inches in length, and, although of so large a size, had been manifestly used as a swivel gun, and was so contrived as to be loaded like a screw-barrel pistol, not at the mouth, but the breach, by introducing the ball and powder into the same chamber, and then closing it up. From the situation, however, of its trunnions and *pulcrum*, it must have been extremely difficult to traverse, and the charging tedious in its operation, and as troublesome as the piece itself was unwieldy.

SEVERAL SCARCE PLANTS have been observed in this place and the vicinity, among the rarest of which noticed by botanists, are the following:

Fucus Spongiosus nodosus, the sea rugged staff; found between Deal and Sandwich.

Fucus Dealensis pedicularis rubrifolio.

Rhamnoides fructifera foliis sativis, baccis leviter slavescentibus, sallow thorn, or sea-buckthorn; discovered on the sandy grounds near Deal and Sandwich.

Silene conoidea, the narrow-leaved campion.

Salix arenaria, the sand willow; found on the sand downs, near Deal.

Hippophæ rhamnoides, the sea-buckthorn, or sallow thorn; gathered near Sandown castle.

Dianthus caryophyllus, the clove pink gilliflower; found at Deal and Sandown castles, in great plenty.

Geranium maritimum, the sea crane's bill; plucked upon the sand downs.

Hottonia palustris, the water violet, or gilliflower; found in the dikes near Deal.

Brassica oleracea, the sea-cabbage; gathered on the cliffs between Deal and Dover.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *Diocese* of Canterbury and the *Deanery* of Sandwich.

The church situated in Upper Deal, exempt from the Archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Leonard, being a spacious handsome building, with a tower steeple at the west end, surrounded by a small wooden cupola turret. Few vestiges of antiquity characterise this structure, but, in the southern transept, there are very distinct traces of early Saxon arcades. This edifice has evidently undergone repairs at different periods: and, in 1819, it

was beautified and enlarged. The square turret rising from the ground was constructed in 1684, and underwent reparations in 1825. In the church is a brass plate affixed to the wall, in memory of Thomas Boys, esq. of Fredville, in Nonington, who attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, and died in 1560. In the middle space of this structure is a tomb called the Coppice tomb, erected by that family, who lie buried beneath the same.

The advowson of this church formerly belonged to the prebend in this parish, being part of the possessions of the priory of St. Martin's, in Dover. On the dissolution in the 27th of Henry VIII. it devolved to the crown, and appears to have been granted, with the site, and other possessions of the priory, to the Archbishop and his successors, in whom it has since continued; the present primate being patron thereof.

This church is a rectory valued in the king's books at 19*l.* 10s. and the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 19s. In 1578, here were 348 communicants, and its value was 120*l.* In 1640, the communicants amounted to 500, and the valuation was only 100*l.* From the last census of the population taken by order of parliament in 1821, the numbers were as follow: males 3136, females 3675, making a total of 6811 souls.

The rector is only entitled to a third part of the great tithes of this parish; the other two thirds belonging to the two portions of tithes are in the possession of the Archbishop.

All the lands in Deal, with the exception of such as are comprised in the leases of Deal prebend and Chamberlain's fee, pay tithes to the rector. The demesnes of the manor of Deal prebend, in Deal, are demised by the primate free from all great tithes. Earl Cowper is entitled to the great tithes of the manor of Chamberlain's fee within the parish of Deal, being an estate in fee; but the tenants in the town of Deal pay no tithes to Earl Cowper. That portion of great tithes appertaining to the Archbishop was for many years demised on a beneficial lease to the rector; but, in the reign of Queen Anne, the lease having been suffered to run out, was never renewed.

In the town of Lower Deal, the Arminian Methodists have a chapel, situated in Duke street; Zion Chapel, in Nelson street, belongs to the Baptists; the General Baptists having another place of worship in Lower street, wherein is also a chapel resorted to by the Independents.

From Deal to Dover is a way by the side beneath the cliffs of the South Foreland, when the tide permits (a circumstance requisite to be carefully ascertained on such occasions,) but never passable in carriages, nor always by those who travel on horseback or on foot; such vast falls of the precipice sometimes occurring as render it very hazardous, until the sea has cleared away some of the rubbish.

The cliff begins to show itself a little to the southward of Walmer castle, and soon rises to a tremendous height. Hence the traveller cannot help observing, nearly pendent over his head, many huge masses of the rock, so far severed from the mainland as to threaten speedy downfals, as above alluded to. However, should such terrific objects render this route disagreeable, the traveller will have an opportunity of leaving the road at St. Margaret's bay, where a Custom-house officer is stationed with his boat's crew to look after smugglers. Here are also a few other small dwellings, one a public-house, often visited on account of its romantic situation, being of some note for the excellence of its lobsters, and a very fine spring of fresh water, overflowed by the sea at every tide.

WALMER.

Southward of Deal stands the parish of Walmer, being probably so called, *quasi vallum maris*, that is to say, the wall or fortification raised against the sea. It once formed part of the hundred of Cornilo, but was, in early times, constituted a branch of the Cinque Ports, and member of the Port of Sandwich; Henry VI. however, upon some disputes having arisen concerning this district, again annexed and confirmed it to that jurisdiction; in which it still continues.

The Village of Walmer occupies a rising ground, about one mile from Deal, and half a mile from the sea-shore, at the termination of the chalk cliffs; adjoining to which is the castle, built at the same period as those of Deal and Sandown, and similar in its construction to the latter fortresses; the whole erected, as before observed, about the year 1539, by order of Henry VIII. for the defence of this part of the coast.

Drawn by G. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Hinchliff.

WALMER CASTLE,
KENT.

Published Jany 9 1830, by G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.

Walmer Castle is beautifully situated contiguous to the shore, commanding an unint rrupted prospect of the Downs and adjoining channel, as far as the coast of France, the united commerce of the universe regularly passing before it. The apartments in this fortress are fitted up in a most elegant style, for the accommodation of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, that post having been vested in his grace the Duke of Wellington since the demise of the Earl of Liverpool, late possessor of this office. The chambers in question command the splendid view above mentioned, rendering this *sejour* one of the most enchanting it is possible to imagine.

In war time, a sloop or brig of war always lays off this castle during the period when the Lord Warden thinks fit to make it his residence. The mode of fortifying adopted in constructing the Cinque Port castles is somewhat pecular, as all the works are circular, carried up by arches of masonry from the bottom of the moat. Level with that are close quarters surrounding the whole, called the *rounds*, to the number of fifty-two, each having a small casement, for scouring the ditch, secured by a massive bar of iron, and (until alterations were made, in the reign of George I.) a funnel, or chimney, to the parapet of the upper works, for carrying off the smoke which might arise in defending them ; or, perhaps, to clear them, by throwing down grenades from above, should an enemy have found means to gain admission into any of them. All these, however, among other improvements that have been suggested, are now stopped up, with the exception of one, which serves as a step from the flagstaff.

Towards the village of Walmer, occupying the sloping side of a gentle eminence, which, from being an insignificant spot, now contains many respectable mansions, extends a flat many feet below the high water mark ; which, in consequence of the beach heaped up along the shore, is fenced from the inroads of the sea : this, most probably, on the landing of Cæsar, was completely submerged. Round Walmer church, standing at the south extremity of the village, upon a rise, is a deep single fosse; near which spot, according to the supposition of Dr. Parker, Cæsar fought his first battle against the islanders in the sea, and there set his men upon the shore. Other visible marks of intrenchments are to be found at Hawkeshill close, near the castle to

the south, and upon the place called Dane Pits, on the Old Down, not far distant from the same.

Walmer is reputed for the salubrity of its air and the enchanting prospects it commands over the Downs and neighbouring channel, as well as the adjacent country, consisting for the most part of unenclosed corn fields. The soil in the low part between Deal castle and Walmer street is under a deep rich loam; and southward, on the hill, it consists of open down land; the vallies are equally fertile, but there is a great scarcity of woodland.

The high road from Deal to Dover traverses the village which bears the name of Walmer Street, being now prettily built, and containing, as previously remarked, many good mansions, this spot being resorted to, in the summer, for the benefit of sea-bathing; the healthfulness of the air, and the conveniency of its situation, in reference to Deal and Dover, having greatly contributed to render it the resort of genteel company.

In the Itinerary of Leland, vol. vii. p. 125, we find the following description of this place as it appeared in his time, that is to say, under Henry VIII.: "Walmer is about a mile from Dele shore, and looke as from the farther syde of the mouth of Dovar; the shore is low to Walmere to the very point of Dovar castell, and there the shore falleth flat; and a little beyound the towne of Dovar, the shore clyvith to Folkstane. From Walmer to St. Margaretes, eleven, and two miles to Dovar."

In the parish of Walmer, in 1821, there were 317 inhabited dwellings, occupied by 317 families, the uninhabited houses amounting to 121; it comprises 800 acres of land: no fair is held here.

The Manor of Walmer formerly constituted part of the ancient possessions of the eminent family of Auberville, who held it by knight's service of Hamo de Crevequer, as of the manor of Folkstone. In process of time, Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, left an only daughter, Joane, who marrying Nicholas de Criol, conveyed to him this estate, as a portion of her inheritance. From the latter, this manor devolved by succession to Sir Thomas Keriell, for so the Criol's then wrote their name, who was slain at the second battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th of Henry VI. fighting in defence of the House of York. Sir Thomas left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice, the

younger, married John Fogge, esq. of Rapton, subsequently knighted; and on the division of their inheritance, this manor fell to him, who devised the same to his son, Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant porter of Calais under Henry VII. and Henry VIII.: Anne, daughter and coheir of the latter, entitled Henry Isham, esq. her second husband, to this property; whose son, Edmund, having an only daughter, Mary, she conveyed it by marriage to George Perkins. Mary, daughter of the latter, marrying Sir Richard Minshull, of Cheshire, afterwards, in the 18th of Charles I. created Baron Minshull, of Minshull, in that county; they joined in the sale of this property, the 2d of the above reign, to Mr. James Hugesson, of Dover, who died possessed of this property in 1637; from which period it remained in his descendants to William Western Hugesson, esq. of Provenders; who, dying in 1764, left three daughters, his coheirs. In 1777, Sarah, the youngest, died unmarried, and under age, when the two remaining daughters became entitled to this estate, of whom Dorothy married Sir Joseph Banks, bart., and Mary, Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.; when they, about the year 1789, joined in the sale of the manor to George Leigh, esq. of Deal. A court-baron is held for this manor. The mansion of the Criol's stands in the vicinity of the churchyard, which, from its ruins, was apparently a venerable structure, having turrets composed of bolder flints, and ashlar stone, erected, as it is conjectured, by Nicholas de Criol, in the reign either of Edward the First or Second. Some years back, many stone coffins were discovered in the cemetery of the church, supposed to have belonged to members of that celebrated race.

WALMER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an aisle and a chancel; it has no steeple, one side of the ancient tower alone remaining. The doors are on the north and south sides of the edifice, having circular arches, with zigzag and nail-headed mouldings; the western front of the arch, between the body and the chancel, being also circular, and embellished by correspondent ornaments. In this structure are monuments of the Boys's, Fogge's, and Lisle's, lineally descended from the Lords Lisle, of Rougemont.

This church was, in former times, part of the possessions of

the Aubervilles, of Westenhanger, one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, sen. under Richard I. having founded West Langdon Abbey, gave this church to the same, in pure and perpetual alms; that gift being confirmed by his descendant, Simon de Albrincis. and, in the 30th of Edward I. by Nicholas de Criol. In the above abbey, this church remained till the dissolution, when it was granted, in the 29th of Henry VIII. to Archbishop Cranmer; who, although he soon after exchanged the site of the abbey, &c. with the crown, nevertheless retained the advowson and parsonage of this church, by an exception in that deed. It has since remained part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, the present archbishop being patron and proprietor of the appropriation of the same. Walmer church has long been reputed as a perpetual curacy, and so continues at the present day.

It is not valued in the king's books. In 1578, here were eighty-one communicants; and in 1820, the number of inhabitants in this parish was computed at 350. In 1640, the stipend to the curate was £8, which was afterwards augmented by Archbishop Juxon, in the annual sum of £20; since which, it has been augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. It is now of the yearly certified value of £32.

From the census of the population, taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants in this parish was computed at, males 730, females 838, making a total of 1568 souls.

RINGWOLD.

This district, now called *Ringjole*, is the parish adjoining that of Walmer, to the south; and, in ancient records, written *Ridlingweald*. It was, equally with the ville or hamlet of Kingsdown, within its boundaries, long since esteemed as part of the Cinque Ports, and a member of the port of Dover; whereto it was again united and confirmed by Henry VI. and so continues at this day.

Ringwold occupies an elevated situation, adjunct to the northern hills of this portion of Kent, the country consisting of unenclosed corn fields; the soil chalky, but containing much fertile land. The high road from Deal to Dover passes through this village, wherein the church and parsonage house are situ-

ated; the parish is salubrious and pleasant, commanding beautiful prospects over the downs and adjacent country. Half a mile eastward of the village of Ringwold, within this parish, is *the ville and hamlet of Kingsdown*, adjoining the sea-shore, which, in early times, appears to have ranked as a place of some account, being mentioned by name, together with Ringwold, in the ancient charters of the Cinque Ports. It is now a humble fishing place, the craft of the inhabitants being commonly denominated Kingsdown boats. In the valley separating the downs, or hill sides, near this spot, are the vestiges of an ancient encampment. This place, according to Darell, was formerly called *Roman Codde*, and vulgarly *Romny Coddy*, which that writer interprets *Romanorum fortitudo*, or the fortitude of the Romans. No fair is held at this place.

Under William the Conqueror, THE MANOR OF RINGWOLD was possessed by Fulbert de Dover, as part of his barony of Chilham, in whose line, and in the Strabolgie's, earls of Athol, it continued, in like manner as Chilham, till forfeited to the crown by one of the descendants. It so continued until Edward II. in his 5th year, granted the estate to Bartholomew de Badlesmere; who, four years after, obtained the grant of a weekly market on Tuesdays, at his manor of Ridelingwold; as well as a fair on the eve, the day, and that following, the festival of St. Nicholas; and *free warren*, also, within his demesne lands of the same. Giles Badlesmere, his son, died in the 12th of Edward III. leaving his four sisters his coheirs, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, surviving, who became entitled to this estate for life. She afterwards, marrying Hugh de Despencer, he, in her right, became possessor of the property; but she, surviving him, also died the 33d of Edward III. possessed of this manor, held of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding one man, armed as a guard of the sea-coast, whensoever the same should be required, for all service.

Upon her death, this estate, on the further partition of the inheritance of the sisters of Giles de Badlesmere, was allotted to Maud, the elder, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who, in her right, became possessed of the property, and died the year after, holding this manor *in capite*, as of the castle of Dover. His grandson, Robert, was, by Richard II. created marquis and duke of Ireland, but he was subsequently banished the realm,

and all his estates, excepting his entailed lands, confiscated; which latter only were to devolve to his right heirs. On the above confiscation, this manor went by grant to Sir Robert Belknap, chief justice of the Common Pleas, who was equally attainted, and banished into Ireland, the 11th of the same reign.

In the 2d of Henry V. on the petition of Sir Hamon Belknap, son of the above, the Parliament empowered him in blood and land to his father, in spite of the judgment awarded to the contrary, when he was reinstated in this manor. His three sons, James, William, and Henry, successively inherited the estate, when the latter left one son, Edward, and four daughters; the former resided at Weston, in Warwickshire, and, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. was knighted. He died in the 12th of that monarch, anno 1520, upon which, his four sisters became his coheirs; and, on the division of the inheritance, Anne, the youngest, entitled her husband, Sir Robert Wotton, to possess this manor; whose descendant, Edward Lord Wotton, soon after conveyed it to Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's; who, in the 13th of the same reign, had a confirmation of the grant of *free warren* within his demesne lands of this manor. By the grandson of the latter, it was alienated to Francis Nicholson, esq., who, in 1702, passed it to Edward Holnis, gent. of Bramling court, who had three daughters by his first wife, namely, Mary, Thomasine, and Bridget, who, by his will, became entitled to this manor in equal portions. At length, William Kingsford, esq. of Tumford, grandson of Zachary Kingsford, who had espoused Bridget, the third daughter, became possessed of this manor; which he sold, in 1762, with all his lands in this parish, to Mr. Thomas Peck, surgeon, of Deal, who died in 1790, leaving two daughters, his coheirs. They, marrying two brothers, James Methurst Poynter, and Ambrose Leyon Poynter, esqs. became entitled to the same in right of their respective wives, and were possessors of this estate in 1820. A court-baron is held for the manor of Ringwold.

This parish is within the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanery* of Sandwich.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building, with a tower steeple at the west end. In this edifice are mementos of the Monin's, the Dauling's, the Edolph's, and Gooken's; and in the nave are memorials of the Jekens's, of

Oxney, the Gaunt's, the Averes, and the Upton's. The steeple is composed of flints, the corners and arches over the windows being of red brick, bearing the date of 1628, in iron characters.

Ringwold Church, was anciently appendant to the manor, and as such, the advowson passed through the same changes of ownership, to Edward Lord Wotton, who alienated the estate to Sir William Sidley, of Aylesford, afterwards created a baronet; in whose descendants it continued till ultimately sold, in the reign of Charles II. to the family of Dauling. At length, by Mary, daughter of John Dauling, clerk, it passed in marriage to Richard Monins, clerk prebendary of Bristol, &c. and rector of Ringwold; who, dying in 1750, it went to his eldest son, who afterwards took the name of Eaton, and was also rector of this parish. He died in 1770, when his younger brother, John Monins, esq. of Canterbury, succeeded to this advowson as his heir-at-law.

The rectory of Ringwold is valued in the king's books at £13 12 6, and the yearly tenths at £1 7 3. In 1578, here were sixty communicants; and, in 1614, they amounted to 170, when it was estimated at £76. It is now of the reputed clear value of £250, and nine acres of glebe land are attached to the same.

From the last census of the population, taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants, as returned for this parish was, males 244, females 251, making a total of 495 souls.

Having thus closed our account of the Cinque Ports, we shall now proceed to enter into a more particular detail of their immunities, privileges, customs, &c. in the progress of which we beg to confess our obligation for the correct knowledge acquired from the labours of Mr. W. Batcheller, contained in his useful and entertaining History of Dover, &c.

The line of coast occupied by the Cinque Ports being situated opposite that of France, and the inhabitants a daring race, the navies of England, manned by such bold and experienced seamen, proved the safeguard of the nation; wherefore the enemy stood in awe of their superiority. To encourage such exertions, therefore, rights and privileges were conferred, and their dignity in the state rendered equal to their high importance. Never did invaders approach our coast, but the inha-

bitants of the Cinque Ports were on the alert to receive them, whose feats of valour stand recorded in our ancient records.

The five principal ports, as before mentioned, are Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney; the number of ships provided for the king's use being fifty-seven, each containing twenty-one mariners and a boy, making 1254 persons. To those the king added a certain number of soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, spears, darts, slings, and grappling irons; those armaments being at the disposal of the monarch for forty days, and the expenses of the first fifteen defrayed by the ports. This, however, depended on the emergency of the case, as we find their fleet sometimes consisted of more than a hundred armed vessels.

Other towns afterwards joined the above, and were, in consequence, united as limbs or members of the head ports. Among the latter, the ancient towns of Rye and Winchelsea stand pre-eminent, the former having Tenterden as its subordinate member; and are first mentioned in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and Doomsday of the Ports, the latter an ancient manuscript formerly kept in Dover castle, until destroyed in the reign of Edward VI.

The following list of the Cinque Ports, with their members, is extracted from the above-mentioned records, together with their two ancient towns, as well as the number of ships and mariners provided for the king's service.

Head Ports and their Members.	Ships.	Mariners.	Boys.
HASTINGS, a head port - -	3 .	63 .	3
Rye, with Tenterden - - -	5 .	105 .	5
Winchelsea - - - -	10 .	210 .	10
Seaford and Pevensey - - -	1 .	21 .	1
Pulverheath and Petit Hiam -	1 .	21 .	1
Hidney, Grange, and Bekesborne -	1 .	21 .	1
	21 .	441 .	21
DOVER, a head port, with Folkestone, Faversham, Margate, St. John's, Goresend, St. Peter's, Woodchurch, Kingsdown, and Ringwold - - - - -	21 .	441 .	21

	Ships.	Mariners.	Boys.
Brought over	42	882	42
SANDWICH, a head port, with Deal, Fordwich, Ramsgate, Walmer, Sarr, and Brightlingsea - -	5	105	5
ROMNEY, a head port, with Lidd, Promehill, Old Romney, Dangemarsh, Oswardstone - -	5	105	5
HITHE, a head port, with West Hithe	5	105	5
Total	57	1197	57

All knowledge of the origin of the Cinque Ports, as before mentioned, is wholly conjectural; Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, however, were certainly Roman ports; nevertheless Hastings is not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, nor can it be traced that any Roman road led to that place. It is surmised that they were incorporated under the Saxon heptarchy, and acted as a collective body soon after the abandonment of Britain by the Romans; when they despatched a bailiff to superintend their fisheries at Yarmouth. It does not appear they had any charter of privileges to sanction such right, but custom, from remote ages, gave such proceedings the authority of law. Before Cerdick the Saxon arrived, A.D. 485, they repaired every year to a sandbank, whereon Yarmouth was subsequently built, to catch herrings; where they dried their nets, salted the fish, and considered themselves legal proprietors of the soil. Thence this sandbank became a general mart, when crews from the coast of Flanders repaired to purchase fish of the Cinque Ports fishermen. Buildings were also erected for their officers, as well as a court and prison for the administration of justice, and they also received rents for their lands and tenements.

When Yarmouth began to flourish, and the inhabitants increased, continual feuds arose between them and the natives of the Cinque Ports. Under William Rufus, the bishop of Norwich having built a chapel in Yarmouth, the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports expelled the priest he had appointed, and chose one for themselves; the contest being carried to such a height, that the whole nation became alarmed at the consequences.

Yarmouth having become a place of consequence, King John espoused the cause of the burgesses, and granted certain privileges; upon which the Cinque Ports resented such grant, employing force to establish their pretended rights. On that occasion the contending parties fought, and subsequently plundered each other, like the bitterest enemies, during several successive reigns.

Under Edward I. the royal navy having landed that monarch on the coast of Flanders, the seamen of Yarmouth and the Cinque Ports separated their squadrons from the rest of the fleet, and engaged with such unrelenting fury, that no threats could repress their animosity, till twenty-five ships belonging to Yarmouth were burnt, several damaged, a hundred and seventy-one men killed, and property lost amounting to £15,356.

William the Conqueror first appointed a warden over the Cinque Ports, but whether the limbs or members were at that time united to the five head ports, does not appear. In a charter to the Cinque Ports, granted by Edward I. it states that he had inspected the charters of Edward the Confessor, William the First and Second, Henry the First, John, and his father Henry the Third; all which were then in existence; the latter, however, being the oldest charter now extant. Most of the succeeding kings, to Charles the Second, granted new charters to the ports, confirming past privileges, and adding thereto.

We have on a former occasion remarked that the freemen of the Cinque Ports were called barons, and still retain that appellation; added to which, their representatives in the council of the nation enjoyed superior dignity, and claimed rank among the nobility. Indeed their courage, commercial knowledge, &c. and constant intercourse with neighbouring countries with which England was then more or less connected, eminently qualified them to act as legislators and advisers of their sovereign and his council.

When to the nobility, the knights, citizens, and burgesses, were added, to deliberate in the same house with the peers, in calling over the members, they began with the lowest order, and terminated with the barons of the Cinque Ports, and the peers. Hence it is obvious the port barons ranked with the nobility, forming part of the great council, before the commons had been annexed to that body. On the council being divided into two

houses, their importance decreased, as they now take their seats in the lower house. They still, however, enjoy the distinguished prerogative of supporting the royal canopy over the kings and queens at their coronations, as before observed, and have a table on the right hand of their majesties, when they feast in Westminster hall, after that august ceremony.

Forty days before the coronation, the king's writ was formerly delivered to each of the ports, a custom now discontinued. A court of brotherhood and guestlings was then called, and thirty-two barons appointed to attend their majesties, in one uniform, provided at their own expense; but their charges, while at court, were defrayed by their constituents.

The silken canopy is supported by four staves covered with silver, to each of which is affixed a small bell, the whole provided by the king's treasurer. To each staff four barons are selected as supporters, that is to say, sixteen to each canopy. After the banquet, they continue at court during the royal pleasure; and, when permitted to return, convey with them the canopies, with the bells, staves, and other appurtenances, which were formerly taken by the ports in turn, but are now divided among them in equal portions.

The lord warden or admiral of the ports is usually constable of Dover castle; in former times, however, some instances stand recorded in which the two offices were not held by the same individual. His authority, as warden, is very extensive; for instance, he holds a superior court at Shipway, issues writs in his own name, and has supreme command of all forces within the franchise. He claims a right of warren from Dover to Sandwich, two or three miles within shore; and appoints warreners for the preservation of the game. As Constable, he holds his own court within the limits of the castle, where he assumes to himself the chief command.

Such being a general outline of the Cinque Ports, we shall adduce a few instances in which the navy of the Ports has rendered the most essential service to the nation, subjoining other incidental circumstances that may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

From the reign of Edward the Confessor, which began in 1053, the Cinque Ports fleets were particularly useful, during

several reigns, in protecting the trade then carried on from the eastern coast of the kingdom.

"If it be asked," says Mr. Batcheller, "where was the Cinque Ports fleet, when William the Conqueror landed at Hastings? we answer, that a great part of it had been taken away by the rebellious sons of Earl Godwin. Tosti, the fourth son, had revolted with a large squadron, and turned pirate. When his brother Harold had mounted the throne of England, this pirate, in conjunction with the King of Norway, invaded the northern counties. The Cinque Ports fleet was sent against him, and defeated the Norwegian navy; and, while on this expedition, the Conqueror unexpectedly landed in Sussex. As a proof that the fleet of the Cinque Ports was then returning triumphantly down the channel, the Normans had no sooner disembarked, than they burnt the greater part of their ships, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English."

In the reign of Henry I. the fleets of the ports rendered the most essential service, in that monarch's conquest of Normandy, from his brother, Duke Robert.

When King John, in 1215, was forsaken by the majority of his subjects, and had retired for security to the Isle of Wight, his personal safety was ensured through the assistance of the Cinque Ports ships and mariners, until his restoration to the throne.

The famous engagement that took place, and signal victory obtained by an insignificant force opposed to the most appalling odds, in the channel, under Henry III. A.D. 1217, between the mariners of the Cinque Ports and the French fleet, was wholly due to the skill and bravery of the Cinque Ports seamen.

In the 8th, 10th, and 11th years of the above reign, the ports fitted out double their accustomed number of ships, the whole completely equipped, for the service of that prince.

In 1236, the port barons supported the royal canopy at the coronation of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. being the first instance recorded of the attendance of the barons on those occasions: in a charter of the following monarch, Edward I. it is, however, mentioned as an ancient privilege.

In the 45th of Henry III. anno 1261, Dover, in conjunction with the other ports, coalesced with the discontented barons, when the Cinque Ports fleet was fitted out, to prevent the king

from receiving any foreign succours. This disloyal proceeding, so contrary to their accustomed fidelity to the crown, they justified, by saying, "*That whatsoever was for the good of the nation, must also be for the good of the sovereign.*"

A revolt broke out among the mariners of the Cinque Ports, in the 51st year of the same reign, A. D. 1266, when they joined the cabal of Simon de Montfort and his son, to whom they gave the command of their fleet, plundering every foreign vessel.

During the month of November of that year, they also burnt the town of Portsmouth, in order to be revenged on the king, who had caused some of their barons to be executed. They ultimately yielded to Prince Edward, and agreed to submit, on condition of having a confirmation of their privileges.

Never were the Cinque Ports rendered more conspicuous for naval prowess, than under Edward I. the great promoter of their strength and commerce. In 1282, their navy, with a reinforcement of other ships, under the command of Geoffry de Say, completely prevented the continental powers from interfering in the affairs of Scotland; and equally deterred the king's enemies in that realm, from receiving any foreign reinforcements. In the 21st of the same reign, anno 1293, an English ship having put into a Norman port, while laying at anchor there, two of the crew proceeded for fresh water to a place not far from the shore, where they were insulted by some Normans of their own profession, when, proceeding from words to blows, one of the Englishmen was killed, and the other flying to the ship, related what had taken place to his fellow-sailors, adding, that the Normans were in pursuit of him. They in consequence put to sea, and escaped, though with some difficulty. This event being made known, the inhabitants of the English ports sought assistance from their neighbours; while the enemy, on the other hand, increasing their forces daily, chased all English ships that appeared off the French coast. In one of those excursions, having met six English ships, they captured two, and killed the sailors, hanging up their bodies, at the yard-arm, with as many dogs; sailing thus for some time on their coasts; thereby signifying, that they esteemed an Englishman no more than a dog.

These cruelties being made known to the inhabitants of the English ports, provoked them to adopt the best measure they could devise, in order to revenge so signal an affront. Having

vainly cruised at sea, to find out the enemy, they at length entered the port of Swyn, and after killing and drowning many of the inhabitants, sailed off with six ships; similar acts succeeding this on either side. Ultimately, being wearied with this piratical war, they fixed upon a certain day to decide the dispute with their whole strength; when, on the 14th of April, an empty ship was moored in mid-channel, between the coasts of England and Normandy, to designate the spot for the engagement. The English, previous to the time appointed, procured aid from Ireland, Holland, and other places; while the French drew assistance from the Flemings and Genoese. On the day agreed upon, both parties met, animated by the same thirst of vengeance, which seemed to agitate the very elements, as storms of snow and hail, with the most dreadful gusts of wind, were the preludes of this obstinate conflict, in which the French were defeated; many thousands being slain, the victorious English carrying off 240 sail; with which they returned triumphant to their own ports.

Philip IV. of France, felt so exasperated at this defeat of his naval force, as to threaten the invasion of England, and the destruction of the people and language at the same time. In 1296, therefore, while the Cinque Ports fleet was aiding King Edward to effect the conquest of Scotland, the French monarch collected 200 vessels, and embarked an army to put the above threat in execution. They approached the English shore, and spent several days in sounding and reconnoitering with their gallies; when their first attack was on the town of Hythe, the inhabitants of which place fled before them. Being soon joined by a reinforcement, they turned upon the invaders; of whom they killed 240, and burnt one of their ships.

To revenge that loss, the French admiral sailed for Dover; and, landing his troops before the garrison returned from Hythe, the inhabitants retired up the country. The progress of the invaders was marked by the most savage barbarity; women and children falling victims to their fury: when the town, the priory, and the other religious establishments, were all ransacked and pillaged. It was while thus occupied, that the garrison returned, with a considerable reinforcement, and, attacking their scattered detachments, killed about 800, and drove the remainder to the shore. The French admiral, alarmed for his safety, embarked,

with as many of his men, and as much plunder as could be transported, several being left to perish on the beach.

In a short space of time, the French again landed at Dover during the night, when they burnt the greater part of the town, and materially damaged several religious houses. This conduct was considered the more unpardonable, there being two cardinals then residing in Dover, negociating for a peace between France and England. These excesses, however, proved of short duration; as, before the close of the year, the British navy not only swept their foes from the channel, but made several descents on the coast of France.

In 1326, Edward II. having a dispute with the French king, ordered the Cinque Ports fleet to guard the channel, which was so effectually done, that about 120 ships of the enemy were soon brought into English ports. The French having assembled a large fleet in 1338, burnt Southampton and Plymouth, and attacked Hastings. During the following year, the Cinque Ports fleet retaliated, by burning Boulogne, with the magazines and naval stores in the docks and arsenals, as well as capturing four large ships, nineteen gallies, and twenty lesser vessels.

In 1340, the French monarch assembled a fleet of 400 sail; while Edward III. collected a navy of 300 ships, to oppose them; when, towards the end of June, the hostile fleets met on the coast of Flanders. The English prince commanded in person; and the battle raged with the utmost fury, from eight in the morning till seven in the evening, thirty of the enemy's ships only escaping; while their loss in men was estimated at 30,000 souls.

At the coronation of Richard II. in 1377, *six* barons of the Cinque Ports supported a blue canopy, on silver spears.

The French, in 1405, sent a fleet of 140 sail, with an army of 12,000 men, to the assistance of Owen Glendower, prince of Wales; on which occasion, the Cinque Ports fleet, under the command of Lord Berkeley and Henry Pay, having overtaken them off Milford haven, captured fifteen ships, burnt fourteen, and dispersed the rest. Shortly after that signal victory, the united fleets of the realm burnt thirty-six towns on the coast of France, and returned to Rye with immense booty. In 1407, Henry Pay, the celebrated admiral of the Cinque Ports, sur-

prised the Rochelle fleet, of 120 sail of merchantmen, richly laden, the whole of which he captured.

Henry V. in 1417, joined his other squadrons to those of the the Cinque Ports, and assembled a navy of 1500 vessels at Dover; at which place he embarked, with an army of 25,500 men, for the coast of France. His conquests proved so rapid, that in two years nearly the whole country was subdued; wherefore, to arrest his victorious arms, Charles VI. confirmed his right to the French crown, and gave him his daughter, Princess Catherine, in marriage, with whom he returned to Dover, on the 2d of February, 1421.

At the coronation of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. in 1445, the canopy-bearers for Dover, were Ralph Toke, William Brewys, John Warde, and Richard Grigge, the expense of each, while at court, being £1 6 8.

In 1475, the Cinque Ports fleet exercised in the Downs; and and conveyed the king and his army from Sandwich to Calais, on the 26th of June.

The Cinque Ports fleet, A.D. 1492, conveyed Henry VII. and his army from Sandwich to Calais; the same service being performed for Henry VIII. in 1513, 1544, and 1545, the fleets sailing on those occasions from the port of Dover.

On the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, the Cinque Ports fitted out six ships of superior magnitude, appointing for every one a pinnace of thirty tons to attend it. The whole expense amounted to £43,000; when, among the services performed, against the enemy, the mariners of one of the vessels belonging to Dover, being acquainted with the flats and banks of the channel, decoyed one of the great galleons of Spain upon them, which was afterwards engaged and burnt.

At a brotherhood convened to decide on the dress of the canopy-bearers, at the coronation of King James the First, A.D. 1603, it was ordained that they should wear "a scarlet gown made citizen fashion, to reach to the ankles, faced with crimson satin; Gascaine hose, crimson silk stockings, crimson velvet shoes, and black velvet caps."

The Cinque Ports, in the second year of King Charles the First, fitted out two very large ships, which served two months, having cost the Ports more than £1800.

From an inquisition taken June 12, 1682, it appeared that the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports extended from Shore Beacon, in Essex, to Red Cliff, near Seaford, in Sussex.

In 1685, thirty-two barons of the ports supported the canopy at the coronation of James II. and his queen. They were dressed in doublets of crimson satin, scarlet hose, gowns of the same colour, faced with crimson satin, black velvet shoes, and caps fastened to their sleeves.

The royal navy being now composed of larger vessels than could be accommodated in these havens, the services of the barons have been dispensed with, in raising the usual number of ships. Their privileges, however, except freedom from military service in the field, remain, subject to such by-laws as may have been framed among themselves.

In the 13th of Charles II. it was enacted that the constable of Dover castle should have the same authority as the lieutenants of counties, to raise a militia within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, which authority seems to have been exercised with much forbearance.

During the American war, instead of a militia, a regiment was raised, called the Cinque Ports Volunteers.

When the war broke out with France, in 1793, it was proposed, by the lord warden, that several companies of horse and foot should be raised, under the title of the Cinque Ports Fencibles. To defray the expense, a subscription was set on foot, which produced £1350; in addition to which, the Ports raised £5171 6s. 6d.

In 1798, four hundred soldiers were required from the Ports, as an army of reserve, the men being raised by bounty, in the adjoining counties, and the amount restricted to £30 each.

In 1811, a local militia was required of the Ports, and the men ordered to Dover to complete their exercise; but, when the divisions from the western ports entered the town, a rising took place among the inhabitants. When the balloted men of Dover marched from the castle to join their comrades from the west, the indignation was so forcibly manifested, particularly among the females, that they were compelled to fly for safety; and proceeded to Deal to complete their service. The privilege of exemption from service in the field animated the mass; this opposition, therefore, did not originate in disloyalty, but a mis-

conception; for, had they been invited as volunteers, the whole population felt eager to meet the common enemy.

It has been objected that the privileges of the Ports have been invaded, by local assessments, in the name of county rates; and, in fact, to tax themselves constitutes one of their most envied privileges.

"It is curious to observe (says Mr. Betcheller) what strange mutations the hand of time and the revolutions of centuries have made in these once celebrated havens. The rivers which formerly passed through Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, have been either diverted from their original channels, or found subterraneous passages to the ocean; while the Rother and the Stour are continually diminishing in magnitude, and losing their former importance. The waters that flow down the Dour, into Dover harbour, have not been noticed to suffer any decrease; and, could the head springs of the Liddon Spout, which now pass several miles underground, till they rush into the sea between Dover and Folkstone, be turned into this valley, they would much increase the Dover stream. These springs have evidently a communication with the Nailbourn at Drelingore, which now flows down the Dour, and probably it might not require a heavy expense to divert the whole into this channel. With such an accession of backwater, and an ample income, the ancient port of Dubris (now Dover,) might not only far outlive its sister havens on this coast, but remain a useful harbour through succeeding ages."

A LIST OF THE

WARDENS OF THE CINQUE PORTS, AND GOVERNORS AND CONSTABLES OF DOVER CASTLE.

UNDER

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. 1053.

GODWYNE, or *Goodwin, Earl of Kent*, was appointed to these offices by Edward the Confessor; an account of whom will be found among the earls of Kent.

HAROLD, second son of Earl Godwyne; who afterwards succeeded to the English crown.

HAROLD. 1060.

BERTRAM DE ASHBURNHAM.

WILLIAM I. 1066.

William Peverell.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, *Earl of Kent*, and half brother to William the Conqueror.

John de Fiennes, was constituted Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, by the Conqueror; by whom those offices were entailed upon himself and his heirs male.

WILLIAM II. 1087.

James de Fiennes, son of the foregoing.

HENRY I. 1100.

John de Fiennes, son of the above; upon whose removal, the king again vested these offices in the crown.

STEPHEN. 1135.

William Maresshal.

Wakelyn de Magminot.

Richard Earl of Eu.

Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, only son of King Stephen.

HENRY II. 1154.

Henry, or Hugh de Essex, Baron of Raleigh, was appointed Warden and Constable.

Simon de Sandwich.

Henry de Sandwich.

Alan de Fiennes, one of the descendants of John de Fiennes, above named, was restored to these offices.

RICHARD I. 1189.

James de Fiennes, eldest son of the foregoing, became the inheritor of both these dignities.

Mathew de Clere.

William de Longsepee, Earl of Salisbury, a natural son of Henry II.

William de Wrotham.

JOHN. 1199.

Thomas Bassett, was appointed Constable.

Hubert de Burgh, was Warden as well as Constable of Dover Castle.

William de Huntingfield.

William de Sarum.

Geoffry Fitz Pier, was Constable.

HENRY III. 1216.

Hubert de Burgh, was a second time Warden and Constable.

Sir Robert de Neresford, was made Constable.

Hugh de Windlesore.

Sir Geffry de Shurland.

William de Averenches, was Warden and Constable; with whom was united Tergusius, the provost or mayor of Dover.

Hubert de Burgh, above mentioned, then earl of Kent, was next constituted Warden and Constable; for an account of whom consult the Lives of the Earls of this County.

Stephen de Segrave.

Simon Hoese, was appointed Constable.

Bertram de Criol.

Hubert de Husato, was made Constable.

Hamo de Crevequer, was appointed Constable by patent; with whom was joined in the Wardenship—

Walerand de Teyes: that is to say, Hamo de Crevequer and Walerand Teutonicus, Wardens of the Cinque Ports, and of all the sea-coast, from the port of Hastings, as far as the port of Poole, (Portum de la Pole.)

Bertram de Criol, was again appointed Constable.

Peter de Savoy.

Humphry de Bohun, *Earl of Hereford and Essex.*

Peter de Rivallis.

Bertram de Criol.

Reginald de Cobham, second son of Henry de Cobham, was appointed Warden and Constable by patent.

Roger Northwood.

Nicholas de Moels.

Richard de Grey, *of Codnor.*

Hugh de Bigod, younger brother of the Earl of Norfolk, was made Constable.

Robert Waleran.

Henry Braybrooke.

Edmund and Robert de Gascoyne, were joint Constables.

Henry, Bishop of London.

Walter de Bursted, was made Warden and Constable.

Richard de Grey, was appointed Constable, and Nicholas de Criol, son of the above-mentioned Bertram, constituted Warden; upon whose resignation, the former enjoyed both these offices. [In those unsettled times, it is very difficult to ascertain the names and successions of the Wardens and Constables, as sometimes the king, and at others the barons, and then the Parliament (as each, in turn, acquired an ascendancy,) placed and displaced those officers, frequently within a few weeks, and, in some instances, even days of one another.]

Henry de Montfort, son of Simon, the famous Earl of Leicester, was made Warden and Constable by patent.

Roger de Leyborne, was raised to the Wardenship by patent.

Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards *Edward I.* was appointed to both offices.

EDWARD I. 1272.

Sir Stephen de Penchester, was Constable, and afterwards Warden.

Simon de Crey, *of Paul's Crey.*

Ralph de Sandwich.

Sir Robert de Shurland, was made Warden.

Sir Stephen de Penchester, was again constituted Constable by patent, and subsequently made Lord Warden.

Robert de Burghersh, was appointed Warden and Constable.

Sir Stephen de Penchester, was a third time made Warden and Constable. This nobleman, during his continuance in office, caused all muniments, grants, &c. relating to this post, to be fairly inscribed in a book, which he entitled Castelli Feodarium, whence Darell composed his History of Dover Castle; that document is now preserved in the Library of the College of Arms.

Henry Cobham, *of Roundel, in Shorne*, surnamed *Le Uncle*.

EDWARD II. 1307.

Robert de Kendale.

Henry de Cobham, Jun. *of Cobham*.

Robert de Kendale.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

Hugh Despencer, jun. *Earl of Gloucester*, was raised to the Wardenship.

Edmund, Earl of Kent, was appointed Warden and Constable. See an account of the Earls of this County.

Robert de Kendale and Ralpe de Camoys were jointly appointed to fill these offices.

Ralph Basset.

Ralph de Camoys and Robert de Kendale, were again appointed by patent to fill these posts.

Hugh Despencer, jun. was again made Warden.

EDWARD III. 1327.

Bartholomew de Burghersh, son of Robert, before mentioned, was Warden and Constable. This personage, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, had summons to attend Parliament, among the barons by writ, anno 4th of Edward III. and the several succeeding Wardens had the same, until the 11th of Henry IV. when his son, the Prince of Wales, was Warden. From that period, according to the Records as published by Cotton, from p. 5 to 469, no such writ is found directed to the Wardens.

Edmund de Woodstock, *Earl of Kent*, brother to the late king, was appointed Constable. See an account of the Earls of Kent.

Robert de Burghersh, was appointed by patent, Warden and Constable.

William de Clinton, subsequently *Earl of Huntingdon*, was, by patent, made Warden and Constable.

Bartholomew de Burghersh.

Sir John Peche.

Ralph Lord Basset, *of Drayton*.

Bartholomew de Burghersh.

Reginald de Cobham, K.G. was made Warden.

Otho de Grandison was appointed Constable.

Roger de Mortimer, *Earl of March*, was made Warden and Constable.

Guy St. Clere.

Sir John Beauchamp, younger son of Guy, Earl of Warwick, K.G. From this time it does not appear that any division of the offices of Warden and Governor took place.

Reginald de Cobham, K.G. was again raised to both these offices, as well as his successors, after enumerated.

Sir Robert Herle.

Sir Ralph Spigurnel.

Sir Richard de Pembrugg.

William de Latimer, *of Corbie.*

RICHARD II. 1377.

Edmund Langley, *Earl of Cambridge,* fifth son of Edward III. afterwards *Duke of York.*

Sir Robert Asheton.

Sir Simon de Burley, K.G.

Sir John Devereux, K.G.

Henry de Cobham, son of Reginald, previously mentioned.

John Lord Beaumont, (in Latin *de Bellomonte.*)

Edward, Duke of York and Albemarle, son of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, was again appointed.

John Beaufort, *Marquis of Dorset.*

HENRY IV. 1399.

Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V.

HENRY V. 1413.

Thomas Fitz-alan, *Earl of Arundel.*

HENRY VI. 1422.

Humphrey, *Duke of Gloucester,* fourth and youngest son of Henry IV. was appointed Warden and Constable by patent.

Sir James Fiennes, *Lord Say and Seal,* was made Warden and Constable to himself and his male heirs, in like manner as his ancestor John de Fiennes, to whom, as previously observed, they had been granted by William the Conqueror. The present possessor subsequently granted all his right and title in these posts to—

Humphry Stafford, *Duke of Buckingham,* who held the same in like tail.

Edmund, Duke of Somerset, was next appointed by patent, to both offices, and subsequently *Simon de Montfort.*

EDWARD IV. 1461.

Richard Nevill, *the great Earl of Warwick,* commonly called the *King Maker.*

Sir John Scott.

William Fitz-alan, *Earl of Arundel.*

EDWARD V. 1483.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Edward V. afterwards King Richard III.

RICHARD III. 1483.

HENRY STAFFORD, *Duke of Buckingham.*
WILLIAM FITZ-ALAN, *Earl of Arundel.*

HENRY VII. 1485.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, son of *Sir John*, above named.
HENRY, DUKE OF YORK, younger son of the king, afterwards Henry VIII. was appointed Warden during the royal pleasure, and Constable for life.

HENRY VIII. 1509.

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, K.G.
SIR GEORGE NEVILL, *Lord Abergavenny.*
SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, K.G.
SIR EDWARD GULDEFORD, K.G.
GEORGE BOLEYNE, *Viscount Rochford.*
HENRY FITZROY, *Duke of Richmond*, natural son of the king.
ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, *Viscount Lisle*, natural son of King Edward IV.

EDWARD VI. 1547.

SIR THOMAS CHENEY, K.G.

QUEEN MARY. 1553.

SIR WILLIAM BROOKE, *Lord Cobham.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH. 1558.

HENRY, LORD COBHAM, son and heir of the above.

JAMES I. 1603.

HENRY HOWARD, *Earl of Northampton*, younger brother of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.
EDWARD LORD ZOUCH, *of Haringworth.*
GEORGE VILLIERS, *Duke of Buckingham.*

CHARLES I. 1625.

THEOPHILUS HOWARD, *Earl of Suffolk*, was appointed to both these dignities for life.
JAMES STUART, *Duke of Richmond*, was made for his natural life; but it does not appear that he was ever sworn into these important offices.
ROBERT, EARL OF WARWICK.

THE COMMONWEALTH. 1649.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE, under the Parliament, was ordered to execute the offices of Warden and Governor; they were then put into commission, and—
Colonels JOHN LAMBERT, JOHN DESBOROUGH, and ROBERT BLAKE, executed these offices. Another commission was subsequently granted to—
CHARLES FLEETWOOD, and JOHN DESBOROUGH, above mentioned.

CHARLES II. 1660.

JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, brother of Charles II. afterwards James II. on the Restoration, in 1660, was appointed Warden and Constable. He was not sworn in until the year 1668.

JAMES II. 1685.

HENRY SIDNEY, VISCOUNT SIDNEY, afterwards *Earl of Romney.*

WILLIAM III. 1689.

COLONEL JOHN BEAUMONT.

QUEEN ANNE. 1702.

HENRY, VISCOUNT SIDNEY.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, husband of Queen Anne.

LIONEL CRANFIELD SACKVILLE, *Earl of Dorset.*

JAMES, DUKE OF ORMOND.

GEORGE I. 1714.

LIONEL, EARL OF DORSET.

JOHN SIDNEY, *Earl of Leicester.*

GEORGE II. 1727.

LIONEL, previously *Earl*, but then *Duke of Dorset*, was reappointed to these offices; after which, a renewal, by patent, for the term of his life was accorded.

ROBERT DARCY, *Earl of Holderness*, for life.

GEORGE III. 1760.

FREDERICK NORTH, *Lord North*, K.G. afterwards *Earl of Guildford;* confirmed in these posts, by patent, for his natural life.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, appointed by patent the 18th of August, 1792, as Warden and Constable.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, was made Warden and Constable, who is succeeded by—

GEORGE IV. 1820.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, now Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, as well as Governor and Constable of Dover Castle, &c.

THE COURT OF THE CINQUE PORTS, for holding pleas, and the grand assembly of the same, was, in early times, held at a place called *Shepway Cross*, near Limne, where the oath was administered to the lord warden, on his induction to office. He is now generally sworn at Bredenstone Hill, on the south-west side of Dover, opposite the castle, where the ancient court of Shepway is now held, and most of the business of the Cinque Ports transacted. Besides the above court, the lord warden holds a court of chancery, or equity, as chancellor, and a court of admiralty, as admiral, both usually kept in the church of St. James, in Dover. When the latter court became frequented, most of the points determinable in the former court were withdrawn, on which account it is much more diminished than in ancient times.

Independent of the above is another inferior court, called a *Guestling*, or *Brotherhood*, held annually, to consult about matters connected with the general good of the Cinque Ports, this being usually convened for that purpose in the town of New Romney.

END OF VOL. I.

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